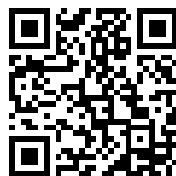

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DURING THE

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BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 7, 1840,

AND IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—1840-41.

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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate in relation to the survey to ascertain and designate the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed; and that 500 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

I respectfully transmit, herewith, a report and accompanying documents, from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the 22d of December, 1840, requesting the President "to transmit to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the survey directed by the act of the 12th of June, 1838, entitled 'An act to ascertain and designate the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and Territory of Wisconsin.'"

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *February 1, 1841.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1841.*

SIR: The accompanying report of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, detailing the measures taken for ascertaining and marking the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, and the progress which has been made therein, is respectfully submitted in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 22d December last, calling for information on that subject, which was referred by you to this department.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

Blair & Rives, printers.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 30, 1841.

SIR: A resolution of the Senate, dated the 22d of December, 1840, referred to this office for a report, calls upon the President "to transmit to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the survey directed by the act of the 12th June, 1838, entitled 'An act to ascertain and designate the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin.'"

There is a second act of Congress on this subject, dated the 20th July, 1840, which places the superintendence of the survey of this boundary under the War Department. Although this second act is not referred to in the resolution of the Senate, yet, as the information collected under it is highly essential to a correct understanding of the matter, it will be submitted as a part of this report.

The letter herewith enclosed, and marked No. 1, from the Commissioner of the Land Office, gives a history of the proceedings under the act of June, 1838; and the reports from Captain Cram, Nos. 2 and 3, give detailed accounts of those under the act of July, 1840.

From these documents it will be seen that the boundary cannot well be surveyed without additional legislative action, as well in reference to the description of the boundary, as to funds.

Captain Cram estimates a sum of \$13,000, in addition to the previous appropriation of \$3,000, for the completion of this survey; which is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,

Col. Corps Topographical Engineers.

HON. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 4, 1841.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, passed on the 22d ultimo, referred by you to this office on the 29th ultimo for a report, and herewith returned, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the survey directed by the act of the 12th June, 1838, entitled 'An act to ascertain and designate the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and Territory of Wisconsin,'" I have the honor to state—

That, in pursuance of your letter of the 27th of February last, communicating the order of the President that this office should take charge of the business of surveying and marking the line in question, under the act of the 12th of June, 1838, and directing that it should be entered upon without delay, the preparation of the necessary instructions was immediately commenced at this office; at the same time, for the purpose of carrying into effect the suggestions of the honorable Messrs. Norvell and Crary, of Michigan, made in their joint communication to the President, of the 24th

of February last, that the survey might be made by some officer of the corps of topographical engineers, a correspondence was opened, with your approbation, with the Secretary of War, which, in the beginning of April last, resulted in the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, of this service. A short time after which, in consultation at this office, he gave it as his opinion, that the appropriation of \$3,000, made by the act to defray the expense of the survey, was entirely inadequate for the purpose; and, under the proviso contained in the law, "that the whole expense of surveying, marking, and designating the said boundary-line should not exceed that sum," and especially as it had been represented that the line to be run was an impracticable one, the action of this office was necessarily deferred until further legislation by Congress. Subsequently, by the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty," approved July 20, 1840, (see pamphlet Laws, 26th Congress 1st session, page 51,) the abovementioned sum of three thousand dollars was reappropriated, "to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the accomplishment of the same object;" since which, this office has had no further control of the business.

Copies of the correspondence of this office, relative to commencing the survey under the original act, and the appointment of Colonel Kearney, have not been made out to accompany this report, not being deemed material; but, if required, will immediately be made and transmitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 2.

Report on the survey of the boundary between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY.

"To the mouth of Montreal river (of Lake Superior;) thence through the middle of the channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the nearest head of the Menomonee river; thence through the middle of that fork of said river just touched by the said line, down the centre of the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship-channel of the Green bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the centre of the most usual ship-channel of Green bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence," &c.

Such is the language of the description contained in the letter of instructions of date July 30, 1840, from the Topographical Bureau, and which is presumed to have been quoted from the act of Congress concerning this boundary.

In the same letter of instructions, explicit directions were communicated

with reference to the place of commencing the survey. In obedience to these directions, the survey was commenced on that part of the boundary which may be called imaginary, or that which is not characterized or marked by natural or physical features, viz: the portion between the head-waters of the Montreal and Menomonee rivers.

On a careful reading of the foregoing description of the boundary, it will be inferred—

1st. That Lake of the Desert was supposed, in the act of Congress, to be a head-water of, and to discharge itself into, Montreal river; for the words in the description are, "thence through the middle of the channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert."

2d. That somewhere between Lake Superior and Green bay, there was a known lake bearing the name "Lake of the Desert;" for the language describing the boundary specified that the "middle of the Lake of the Desert" shall be a point in the boundary.

3d. That of all the head-waters discharging themselves into the Menomonee river, one would be found nearer to the said Lake of the Desert than any other; for the description says, "thence in a direct line to the nearest head of the Menomonee river."

4th. That the nearest head of the Menomonee to the said lake would be found to be a branch of the Menomonee, and not a lake; for the description reads, "thence through the middle of that fork [branch] of the said river just touched by the said line, down the centre of the main channel of the same," &c.

The four suppositions here enumerated were doubtless made by the committee of Congress who draughted the description of the boundary, and predicated on information derived from a map similar to one entitled "map of the entire Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, published by order of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, by L. Judson," and which was supposed to present a more accurate delineation of the waters between Lake Superior and Green bay than any other map extant.

An exact copy of as much of said map as is necessary for illustration is attached to this report, and marked No. 1.

Upon this map it will be perceived that the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin is laid down as following a direction from Lake Superior nearly southeast to Green bay; and that the courses of the Montreal and Menomonee rivers, taken together, constitute a general route in the same direction; and that Lac Vieux Desert (Lake of the Desert) is not only represented on this map as being the head of the Montreal, but is likewise represented as the head of the Menomonee.

Now, although the map from which No. 1 has been copied bears the high sanction of a legislative assembly, it is proven by the survey that that portion of this map upon which the boundary is laid down is exceedingly erroneous; and therefore, if it be true that this map, or one similar to it, was taken as a guide in draughting the description of the boundary, it is not surprising that the said description, so far as it relates to the head-waters of the Montreal and Menomonee, is so worded that the conditions of the act defining the boundary cannot be complied with, to the full extent of all the requirements contained in said act.

The survey was prosecuted as far as the inclemency and rigor of the advanced stage of the season would permit; but if there had been ever so much time left, and ever so genial a temperature for field operations, the

survey could not have been carried any further, on account of having reached a point, beyond which the description of the boundary ceased to be in accordance with the physical character of the country.

It was ascertained that Lac Vieux Desert, or "Lake of the Desert," has no connexion whatever with the Montreal river; and that the nearest distance between said lake and this river is such, that an Indian requires eight days, without a pack, to pass from one to the other: and it is also believed, with much confidence, that the Montreal river does not head in a lake, but takes its rise in an extensive swamp. Neither is Lac Vieux Desert, or "Lake of the Desert," at all connected with the Menomonee river; but this lake was found, contrary to the opinions of all except the Indians, to be the principal head of the Wisconsin river.

The Montreal river was found to have a course different from what was supposed; so have the courses of the Menomonee, and of its principal branches, been equally mistaken and misrepresented.

Map No. 2, which is attached to this report, exhibits a more faithful delineation of the country between Lake Superior and Green bay, along the route of the boundary, than any other map; for it has been made up from actual reconnoissances, explorations, and minute surveys of the route which it represents. Still, this map should only be regarded as an approximation to the truth: that part of it, however, which represents the district between Lac Brulé and Lac Vieux Desert, and which it was necessary to survey, is accurate; being made from minute surveys. The same degree of accuracy is to be attributed to the portion between the mouth of the Menomonee and the White rapids, and to that portion immediately north of Green bay, and to the portion representing Green bay itself. The other parts of the map are made from reconnoissances and explorations of the ground, and from information derived from Indians whose representations are entitled to confidence.

And here it may be well to remark, for the benefit of those who may hereafter be sent upon a similar duty into this wild region, that information derived from French voyageurs, (or, more properly, French fur packers,) who traverse the country to collect furs for traders, cannot be relied on, as a general rule, with so much confidence as that which may be elicited from the Indians. The chief aim of the voyageur, while collecting his pack of furs, is to pass from one point to another in the least possible time; so intent is he upon accomplishing this, that he performs his trip with no more observation upon surrounding nature than is evinced by a stage-horse in passing from one relay to another. Not so, however, with the native-born Indian hunter: he knows every stream, swamp, lake, hill, or dale, that comes within the circuit of his beat, with a surprising minuteness: and there are those among the band who will impart information to one who will take the trouble and proper course to win their confidence. Much valuable information, pertaining to the route of the boundary, was obtained from Indians.

I am under obligations to Ramsay Crooks, Esq., president of the American Fur Company, for information derived from him, as well as from a small sketch of a portion of the Chippewa country with which he favored me in the fall of 1839. The information obtained from this gentleman has been of service, and is embodied (with slight corrections consequent upon a personal examination of the ground) in map No. 2.

Map No. 3, which is affixed to this report, represents, on a large scale, that portion of the country which was minutely surveyed between Lac Brulé and Lac Vieux Desert: it also represents a part of Brulé river—that fork or head or branch of the Menomonee which is found to be situated nearest the lake, called in the act of Congress “Lake of the Desert,” which, however, is more generally known by the name Lac Vieux Desert. From this map it will be seen that the portion of the act of Congress, or of the description of the boundary, which reads “middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the nearest head of the Menomonee river,” can now be complied with, and the “direct line” run on the ground or laid down on the map, *provided* the starting-point, “the middle of the Lake of the Desert,” shall be first fixed. But it may be asked, what is “the middle of the Lake of the Desert?” From the contour of this lake, which is exhibited on map No. 3, it will at once be perceived that the term “middle,” as applied to it, is very indefinite; and that it would require much labor to determine its middle, and to establish a monument so as to mark a corner or a point in the boundary. The labor, of course, would not be objected to; but if required to be performed, means adequate to the end should be provided.

Again: from the course which the Montreal river is now found to have, and from the fact that Lake of the Desert has no connexion whatever with this river, it will also be perceived that it would be impossible to run a line according to the meaning of the words in the description of the boundary, “thence through the middle of the channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert.” It is true, that the channel of the river might be followed to its very head, and from this head a line could be run over the ground to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; but it is not presumable that such a random line was ever intended by Congress to constitute any portion of the boundary in question. It was undoubtedly supposed that the Lake of the Desert was the head of the Montreal; and that a natural boundary would be found to be provided all the way from the mouth of the Montreal to the middle of said lake; and that it would only be necessary to mark out a line from the middle of this lake to the nearest head-water of the Menomonee river.

From this interpretation, it will be evident that the instructions from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers have been fully complied with; and that the survey of the boundary has been prosecuted as far as was practicable under those instructions for this season, notwithstanding the difficulties which were encountered.

From the foregoing discussion of the route, it will now appear that it would be exceedingly difficult, yea, utterly impossible, to run the boundary-line in complete accordance with the present reading of the description in the act of Congress; particularly on that part of the ground between the Montreal river and the head of the Menomonee (the Brulé river) which comes nearest to “Lake of the Desert.” And from all the circumstances of the case, it is evident that another action of Congress will be required in relation to this boundary, to the end of *defining* it in such a manner that it can be established either upon the ground, or laid down on a map, with that degree of definiteness which should always characterize a boundary-line between two States.

Here the subject might be dropped by me; but as the survey has developed information which may be of use in the event of any future legislation,

it is deemed proper, and, in any event, I trust it will not be regarded officious in me, to present the following suggestions as a part of this report :

There is no doubt of Lac Vieux Desert (as written on the map, and generally so called) being the identical lake with that which seems to have been intended in the description of the boundary, and therein called "Lake of the Desert," and whose middle is made one point of the boundary.

The three islands of this lake have, from their relative positions, been named South island, Middle island, and North island.

Lac Vieux Desert, now being known, might be brought into the boundary, by specifying some point within the periphery of the lake for one physical point of the boundary. All indefiniteness, much labor, and expense, would be avoided by simply saying, in the law, that the highest point of ground (whether of earth or rock) upon Middle island shall be the point, instead of saying "middle" of the lake.

The present description of the boundary makes the "middle of the channel" of the Montreal river a part of the boundary. The term "middle of the channel" is indefinite, because islands may occur, which would of course cause more than one channel. By specifying which channel in such cases shall be followed by the boundary-line, another ambiguity would be avoided. It is also evident, that it should be specified how far up the Montreal the boundary shall extend, before leaving for Lac Vieux Desert. For example: the law might specify that the boundary, in ascending, shall follow the extreme right-hand channel, from the mouth of the river, up to where it shall be found to be intersected by a straight line drawn from the highest point of Middle island, to some specified point of Montreal river. Such a description would be divested of vagueness, and would allow of this portion of the boundary being established at comparatively less cost.

As the shortest line from said point on Middle island to the nearest water flowing into the Menomonee would probably terminate in a swamp, (see map No. 3,) it would be best to say that this part of the boundary shall be a direct line from the highest point of Middle island to the middle of the channel of the outlet of Lac Brulé; thence through the middle of the Brulé river, &c.

The "centre of the main channel" of the Menomonee river is made a part of the boundary. This river contains numerous islands, and consequently more than one channel where these islands occur. It will be impossible in many of these cases to know which is the "main channel," without minute surveys. In many cases it was tried, and found impossible to decide by a simple inspection or reconnoissance which was the "main channel." It should also be remarked here, that the term "main channel," applied to the multiplicity of channels of the Menomonee, would be somewhat ambiguous in any event; for, it may be asked, is the main channel the widest channel of the river, or is it the deepest? If it be the widest or deepest now, will it be the widest or deepest hereafter? or shall the main channel be that through which the greatest quantity of water shall be found to pass at the time of the survey? And if it should occur that two channels at the same island pass equal quantities of water, which would then be regarded as the boundary? These questions are sufficient to show the indefiniteness of the term "main channel." There are also a few islands in the Brulé river, to which similar questions might apply, in reference to the term "main channel."

To avoid all ambiguity in reference to these channels, it might be specified in the act defining the boundary, that, in descending the stream, the boundary shall follow the extreme left-hand channel of the Brulé, and the extreme right hand channel of the Menomonee, down to a well known point of the river—say Pe-me-ne falls; and thence to follow the extreme left-hand channel of the remainder of the Menomonee to its mouth. Such a division would leave some of the islands in Michigan, and the remainder in Wisconsin, and would avoid much expense in minute surveys to ascertain the “main channel,” and would leave no indefiniteness upon this part of the boundary. The free use of either channel for the purposes of navigation would, from an established principle of law, be open at all times to the citizens of either State, and the islands would be nearly distributed in equal proportions between the two States.

After descending the channel of the Menomonee “to the centre of the most usual ship-channel of the Green bay of Lake Michigan,” the boundary is made to run “thence through the centre of the most usual ship-channel of Green bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan.”

From map No. 4, which accompanies this report, it may be inferred that the islands which are in the eastern part of Green bay would cause several ship-channels. It is a well-known fact to all who have any personal knowledge of the navigation of this bay, that there are at least two ship-channels, which are in use by all classes and kinds of craft that navigate the great lakes. It would be next to an impossibility to collect the testimony that would be necessary to decide the question, which of these is the “most usual ship-channel of Green bay?” And it is not easy to conceive any other mode (than by testimony) by which the “most usual ship-channel” could be ascertained. But suppose this method of collecting testimony practicable: it might occur that all the evidence that could be obtained on the subject would prove that one of these channels is just as much in use as the other; in which case, it would only be shown that there is no such thing as the “most usual ship channel” in this part of the bay.

Although the term “most usual ship channel” is used in the description of the boundary, still it is rather to be presumed that this term was intended to imply in the act of Congress the *best ship-channel* of all that may be found in that portion of Green bay referred to. An equitable construction of the law would convey this idea; for, it is not to be presumed that, of two States bordering upon navigable ship-channels, either State would or could, in equity, claim to appropriate the best of these channels exclusively to herself.

If the interpretation of the term “most usual ship-channel,” implying the best ship-channel, be correct, it will be necessary to make a complete hydrographic survey of all the channels that exist in that portion of Green bay east of the mouth of the Menomonee river, in order to discover the best ship-channel (if there be such) among all the ship-channels now in use in that part of the bay.

After this survey shall have been made, the particular channel along which the boundary shall run may be declared.

It is important to the interests of Michigan and Wisconsin that this part of the boundary be immediately ascertained, on account of the question of jurisdiction over the islands in the eastern part of the bay.

With the modifications now respectfully suggested, the description of the boundary would be to the following effect, to wit:

"To the mouth of Montreal river (of Lake Superior;) thence (in ascending) through the centre of the extreme right-hand channel that the said Montreal river may be found to have, as far up the same as where the said channel shall be found to be intersected by a direct line drawn from the highest point of ground on Middle island of Lac Vieux Desert, north* — degrees west; thence (from the said intersection) along the just described direct line, to the said point of Middle island; thence (from the said point of Middle island) in a direct line to the centre of the channel of the outlet of Lac Brulé; thence following the centre of the extreme left hand channel of Brulé river (Wesacota sepe) down to the middle of the channel of the Menomonee river; thence following the centre of the extreme right-hand channel of the Menomonee river, down the same, to the head of Pe-me-ne falls; thence following the centre of the extreme left-hand channel of the Menomonee river, down to the centre of the best ship-channel of the Green bay of Lake Michigan; thence following the centre of the best ship channel of Green bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan."

Such a description as this, if authorized by Congress, would allow of the boundary being established without any material difficulty; and it would cause no material departure from what is conceived to have been the intention of the law as it is now worded. The proposed description would moreover leave the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin with nearly the same relative quantities of territory as they would have respectively possessed had the Montreal, and the Menomonee, and Lac Vieux Desert, been found situated as was supposed in framing the present law of the boundary. Besides, the field operations, which will be necessary to establish the boundary, would be attended with much less expense, on account of having to make no minute surveys of the islands (and consequent channels) in the Montreal, Brulé, and Menomonee rivers.

Owing, however, to the absence of all facilities in a wilderness like that of the route of this boundary, the cost of the necessary operations for establishing the boundary between the mouth of the Montreal and Lac Vieux Desert, thence to the outlet of Lac Brulé, will not be less than \$10,000; and the cost of the survey of the eastern part of Green bay, to discover the best ship-channel, will be not less than \$3,000. These sums being exclusive of what has already been appropriated.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 TH. JEFFERSON CRAM,
Captain Top. Eng.

DECEMBER, 1840.

TO J. J. ABERT,
Col. Topographical Engineers, Washington.

* The number of degrees left to be fixed by the proper authority.

APPENDIX,

Containing some account of the route, &c., of the boundary between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin.

MONTREAL RIVER.

This river is not of that importance that one would suppose from a mere inspection of its delineation upon map No. 1. The river does not take its rise so far south as was supposed, nor does it head in a lake. Its course is more nearly parallel with the coast of Lake Superior. (See map No. 2, attached to the report proper.) It is not navigable even for the smallest class of canoes, except in times of high water. Then the Indians can make the descent; but are obliged to make numerous portages around the falls and rapids, which are precipitous and dangerous.

The lake seen represented on map No. 2, between the head-waters of the Ontonagon and Chippewa rivers, is properly the head of the former; but, in times of high water, passages for canoes may be found from the lake into the Chippewa river. From these circumstances, the Indians are in the habit of regarding this lake as the head of both rivers—the Ontonagon and the Chippewa.

LAC VIEUX DESERT.

The country in the vicinity of this beautiful lake is called, in Chippewa language, Ka-ta-kit-te kon, and the lake bears the same name. (See map No. 3.) On South island there is an old potatoe-planting ground; hence the appellation of "Vieux Desert," which, in mongrel French, means old planting-ground. There is certainly more reason for calling it "Lac Vieux Desert," than for the appellation "Lake of the Desert." It is much to be regretted that the Indian names of rivers, lakes, and places, are so frequently changed without any reason, and in most cases for the worse.

About this favorite lake, and on its islands, the chief Ca sha-o-sha takes up his summer residence; but, on the approach of winter, migrates with his band towards the south, following the deer for the winter hunt. Some of the hunters disperse themselves along down the Wisconsin river, and others down on the branch of the Menomonee called Mus-kos se pe. (Se-pe is the Chippewa for river.)

Ca-sha-o-sha, who is one of the principal chiefs of the Chippewa confederacy, is shrewd and intelligent, and has considerable influence in the councils of the nation, although at the head of only a small band, numbering, by his own account, only about one hundred men, women, and children; a small number, indeed, for so large an extent of domain properly under his jurisdiction. His number of fighting men is estimated at about forty.

Immediately on descriing the signal flags of the surveying party, some of the principal men of the band assembled, and came in a body to our camp, and formally notified us to desist work, representing that the land upon which we were running the line does not belong to their great father, (the President of the United States;) that it was Indian ground, and that we were encroaching upon their rights, and that we could be allowed to go no

farther towards the setting of the sun into the Ka-ta-kit-te-kon country, and that we must immediately turn back for the place whence we came. This occurred about eight miles east of Lac Vieux Desert, while employed in triangulating Sandy lake, upon which our flags had first been spied.

For some time, serious apprehensions were entertained that all further work might be stopped, and the party compelled to retreat, without accomplishing the object of reaching Lac Vieux Desert. But, on an interview with the chief, (Ca-sha-o-sha,) who, having been apprized by his people of our approach, arrived in state at our camp the next day, all opposition was removed by amicable negotiation and purchase of the right of way through the Ka-ta-kit-te-kon country, with the privileges of cutting as much wood, drinking and otherwise using as much water, hoisting as many flags, looking as many times through our telescopes over the lakes, and pitching our tent, as we should think necessary and proper; and also of passing unmolested all the way through to the river Montreal. Such were the conditions of the treaty between the chief of the Ka-ta-kit-te-kon band and the chief of the surveying party. And, finally, before leaving, such a friendly footing was established, that the officer who may hereafter be sent to Ka-ta-kit-te-kon, for conducting the further prosecution of the survey, need not entertain any apprehensions of opposition from Ca-sha-o-sha's band; *provided*, in the outfit of the party, suitable presents be taken along and judiciously distributed, upon the principle of "*quid pro quo*," among the principal men. The cost of such presents to the United States need be but a trifle, compared with the value of information and assistance, in the way of guides, that may confidently be expected in return from the chief and his people.

A neglect on the part of the officer to provide himself with these presents, may be the cause of defeating a whole season's work.

The Ka-ta-kit-te-kon Indians are far removed into the interior from white settlements on every side, and are consequently less debauched in their habits, and may be taken as a tolerably fair specimen of the Chippewa people; such as they were before the degrading process was commenced. This band are social, not very obtrusive, but talkative, gay, and seemingly happy. They are of large, commanding stature, and of good deportment; they are well clothed and fed, and their women do not present that squalid, servile aspect, which is observable in some of the other northern tribes.

The Ka-ta-kit-te-kon Indians go to the trading-posts of La Pointe, on Lake Superior, of Lac du Flambeau, and of the Menomonee, to exchange their peltries for Indian goods; and, judging from the clothing of these people, the condition of their wigwams, their cooking utensils, and other conveniences for living, it was inferred that very little whiskey, or "fire-water," finds its way to their villages. Nevertheless, there is the same hankering after this beverage as is in all other Indians who have once tasted the draught so as to have experienced its exhilarating qualities.

The Ka-ta-kit-te-kon country occupies a high level above Lakes Superior and Michigan, and abounds in small lakes, which constitute the heads of several rivers. The water of these small reservoirs, and of the streams generally, is cold and limpid. Some of the lakes were observed to contain the speckled trout—such as are generally met with in high latitudes in the United States. The scenery of these lakes is beautiful, and the land adjacent to them is better than is generally believed by those who have not had the opportunity of a personal examination. The country is not moun-

tainous, but may be denominated "rolling." The growth of timber is tolerably heavy, consisting of white and yellow pine on the borders of the lakes; in some instances of cedar, fir, hemlock, and tamarack; and a little back of the lakes, of sugar maple, white maple, white and yellow birch, poplar, bass, and hemlock. The soil is of a nature to be adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, grass, oats, flax, hemp, and potatoes. In some places the soil is rocky, although no very large masses or ledges of rock were observed.

The manufacture of maple sugar is carried on to a considerable extent by the people of this region. Many of their "sugar bushes" were observed, and, from the oldness of the marks upon the trees, the Indians must have known the art of extracting this luxury from their forest from an early date of their history.

A very good kind of potato is raised here, and the mode of preserving which was entirely new to us. The potatoes, which are of an oblong shape, and not larger than a man's thumb, are partially boiled, and carefully peeled while hot, without breaking the pulp, and strung, like so many beads, upon a twine or tough thread of bark, and then hung in festoons on the ridge-pole of the wigwam, over the smoke of the fire, where they become thoroughly dry. This process renders the potato fit for transportation and use during the severest frost without injury. The squaws take great interest in preparing this article of food, which is about the only vegetable they pretend to cultivate.

This district of country is tolerably well provided with deer, beaver, otter, martin, mink, muskrat, ducks of various kinds, fish, teal, wild geese, and partridges. Deer, however, are not so plenty as farther south.

Winter usually sets in about the 20th October in the Ka-ta-kit-te kon region. This year, (1840,) from the 20th to the 28th October, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer ranged as low as from nine to twelve degrees below freezing; and for several days during the latter part of October, it was continually snowing. On the return of our party, Sandy lake outlet had become so much frozen as to make it necessary to drag the canoes on the ice, and the ice was making very fast in all the lakes and streams; this, on the very last days of October.

Near the south end of the small lake Ca-sha-ca-we-ca-mas, (see map No. 3,) the variation of the magnetic needle was determined by means of the pole-star, and found as follows:

Variation $6^{\circ} 11'$ east, at 8 o'clock, A. M., 26th October, 1840; temperature, 16° Fahrenheit.

BRULÉ RIVER.—(IN CHIPPEWA, WE-SA-CO-TA SE-PE.)

The French voyageurs have called this river Brulé, (burnt,) from the circumstance of the timber having been destroyed by fire adjacent to its banks, near its junction with the Menomonee.

The Brulé is one of the principal head branches or tributaries of the Menomonee, and is that branch which comes nearest Lac Vieux Desert. It heads as represented on map No. 3, and has a rapid current, and varies in width from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet. It has a rocky bed, and is generally so shallow as to render it difficult to ascend it with canoes of three hundred pounds burden, except in times of high water. The banks of the Brulé, or We-sa-co-ta, are thickly studded with white cedar,

fur, poplar, tamarack, white birch, and pine, for a great portion of its extent. So dense is the growth of timber immediately on the banks, that it is very difficult for one to work his way through it; and for many miles the cedars overhang the river from both sides, so as to lap by each other, and there is barely room under the leaning trunks for the passage of a canoe. In many instances, the passage has been made by cutting away the cedars. The time of ascending this river from its mouth to Lake Brulé, in canoes of three hundred pounds burden, is six days, supposing the water at a high stage; and the time of descending, with the canoes lightly loaded, is two days and a half. There are only two portages in the We-sa-co-ta; they occur near together, about ten miles above its confluence with the Menomonee. The first fall, in ascending, occurs at the meeting of the Me-squa-cum-me-cum with the We-sa-co-ta: at this portage, the canoes, as well as the loading, have to be taken around the falls; at the upper portage, the loading only is carried around; the canoes are floated over the rapids.

On merely viewing the banks of the We-sa-co-ta, while passing along in a canoe, one might infer that the land of the valley of this stream is of a very inferior quality; on retiring, however, from the river only to a distance of some few hundred yards back, up-land, having a good growth of hard wood timber, is found, and the land presents a much more favorable aspect, and would be regarded as tolerably good for the latitude.

Along the banks of the river, Indian camping-grounds are occasionally met; occurring more frequently in proportion as we ascend the river; but none of the Indians were found at these places. At the proper seasons, the We-sa-co-ta is resorted to for the beaver and otter that exist along its whole course. There are indications of its once having been abundantly stocked with these animals; but the trappers have made such havoc among them of late years, that the stock has become very much reduced.

MEMOMONEE (ME-NE-CA-NE) RIVER.

This river passes a large volume of water into Green bay at all seasons of the year; and yet is subject to very considerable variations in height, consequent upon the fluctuations of its principal tributaries, which are themselves rivers of considerable size. These principal head branches or tributaries are, We-sa-co-ta se-pe, Me-squa-cum-me-cum se-pe, Pesh-e-cum-me se-pe, and Mus-kos se-pe. (See map No. 2.) Very little information only could be obtained relative to the Me-squa-cum-me-cum; its course, however, is very nearly as represented on map No. 2, and it is very difficult of ascent with canoes.

The Pesh-e-cum-me enters the Menomonee immediately after tumbling over a perpendicular wall of rock of twenty-five feet in height. These falls burst upon the sight all of a sudden, and present a highly picturesque feature. The route of the Pesh-e-cum-me is that which is sometimes taken in coming from Lake Superior to Green bay; but the great number of portages, and the difficulties attending the passages around the falls and rapids in this river, make this part of the route very laborious to the canoeemen; hence the route farther east, by the way of "Bay de Noquet," is the one more usually taken.

The tributary of the Menomonee called Mus-kos se-pe, is so low in summer as to be unnavigable for any but the smallest of canoes, and in some seasons it is almost dry. There are no lakes at its head, which is one rea-

son for its low stages of water. The valley of this river is long, and contains deer in great abundance; and, consequently, much resorted to by Indians from various quarters for the winter hunt. This river is called by some "Pine river."

The country adjacent to the upper part of the Menomonee, for about thirty miles on both sides, has an exceedingly desolate appearance; all the timber, which was once pine, has been consumed by fire, as far as the eye can reach, all round on every side. The prospect is one of a broken landscape of barren hills, studded here and there with charred pine stubs, with scarcely a living tree, except the second growth of white birch and poplar. The soil of the hills is rocky, and unfit for cultivation. Within this burnt and barren region, the only agreeable relief is found in two perpendicular falls of the Menomonee, about half a mile apart, of nine feet in height. Here short portages have to be made. The names of these falls could not be ascertained, and, from a reluctance to assign names different from the Chippewa, they are not named on the map. Within the burnt district there is a part of the river called "Bad Water," where there is an Indian village and planting-ground; the people of this village are called, in English, "Bad Water Indians." Potatoes only are cultivated here; it is too far north for corn to ripen before the coming of frost.

The burnt district, in descending the Menomonee, terminates at the head of Big Quin-ne-sec falls, where there is a difficult portage of one and a half mile in extent. The total fall of water, from the upper to the lower pool, in this distance, is one hundred and thirty-four feet. This amount is divided into several chutes, with intervening rapids. The general aspect of this series of water falls is exceedingly picturesque; at every change of the point of view, new and varied beauties are perceived; but the lower falls of the series is by far the most magnificent of all the cascades of the Menomonee: here the whole river is seen in terrible frenzy, dashing, in mighty masses of foam, over a perpendicular wall of rocks of forty feet in height. The effect of this stupendous cataract is such as may possibly be imagined, but not easily described.

The scenery, for some miles immediately below these falls, is quite tranquil; the river is wide—in many places six hundred feet—and dotted here and there with small islands, bearing a heavy growth of timber.

A young doe was descried in the act of swimming from one of these islands. In a few minutes she was so completely hemmed in by our little fleet of canoes, that, with the aid of a shot or two, her capture was speedily effected.

Next in order, the Little Quin-ne-sec falls occur, where the fall is about thirty-five feet in an extent of two hundred and fifty feet; and the total width of the river is only about eighty-five feet. Here the bed and banks are composed of slate rock. The name Quin-ne-sec is derived from what the Indians take to be smoke, and which is seen continually ascending from the bottom of the torrent high into the air. This smoke, of course, is but the spray of minutely divided particles of water, arising from the fluid dashing against the projecting rocks.

The portage around these falls is short, but very steep, and difficult to make; requiring one hour and a half to pass the loading and canoes. Below this portage, on the east side of the river, there extends along, parallel with the stream, a remarkable bluff or ridge of high rock formation, whose height varies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, and the face towards the river is nearly vertical. The rock is of slaty structure.

At a short distance below, Sandy portage occurs; being about one mile in extent, and requiring about half a day to make the passage. Here the fall is not perpendicular, but nevertheless beautiful; not presenting, however, the grandeur of Quin-ne-sec scenery.

After leaving the last-mentioned portage, in descending the Menomonee, the falls, all the way to its mouth, are nothing more than chutes of various declivities. And here it may be remarked, that the idea hitherto entertained by some, of there being such immense perpendicular falls on this river as are recorded on some maps, is very erroneous. It is gravely stated on the map of which No 1 is a copy, that there is a fall of seventy-five feet perpendicular; and it is as gravely asserted on others, that there are falls of one hundred and eighty, and over two hundred feet vertical.

Sturgeon falls, which come next below Sandy portage, have but thirteen and three-fourths feet fall in an extent of one thousand feet. Above these falls no sturgeon are found, but they collect in great quantities at the foot of the chute. The entire body of water in the river rushes through a straight cleft or gap in the rocks, at this place of not more than eighty feet in width; the summit of the hill, through which the cleft has been made, is one hundred feet above the lower basin of the chute. With such a contracted channel, and a fall besides of thirteen and three-fourths in the thousand, it may be imagined that it would be quite as impossible for a canoe to make the descent in safety, as for a sturgeon to make the ascent.

The portage here is short but difficult, owing to the steepness of the hill.

The scenery about these falls is picturesque, and the place is quite a resort for Indians; not so much, however, for the gratification of a taste for beautiful scenery, as for the gratification of an appetite for sturgeon.

Some miles below Sturgeon falls there occurs a very strong rapid, around which there is a portage that requires about one hour to pass it with the canoes and loading. This is called Quiver portage.

Pe-me-ne falls are the next of note below Sturgeon falls. They are called Pe-me-ne, (elbow,) from there being a crook in the shape of an elbow in the river just below. The total fall here is only eight and eighty-four hundredths in an extent of eight hundred and thirty-three feet, exclusive of the short rapid immediately above the principal chute. The least width of the passage for the water is fifty feet. It is believed that, in times of extreme high water, a canoe may be passed down the chute without destruction; but there is a portage around the falls. This is the lowest portage on the Menomonee, except that at Kitson's trading-post, where an extreme bend in the river is usually avoided by making a short portage across the neck of the peninsula.

At the proper seasons, the Sturgeon and Pe-me-ne districts are much frequented by the Indians for spearing sturgeon, trapping marten, and shooting the deer.

At the head of Pe-me-ne falls, a few rods north of the portage road, where it leads down to the upper basin of the lower chute, the variation of the magnetic needle was determined by means of the pole-star, and found as follows:

Variation, $5^{\circ} 56'$ east, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 25th September, 1840; temperature, 84° Fahrenheit. Temperature at noon of same, 90° ; at 1, P. M., 96° ; at 3, P. M., $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and for several days preceding and succeeding 25th September, 1840, the mercury ranged high.

Between the Pe-me-ne falls and the mouth of the Menomonee, there are many rapids, the principal of which are : 1st. White rapids, where the highest trading-post upon the river is situated. 2d. Grand rapids, where for two miles the water is shoal, and passes over a smooth rocky bottom of flat stone. 3d. Chappeau's rapids, where white fish are caught in great quantities. Here is a well known old trading-post, called Chappeau's. 4th. Menomonee rapids, where there is a dam and a saw-mill, also a trading establishment of some note. All these rapids are difficult of ascent or descent with canoes; but notwithstanding, with much skill and great exertion, the canoeemen succeed in urging up the canoe, even with considerable loading in them, by means of their long poles.

Of the Menomonee river in general, it may be said that it is not navigable for any craft except canoes, owing to difficult rapids, shoals, and falls. There are no less than eight portages, varying in length from one-eighth to one and a half mile, where all the loading, and canoes besides, have to be carried over upon the backs of the party. The ascent of this river, with canoes containing not more than three hundred pounds, is a task of incessant toil and danger; and, under the most favorable circumstances, requires fourteen days, from its mouth to the entrance of the Pesh-e-cum-me, with a party. The time of descending through the same extent, with canoes lightly loaded, is four days.

The ascent of the Brulé, or We-sa-co-ta, is still more difficult and vexations, owing to the shallowness of the water. It requires about six days, at high stages of water, to ascend from its mouth into Lac Brulé; in times of low water, it is useless to attempt the ascent. The time of descending from Lac Brulé to the entrance into the Menomonee, is three days and a half, with light loads and high water.

None but the most skilful canoeemen should be employed for this kind of navigation. Each canoe requires two men—one in the bow, and one in the stern. Indians are the best hands that can be employed, so far as skill is requisite, but it is difficult to engage them for a long trip. French voyageurs are the next best class; they can be engaged for almost any length of time, and are by far the best trained for the endurance of the extreme hardships attending a trip like that which our party performed from Green* bay to Lac Vieux Desert and back.

The banks of the Menomonee river, as well as its islands, from its mouth as far up as the Big Quin-ne-sec falls, are covered with an excellent growth of white and yellow pine timber, which, in process of time, must become valuable.

The bed of the river throughout is exceedingly rocky, and its banks in many places, particularly at the falls and principal rapids, consist chiefly of rock (iron stone.)

The stream does not overflow its banks, which are generally quite bold. The valley of the Menomonee contains much good land, and is, in the main, much better than is generally supposed.

I have the honor, &c.,

THOS. J. CRAM,
Captain Topographical Engineers.

DECEMBER, 1840.

To J. J. ABERT,
Col. Corps Topograph. Eng., Washington.

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S. J. CRAM,
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REPORT

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS,

SHOWING

The operations of the Patent Office during the year 1840.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

PATENT OFFICE, *January, 1841.*

SIR: In obedience to the act to promote the useful arts, the Commissioner of Patents has the honor to submit his annual report.

Four hundred and seventy-three patents have been issued during the year 1840, including sixteen additional improvements to former patents, of which classified and alphabetical lists are annexed, marked A and B.

During the same period, three hundred and twenty-one patents have expired, as per list marked C.

The applications for patents during the year past amount to seven hundred and sixty-five, and the number of caveats filed was two hundred and twenty-eight.

The receipts of the office for 1840 amount to \$38,056 51; from which may be deducted \$7,173 31, paid on applications withdrawn, as per statement D.

The ordinary expenses of the Patent Office for the past year, including payments for library and for agricultural statistics, were \$23,982 45; leaving a surplus of \$6,900 75 to be credited to the patent fund, as per statement marked E.

For the restoration of models, records, and drawings, under the act of March 3, 1837, \$7,864 91 have been expended, as per statement marked F.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States, previous to January, 1841, is eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

During the past year, the Commissioner of Patents has removed into the new building, which is both commodious and secure against fire; and the patented models are classified and exhibited in suitable glass cases. The National Gallery is ready for the exhibition of models and specimens, and cases are being prepared to preserve the same against injury or loss by exposure. I am happy to say that the mechanics and manufacturers are improving the opportunity to present the choicest contributions; and, from the encouragement given, no doubt is entertained that the hall, considered by some so spacious, will, in a short time, be entirely filled; presenting a display of national skill and ingenuity not surpassed by any exhibition in the world.

Blair & Rives, printers.

The basement story affords equal room for the exhibition of agricultural implements and seeds.

By the felicitous advantage of the National Gallery, the Commissioner will be enabled to restore the models of the useful arts; and, without this assistance, other efforts would be unsuccessful.

It will readily be perceived that a patentee, whose patent has expired, has little interest to restore his model; and patriotic feeling and the compensation offered are not sufficient to induce him to comply with the wishes of the office. An appeal, however, to the mechanic and manufacturer to exhibit in the National Gallery such specimens as they may think useful, is cheerfully responded to; and a restoration of the most important models will thus be effected almost gratuitously, and the liberal appropriation made for this object be chiefly saved to the Treasury.

In my last report, the necessity of an appropriation for the library, and to defray the expenses incurred by order of Congress on publishing a digest of the patents issued by the United States, was mentioned. The bill for these objects passed one branch of the National Legislature, but was not reached in the regular order of business in the other. It is presumed that the present session will furnish the means so necessary to the successful discharge of the duties devolving on the Commissioner.

The small appropriation made in 1839, for statistics and other agricultural purposes, has limited the expenses of the Commissioner to the sum granted. Upwards of 30,000 packages of seeds have been distributed during the last year; and, from the gratification expressed by those who have received them, the most favorable anticipations are indulged that the effort thus made has met the cordial and thankful acknowledgments of the agricultural community. When the seeds collected in the remote parts of the globe, together with those more easily procured, shall arrive, and be distributed, still further gratification and benefit may be expected.

In his last report, the Commissioner of Patents mentioned that the minute inquiries propounded by the honorable Secretary of State, in the taking of the census, would render much expenditure unnecessary on the part of this office to procure the data of accurate calculations for agricultural statistics. These statistics are in a state of forwardness, but cannot be completed within the time prescribed for the annual report from the Patent Office. I shall, therefore, beg leave to transmit the statistics as soon as the same can be got ready. In the mean time, I cannot omit to notice the surprising amount of agricultural products in the United States; nor the importance of an annual report of the state of the crops in different sections, as a preventive against monopoly, and a good criterion to calculate the state of exchange.

The occupation of the new Patent Office has necessarily increased the contingent expenses the present year; and the ordinary protection of a watch for the building, and assistance in the care of the additional rooms, must somewhat increase the disbursements of this bureau. I am happy, however, to say that the earnings of the office will be fully adequate to meet not only present expenses, but all others contemplated in the reorganization of the Patent Office. And, while the cost of the new building has exceeded so much the estimate of the Commissioner, in consequence of a change of the material and the manner of erecting it, it may be gratifying to know that, during the last five years, the receipts of the Patent

Office, after paying all ordinary expenses, is upwards of \$75,000 ; which has been credited to the patent fund, and stands appropriated expressly for the promotion of the arts and sciences in the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

HON. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

A.

Classified list of letters patent granted during the year 1840, with the names of patentees, place of residence, and date of patent.

CLASS I.—AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING INSTRUMENTS AND OPERATIONS.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Bee-hive	-	-	-
Bee-hive	-	-	-
Butter, working and pressing	-	-	-
Churn	-	-	-
Churn	-	-	-
Corn shellers	-	-	-
Cultivators	-	-	-
Grubs and brushes, extracting from land	-	-	-
Hoes, garden	-	-	-
Hulling, husking, and shelling corn	-	-	-
Hulling machines	-	-	-
Hulling oats, barley, &c.	-	-	-
Hulling rice, &c.	-	-	-
Hulling rice, machinery for	-	-	-
Hulling rice, machinery for	-	-	-
Mowing machine	-	-	-
Mowing, cutting grass under water	-	-	-
Plough	-	-	-
Plough, combined	-	-	-
	Robert Martin	Fairfield, Ohio	May 19.
	Martin Engel	Easton, Pennsylvania	April 15.
	Titus D. Gail	Eden, New York	October 10.
	Allen & William A. Crowell	Salisbury, Conn.	June 20.
	Constant Webb	Wallingford, Conn.	November 26.
	Porter A. Gladwin	Chester, Conn.	April 24.
	Noah Barnes	Easthampton, N. Y.	September 10.
	Young William Short	Oglethorpe county, Ga.	January 28.
	Charles S. Homer	Boston, Massachusetts	May 8.
	Samuel S. Allen	Miamisburg, Ohio	January 15.
	James McGregor	Saratoga, New York	May 12.
	J. Andrews & E. Piper	Camden, Maine	December 10.
	Warner Groat	Troy, New York	August 28.
	Daniel Tomlinson	Brookfield, Conn.	May 12.
	William C. Grimes	York, Pennsylvania	October 8.
	Seth Lamb	New York	June 20.
	Jacob Hinds	Hindsburg, N. Y.	September 5.
	William Bryant	Davidson co., Tenn.	March 31.
	Jonathan Knoble	Bakersville, Md.	April 8.

Plough, hillside	Daniel Gochnour, jr.	Conemaugh, Penn.	June 12.
Plough, shares and cutters of, constructing and fastening	Mahlon Smith	Tinicum, Penn.	January 28.
Seeding, planting corn, &c.	Samuel W. Cole	Chelsea, Mass.	August 25.
Seeding, planting machines	Martin Nichols	Clearfield, Penn.	October 16.
Seeding, seed-planters	Lorenzo Bachelder	Hampstead, N. H.	} April 30.
Seeding, seed-planters	Sam'l L. Bachelder	Haverhill, Mass.	
Seeding, seed-planters	Thomas J. Lewis & George F. Lewis	Boston, Mass.	June 27.
Seeding, seed-planters	Thomas J. Lewis & George F. Lewis	Boston, Mass.	June 27.
Seeding, seed-planters	George F. Lewis	Boston, Mass.	August 25.
Seeding, seed-planting machine	Joseph Gibbons	Adrian, Michigan	May 25.
Seeding, sowing cotton-seed	George Page	Baltimore, Md.	
	Levin Miner & Nicholas Felts	Yancyville, N. C.	July 18.
Smut machine	Jacob Russell	Jenner, Penn.	April 24.
Smut machine	Hiram Smith	New York	July 31.
Smut machine	Amos Adams	Port Henry, N. Y.	August 3.
Smut machine	John Burch	Millport, N. Y.	August 22.
Smut machine, cleaning grain	Samuel Spangler	Stony Creek, Penn.	May 19.
Smut machine, cleaning grain, &c., by machinery	Edward Bradford	Rochester, N. Y.	September 19.
Straw-cutters	Joseph Worley	Hawkins co., Tenn.	June 20.
Straw-cutting, feeding and pressing the straw	Israel W. Graff	Lampeter, Penn.	April 30.
Thrashing machine	David Stafford	Syracuse, N. Y.	May 19.
Thrashing machine	James Cummings	Canonsburg, Penn.	December 10.
Thrashing machine, conducting the straw and grain from the thrasher	Luther Whitman	Winthrop, Maine	August 25.
Thrashing machine, removing straw and separating the grain in	John Criswell	Cecil, Penn.	November 26.
Thrashing machine, shaking the screen in	Jesse Lincoln	Uniontown, Penn.	May 8.
Trees, protecting from the canker-worm	Daniel Newhall	Lynn, Mass.	October 31.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Winnowing machine	-	-	-
Winnowing, separating garlic from grain	Abel & Asahel Lomax	Clinton county, Ohio	May 8.
Winnowing, separating garlic from wheat	William C. Grimes	York, Penn.	September 3.
	Jonathan F. Barrett	North Granville, N. Y.	October 31.

CLASS II.—METALLURGY, AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS AND INSTRUMENTS THEREFOR.

Bands, key for tobacco casks	-	-	-	September 14.
Brads, cutting	-	-	-	January 10.
Buckles and clasps	-	-	-	February 18.
Catches, oblique, &c., forming on plates, &c., of cast-iron	James M. Talbott	Richmond, Virginia	-	-
Clasps of carpet bags	Henry Waterman	New York	-	-
	William Church	Birmingham, England	-	-
Dies, for making iron door-knobs, and of plate-metal	Jordan L. Mott	New York	-	December 1.
Forges and furnaces, apparatus for blowing	James Sellers & A. L. Pennrock	Philadelphia, Penn.	-	May 25.
Furnaces, puddling, for manufacturing iron with anthracite coal	Lucien E. Hicks	Middletown, Conn.	-	June 27.
Furnaces, smelting, heating the blast of	James A. Stewart	Springfield, Tenn.	-	August 18; ante-dated July 1.
Knobs, glass, for doors, &c.	Thomas Cooper	New York	-	August 25.
Latch, door	William H. Phillips	Brooklyn, N. Y.	-	August 28.
Latch, door	Francis Draper	East Cambridge, Mass.	-	September 10.
	Benj. W. Bosworth	Warren, R. I.	-	March 6.
	Oliver Judd	Cherry Valley, N. Y.	-	December 10.

Latch, knob, for doors, &c.	-	Lewis & Willis Hotchkiss	-	Derby, Conn.	-	March 6.
Latch, thumb	-	Philos, Eli W., & John A. Blake	-	New Haven, Conn.	-	July 21.
Locks, alarm, for doors, &c.	-	David Edwards	-	McConnellsville, O.	-	August 12.
Locks for doors	-	Peter Rogers	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	-	September 25.
Lock, door and other	-	August Prutzmann	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	-	September 5.
Lock and key	-	Wm. Morret Williams	-	England	-	December 1.
Nails, brads, &c., cutting	-	George W. Strong and Jonathan Dodge, assignees of Walter Hunt	-	New York	-	November 13.
Nails, wrought	-	Theophilus Somerby	-	Wells, Me.	-	January 22.
Nails and spikes, wrought	-	John McCrone	-	Ellicott's Mills, Md.	-	February 21.
Padlocks for mail-bags, &c.	-	Solomon Andrews	-	Perth Amboy, N. J.	-	December 5.
Pipes, machinery for making continuously from lead	-	Geo. Escol Sellers	-	Upper Darby, Penn.	-	December 17.
Puddle-balls, &c., rolling, in the manufacture of iron	-	Henry Burden	-	Troy, N. Y.	-	December 10.
Punching sheet-iron for stove pipes	-	Samuel Davis	-	Mifflin, Penn.	-	February 21.
Rivets, machinery for making	-	Oliver Edes & Andrew Holmes	-	Braintree, Mass.	-	April 24.
Rivets, making	-	Alpheus Forbes & Fitch W. Taylor, assignees of Charles Lyon & Alpheus Forbes	-	New York	-	September 2.
Saws, circular, cutting the teeth of	-	Eleazer Carver	-	Bridgewater, Mass.	-	August 12.
Saws, filing and smoothing the teeth of	-	Eleazer Carver	-	Bridgewater, Mass.	-	August 12.
Spikes, heading	-	William Thomas	-	Hingham, Mass.	-	March 14.
Spikes, hook or brad-headed	-	Henry Burden	-	Troy, N. Y.	-	Sept'r 2; ante-dated March 2.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Spring-bolt for door and other locks	George W. & Ezra B. Robinson	Boston, Mass.	June 10.
Spring, door	William W. Smith & Benj. Mulliken, jr.	New York	November 13.
Spring, door, for closing doors, gates, &c.	Gardner Barton, jr.	Shafsbury, Vt.	July 1.
Stove-pipe, mouldings, &c., making	John Farrar	Cuyahoga, O.	September 2.
Wrench, screw	Hawley D. Clapp, assignee of Henry W. Hewet	New York	June 27.
Wrench, screw	Stephen Kane & Thos. and James Keane	New York	August 12.

CLASS III.—MANUFACTURES OF FIBROUS AND TEXTILE SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING MACHINES FOR PREPARING FIBRES OF WOOL, COTTON, SILK, FUR, PAPER, ETC.

Brading machine	Dudley D. Sacket	Westfield, Mass.	January 22.
Brading manilla and other fibrous substances	Daniel, Jesse, & Elisha Fitzgerald	New York	April 24.
Cloth, &c., machine for reducing worn out	Reuben Daniels	Woodstock, Vt.	October 10.
Cloth, stretching, in the process of fulling	Baxter D. Whitney & George W. Layton	Winchendon, Mass.	March 25.
Cloth, taking wrinkles out of while fulling	John Tillou	New Haven, Conn.	December 14.
Cloth of various kinds, manufacturing	Reuben Daniels	Woodstock, Vt.	October 8.

Cocoeneries, removing the filth from hurdles	Benjamin Benson	Smyrna, Del.	January 10.
Cordage, clothes' line, stretching and preserving	E. Allyn & C. B. Hildreth	Boston, Mass.	November 26.
Cotton-waste, or rags, &c., dressing	Emery Smith	North Sudbury, Mass.	September 10.
Felt-cloths, without spinning and weaving, machinery for	Thomas Robinson Williams	Citizen U. S., now in London	December 14.
Flax and hemp, preparing, &c.	Sands Olcott	New Hope, Penn.	March 31.
Flax and hemp, reducing the fibres of	Sands Olcott	Philadelphia, Penn.	April 11.
Gin, cotton	Fores McCarthy	Demopolis, Ala.	July 3.
Gin, cotton, constructing and affixing the ribs to	Asa Copeland	Bridgewater, Mass.	April 8.
Hair, curled, carding and picking	Francis Harding	Cleveland, O.	August 25.
Hats, bonnets, &c., ironing and pressing	Richard Murdock	Baltimore, Md.	June 17.
Hats, bonnets, &c., straw, pressing and finishing	William Chaplin	New York	September 10.
Hats, buoyant, used as life-preservers	Samuel White	England	October 14.
Hats, palm-leaf, pressing	Chester Gorham	Barre, Mass.	March 3.
Hemp, &c., preparing and spinning	Moses Day	Roxbury, Mass.	April 30.
Hemp, taring slivers or bands of, machinery for, and making oakum	William Montgomery	Boston, Mass.	August 28.
Knitting stockings, machine for	Benjamin Hutchinson	Springfield, Mass.	October 22.
Loom, heddle stuff, for making weaver's eye harness	John Thorpe & Wm. G. Angell	Providence, R. I.	February 26.
Loom, heddle metallic	Charles Strong	Hartford, Vt.	April 24; antedated January 21.
Loom, power, weaving figured counterpanes, &c.	Erastus B. Bigelow	Lancaster, Mass.	April 24.
Loom, shuttles for weaving cloth	James Baldwin	Nashua, N. H.	January 31.
Loom, temple, rotary	George Draper	Palmer, Mass.	October 28.
Paper, card, making	Edward L. Perkins	Boston, Mass.	July 10.
Paper-engine	William Dickinson	Worcester, Mass.	September 3.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Paper, making, ruling, and cutting at one operation - - -	John Ames -	Springfield, Mass. -	July 31.
Paper, sizing; (patent Dec. 1, 1837, cancelled) -	John Ames -	Springfield, Mass. -	October 22.
Rags, boiling and washing - - -	George Spafford -	Windham, Ct. -	September 2.
Silk, machine for skeining - - -	George Heritage -	Chestertown, Md. -	November 26.
Silk, reeling from the cocoons, machine for -	George Heritage -	Chestertown, Md. -	December 19.
Spinning, filer for twisting silk, &c. - - -	Edward L. Young -	Norfolk, Va. -	October 8.
Spinning, self-acting mule for - - -	Daniel Lapham, adm'r of Benj. Lapham, dec'd -	Adams, Mass. -	September 25.
Spinning silk, &c., from the cocoons, machinery for - - -	William Mason -	Taunton, Mass. -	October 8.
Stuffs, &c., machinery for the manufacture of -	George Heritage -	Chestertown, Md. -	December 19.
Wool, cleaning from burs, &c., and ginning cotton - - -	Thomas R. Williams -	Newport, R. I., now in London -	April 24.
Wool, cotton, &c., picking and opening -	Milton D. Whipple -	East Douglass, Mass. -	October 28.
Yarn, washing and cleaning - - -	George C. Kellogg & Phineas Gillett -	New Hartford, Ct. -	April 30; antedat- ed Oct. 30, 1839.
	Sands Olcott -	Philadelphia, Pa. -	April 11.

Alkali, extracting from ashes in the manufacture of potass	Jacob Osborn	Elyra, Ohio	July 18.
Cement for covering buildings, &c.	Jacob Bump	Kirtland, Ohio	September 3.
Composition for rendering leather water-proof	Charles F. Miller	Baltimore, Md.	August 28.
Distilling, cooling the mash used in the process of	Allen D. Ward	Minerva, Ky.	November 7.
Dyeing yarn from the beam; (patent Sept. 25, 1838, cancelled)	William Spencer	Massachusetts	May 28.
Gas, purifying for illumination	Daniel Garnet	Richfield, N. Y.	June 27.
Lead, white, manufacture of	Smith Gardner	New York	August 28.
Lead, white, manufacture of	Horace Cory	England	October 8.
Lead, white, preparing	James N. Trovillo	Christiansburg, Va.	March 31.
Oil, lamp, ascertaining the quantity of	John W. Harris	Dorchester, Mass.	September 3.
Paint, galvanic, protecting iron from rust	Lewis Knapp	New York	July 1.
Paints or pigments, improvement in	Francis G. Spilsbury, Fanny Corbarn, and Alexander S. Byrne	England	July 10; antedated Oct. 7, 1839.
Salt kettles, constructing and setting	Chs. C. P. Crosby	Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 11.
Soap frames	Joseph Bolton Doe	London, Eng.	Mar. 31; antedated June 14, 1838.
Solutions, decoction, evaporating, &c.	James W. W. Gordon	Baltimore, Md.	October 8.
Tallow, preparing, for manufacture of candles	John Kirkman	New York	Oct. 31; antedated July 2.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840.—Continued.

CLASS V.—CALORIFIC, COMPRISING LAMPS, FIRE-PLACES, STOVES, GRATES, FURNACES FOR HEATING BUILDINGS, COOKING APPARATUS, PREPARATION OF FUEL, ETC.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Boilers for heating water, &c.	Daniel L. Pickard	Hartland, N. Y.	October 14.
Caboose, ships', and other working stoves	Loftis Wood	New York	November 26.
Caldron and furnace combined	Gordon S. Mott	New York	December 1.
Chamberstick, improvement in	William Church	Citizen U. S. now in England	March 28.
Chimneys, draught of	George H. Crosby	New Haven, Ohio	January 28.
Coffee-roaster	Abel Stullman	Poland, N. Y.	December 28.
Cooking, apparatus for	Joshua Grime	Beekmantown, N. Y.	December 28.
Cooking ranges	Herbert H. Stimpson	Boston, Mass.	March 14.
Cooking steam-boilers and evaporators	Dudley Marvin and Oran W. Seely	New York city	August 28.
Cooking-stoves	William Jeanes	Sodus, N. Y.	May 25.
Cooking-stoves	William Gallup	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 10.
Cooking-stoves	Samuel W. Cole	Norwalk, Ohio	August 25.
Cooking-stoves	James Still	Chelsea, Mass.	September 19.
Cooking-stoves	Samuel L. Chase	Zanesville, Ohio	September 25.
Cooking-stoves	R. G. Cochran	Woodstock, Vt.	September 25.
Cooking-stoves	James Parmale	Francistown, N. H.	October 10.
Cooking-stoves, (patent Feb'y 3, 1836, cancelled)	Daniel Williams	Ogden, N. Y.	October 14.
Cooking-stoves	David H. Hilliard	Troy, N. Y.	November 21.
Cooking-stoves	Jordan L. Mott	Cornish, N. H.	November 26.
		New York	December 17.

Cooking-stoves	William Melsheimer	Philadelphia, Penn.	December 19.
Cooking-stoves	Joel Green	Rochester, N. Y.	December 28.
Cooking-stoves, burning bituminous coal, &c.	William B. Lawrence	Cincinnati, O.	October 14.
Cooking-stoves, draught, &c., in	Horace Strickland	Bradford, Vt.	June 27.
Cooking-stoves with double fire-places	Reuben Jackson	Zanesville, O.	March 19.
Cooking-stoves having elevated ovens	Lester Tilden	Barre, Vt.	July 18.
Cooking-stoves, elevated ovens of	John W. Williston & Willard A. Arnold	Northampton, Mass.	August 25.
Cooking-stoves, Franklin, &c.	Joel Houghton	Ogden, N. Y.	May 12.
Cooking-stoves, Franklin	Reuben B. Houghton	Clarkson, N. Y.	August 25.
Cooking-stoves, flues, arranging and governing the draught in			
Cooking-stoves, railway, (patent July 9, 1838, cancelled)	Charles Guild	Cincinnati, O.	June 20.
Cooking-stove, railway, premium, (patent February 16, 1829, cancelled)	Isaac Bucklin	Troy, N. Y.	August 27.
Cooking-stove, steam-apparatus for	Peregrine Williamson	New York	September 30.
Drums for heating apartments	Peter Getz	Lancaster, Penn.	January 11.
Fire-places, to prevent their smoking	William Frazier	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 30.
Furnace, bakers'	Homier Roberts	Delhi, N. Y.	April 30.
Furnace, portable, for heating in bathing-tubs	Gardner Chilson	Boston, Mass.	June 10.
Heat, transmitting, by the circulation of hot water, (apparatus patented August, 1838)	Randolph Densmore	Hopewell, N. Y.	November 26.
Heating buildings, apparatus, &c.	Anger M. Perkins	Citizen U. S., now in London, England	September 4.
Kitchen ranges	George M. Dexter	Boston, Mass.	December 1.
Lamp, argand oil-burner, adapted to burn spirits of turpentine	Ebenezer Barrows	Rochester, Mass.	July 18.
Lamp, camphine	Charles Carr	Philadelphia, Penn.	June 20.
Ovens, portable, combined with stoves	Michael B. Dyott	Philadelphia, Penn.	August 25.
Stoves	Edward Gosselin	New York	November 7.
	John Scott	Philadelphia, Penn.	April 8.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Stoves	Charles R. Wheeler .	Boston, Mass.	July 18.
Stoves, fire-chambers of, mode of constructing .	Benjamin F. & Job S. Gold .	New York .	July 15.
Stove, heating the air of apartments	George C. Howe .	New York .	July 10.
Stoves and kettles for making varnish, &c. . . .	Harmon Hibbard .	Attica, N. Y. .	June 17.
Warming buildings, by converting hollow walls into flues	John A. Stewart .	Philadelphia, Penn.	June 17.

CLASS VI.—STEAM AND GAS-ENGINES, INCLUDING BOILERS AND FURNACES THEREFOR, AND PARTS THEREOF.

Boilers, steam	Jacob B. Eversole .	St. Louis, Mo.	March 31.
Boilers, steam, connecting of, and supplying water to the same	Cadwallader Evans .	Pittsburg, Penn.	September 3.
Boilers, steam, of locomotive-engines	John Penniman .	Baltimore, Md.	April 24.
Boilers, steam, supplying with water	Benjamin M. Hyatt .	Wilmington, Del.	October 10.
Explosion in steam-boilers, preventing	James Reid .	Pawtucket, R. I.	May 19.
Heat of blast-furnaces to steam-boilers, applying the waste	Martin Bell .	Antis, Penn.	June 10.
Spark-catcher	Leonard Phleger .	Philadelphia, Penn.	September 10.
Spark-catcher	Randal Fish .	New York .	October 14.
Spark-catcher	David Ritter .	New Haven, Conn.	November 26.
Spark-catcher	William P. McConnell .	Washington, D. C.	December 10.
Spark-catcher, (patented 10th September, 1840) .	Leonard Phleger .	Philadelphia, Penn.	December 28.

Spark-catcher	David Mathew	Schenectady, N. Y.	December 31.
Steam-engine, (patent April 14, 1838, cancelled)	William A. Lighthall	Albany, N. Y.	July 18.
Steam-engine, arranging the cylinders in double-cylinder engines, for preventing a "dead-point" in the crank	Caleb L. Ferris	Courtland, N. Y.	July 1.
Steam-engine, condensing apparatus of	Daniel Treadwell	Cambridge, Mass.	March 31.
Steam engine, locomotive	Asa Whitney	Rotterdam, N. Y.	June 27.
Steam-engine, locomotive	Matthias W. Baldwin	Philadelphia, Penn.	December 31.
Steam-engine, locomotive, for consuming sparks	Francis B. Longmire & H. Jones Brooke	Philadelphia, Penn.	July 10.
Steam-engine, locomotive, and railroad-carriages	Alfred C. Jones	Philadelphia, Penn.	October 10.
Steam-engine, locomotive, regulating waste-steam	Ross Winans	Baltimore, Md.	November 26.
Steam-engine, packing for pistons, &c.	Charles F. Pike	Providence, R. I.	August 12.
Steam-engine, pistons of steam-cylinders, constructing, &c.	Matthias W. Baldwin	Philadelphia, Penn.	December 17.
Steam-engine, rotary	Jacob C. Robie	Binghamton, N. Y.	November 26.
Steam-engine, rotary, Drummond's	James Moore	Elizabethtown, N. J.	June 10.
Steam-engine, rotary packing	John D. Akin	Columbus, Penn.	March 19.
Steam-power, applying to locomotives, &c.	John Ericsson	Kingdom of Sweden	November 5.
Valves, cut off for steam-engines	William A. Lighthall	Albany, N. Y.	November 26.

CLASS VII.—NAVIGATION AND MARITIME IMPLEMENTS, COMPRISING ALL VESSELS FOR CONVEYANCE ON WATER, THEIR CONSTRUCTION, RIGGING, AND PROPULSION, DIVING-DRESSES, LIFE-PRESERVERS, &c.

Constructing canal-boats in sections, &c.	Robert Frazer	Waynesborough, Penn.	September 10.
Constructing vessels, ships and boats	George F. Bigelow	Norfolk, Virginia	February 18.
Constructing vessels, and propelling	George Burnham	Philadelphia, Penn.	December 10.
Life-preserver	Ralph Bulkley	New York	May 8.
Life-preserver	Henry B. Bourne	New York	May 8.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Life-preserver - - - - -	Rufus Porter -	Billerica, Mass.	May 25.
Life-preserver. <i>See class 3, hats, buoyant.</i>			
Propelling boats, &c., apparatus for, &c.	Hugh Ronalds -	Albion, Illinois	December 14.
Propelling boats upon canals, &c., by steam	Mellen Battell -	Albany, N. Y.	October 14.
Propelling paddle-wheels float, for boats	Francis W. Stevens -	Chigwell, England	September 5.
Propelling paddle-wheels for steam and other boats - - - - -	Matthew W. King -	New York	January 15.
Vessels, stranded, hauling off - - - - -	Thomas Bell -	Bellport, N. Y.	October 22.

CLASS VIII.—MATHEMATICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, INCLUDING CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, &c.

Alarm to clocks and other time-pieces -	Benjamin Knight -	Statesville, R. Island	September 10.
Alarm, fire - - - - -	Rufus Porter -	Billerica, Mass.	December 28.
Alarm-lock. <i>See class 2, locks.</i>			
Alarm, to protect houses from thieves -	Lester E. Denison -	Saybrook, Conn.	October 22.
Compass, surveying - - - - -	William C. Poole -	Lancaster, Penn.	July 31.
Electro-magnetic machine, &c. - - - - -	Truman Cook -	New York	August 25.
Lottery-schemes - - - - -	Joseph Vannini -	New York	July 18.
Maps, charts, &c., instruments for delineating	Amity Bailey -	Newberry, S. C.	September 4.
Telegraph, electro-magnetic. <i>See class 9,</i>			
Watches, duplex escapement in - - - - -	Cs. Edward Jacob Des Combes -	Baltimore, Md.	April 30.

CLASS IX.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE, COMPRISING WORKS ON RAIL AND COMMON ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, WHARVES, DOCKS, RIVERS, WIERS, DAMS, AND OTHER INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, BUILDINGS, ROOFS, ETC.

Blinds, venetian, raising and lowering	-	John Weir	-	New York	October 8.
Blinds, window, opening and closing	-	George Butterfield	-	Hopkinton, N. H.	September 4.
Boring rocks, &c.	-	Simeon Pettes	-	Schenectady, N. Y.	July 3.
Bridge, floating swing	-	John N. Vrooman	-	Danube, N. Y.	April 15.
Bridge, truss frames for	-	William Howe	-	Warren, Mass.	July 10.
Bridge, truss frames of, &c.	-	William Howe	-	Warren, Mass.	August 3.
Canal-locks, sluice-gates for	-	George W. Hildreth	-	New York	March 19.
Dock, dry	-	Charles F. Johnson	-	Tioga, N. Y.	March 6.
Dock, dry	-	John S. Gilbert	-	New York	May 12.
Dock, floating dry	-	Joseph T. Martin	-	New York	March 19.
Dock, floating dry	-	John S. Gilbert	-	New York	March 25.
Dock, floating dry, patented to James Peek <i>et al.</i> ,	-	William Thomas	-	St. Louis, Missouri	May 19.
Dock, floating dry	-	John S. Gilbert	-	New York	September 19.
Dock, hanging	-	William D. Benson & E. G. Reed, assignees of George W. Wilson	-	New Hampshire	July 10.
Dredging machine	-	Oliver Allen	-	Norwich, Conn.	May 8.
Dredging machine	-	William Easby	-	Washington, D. C.	August 25.
Earth, removing	-	Jarvis Ring	-	Ogden, N. Y.	July 1.
Excavating ditches, canals, &c.	-	Joseph Hanchett	-	Coldwater, Michigan	February 28.
Macadamizing roads, &c., breaking stone for	-	Nicholas Cooper, jr., & T. W. McConnel, & Wm. E. Sukens	-	Wheeling t'p, } Ohio	June 27.
Railroad, chairs for	-	William Dripps	-	Short Creek, }	April 8.
Railroad, construction of	-	James Herron	-	Coatesville, Penn.	April 18.
Railroad, construction of	-	William Russell	-	Baltimore, Md.	May 8.
	-		-	New York	

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Railroad, construction of power applying to propel carriages - - -	John Rangely - -	Camberwell, Eng.	Dec. 28, 1840 ; antedated Mar. 3, 1840.
Railroad, pneumatic, valves for -	Samuel Clegg & Jacob Samuda - -	England	December 31.
Railroad, rail or plates for; patented Aug. 23, 1831; reissued Sept. 26, 1835	James Stimpson -	Baltimore, Md.	August 27.
Railroad switches	Nathaniel Eaton -	Worcester, Mass.	September 3.
Railroad switches, shifting	Richard W. Sheckells -	Baltimore, Md.	October 22.
Railroad switches, shifting	Jesse La Rue -	Bristol, Pa.	November 10.
Railroad tracks -	Benjamin H. Latrobe -	Baltimore, Md.	October 8.
Railroad tracks, for cars to short curves -	Henry M. Naglee -	Philadelphia, Pa.	August 22.
Railroad tracks, cleaning	Wm. & Jas. Thorn, jr. -	Plainfield, N. J.	January 29.
Railroad tracks, cleaning snow from	{ Joseph H. Moore -	Worcester, Mass.	{ October 31.
Railroad tracks, cleaning snow from	{ Benjamin Woodworth -	Boston, Mass.	{ Mar. 31; antedat- ed Jan. 15, 1840.
	Charles Lombaert -	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 12.
Roofs, metal, supporting	Peter Naylor -	New York	December 10.
Roofing houses -	William Docker -	New Orleans, La.	June 20.
Signals by electro-magnetism	Samuel F. B. Morse -	New York	June 27.
Snags, sawing or cutting	James Hamilton -	New York	February 26.
Stumps, extracting	John D. Akin -	Columbus, Pa.	March 31.
Stumps, extracting, &c. -	Miles C. Mix -	Tompkins co., N. Y.	April 30.
Stumps, extracting	Frederick A. Stewart -	Catharine, N. Y.	

Stumps, extracting	-	Lewis & Chas. Howard	Reading, N. Y.	September 14.
Stumps, extracting	-	Eleazer Marble	Wyalusing, Pa.	December 14.
Surveying, hydrographic, art of	-	H. Ariel Norris	New York	June 27.
Telegraph, electro-magnetic	-	Chas. Wheatstone & Wm. F. Cooke	Great Britain	June 10; antedated June 12, 1837.
Weather strip	-	Alexander Kirkpatrick	New Arkansas, N. J.	Dec. 14; antedated Nov. 20.
Wells, sinking, apparatus for	-	Ebenecer Rice	New York	November 26.

CLASS X.—LAND CONVEYANCE, COMPRISING CARRIAGES, CARS, AND OTHER VEHICLES USED ON ROADS, AND PARTS THEREOF.

Axles and boxes for carriage wheels	-	Asa R. Reynolds	Skaneateles, N. Y.	December 5.
Axles and shafts, oiling horizontal	-	Hiram M. Smith	Richmond, Va.	April 15.
Brakes, friction, for railroad cars, machinery for operating	-	John L. Clarke	Nashua, N. H.	April 11.
Brake, railroad car, preventing accidents, &c.	-	Matthew W. King	New York	May 8.
Brake, railroad carriages	-	Petrus J. O. Conway	Philadelphia, Pa.	September 10.
Carriages, or car, railroad, &c.	-	Isaac Newton Stanley	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 12.
Carriages, railroad, connecting and disconnecting	-	James Stimpson	Baltimore, Md.	December 10.
Carriages, railroad, &c., coupling irons for	-	Thomas G. Owen	Baltimore, Md.	July 1.
Carriages, two-wheeled	-	John Page	New York	Sept. 14; antedated Aug. 12.
Carriages, whipple-tree for	-	Benj. Fowler, jr., assignee of James Jorey	Hartford, Ct.	June 17.
Carriages, railroad. <i>See Steam-engine, class 6.</i>	-	Nathaniel J. Wyeth	Cambridge, Mass.	December 1.
Sleds for transporting ice in blocks	-	Araunah Spear	Braintree, Vt.	May 25.
Sleigh metallic runner, (patent Nov. 3, 1838, cancelled)	-			

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Wheels, car, cast iron - - -	Wm. W. Bergstresser	Harrisburg, Pa.	January 11.
Wheels, car, constructing - -	Albert Fuller -	Providence, R. I.	October 14.
Wheel hubs, carriage, greasing, &c. -	Nathaniel C. Day -	Lunenburg, Mass.	July 10.
Wheel hubs, carriage, securing the boxes to their axles - - -	Lyman Smith, jr., & Griffin R. Waring -	Derby, Ct.	June 17.

CLASS XI.—HYDRAULICS AND PNEUMATICS, INCLUDING WATER-WHEELS, WIND-MILLS, AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS OPERATED ON BY AIR OR WATER, OR EMPLOYED IN RAISING AND DELIVERY OF FLUIDS.

Cock, stop - - -	James Robertson -	New York -	May 8.
Faucet, molasses gate - - -	Ammi West -	Greene, Me. -	August 28.
Hose, fire, stopping accidental breaches in -	Ralph Bulkley -	New York -	May 8.
Hydrants and fire-plugs - - -	S. H. Davies -	Cincinnati, Ohio -	July 18.
Pumps - - -	Lebbeus Caswell -	Harrison, Me. -	May 19.
Pumps - - -	Joseph Evens -	Lebanon, Ohio -	May 25.
Raising water, apparatus for producing a vacuum -	Eugene Ablon, assignee of Pierre Ravard -	Paris, France -	December 17.
Sparger, self-acting, &c. - - -	H. Jones Brooke & Francis B. Longmire -	Philadelphia, Pa. -	May 8.
Water-power, supplying to buildings, extinguishing fires - - -	Lonson Bush, administrator of Isaac Lowell, deceased, of -	Erie county, N. Y. - Pendleton, }	October 16.

Water-wheel	-	Edward Robbins, jr. & William Ashby	Bordentown, N. J.	March 26.
Water-wheel	-	Joseph Hanchett	Coldwater, Mich.	July 15.
Water-wheel, chain-bucket	-	John Dutton, jr.	Aston, Penn.	February 26.
Water-wheel, reaction and percussion, (patented by Zebulon & Austin Parker, October 19, 1829	-	Zebulon Parker, (& Robert McKelvey,) administrator of Austin Parker, deceased	Ohio	June 27.
Water-wheel, tide or current	-	F. H. Southworth	St. Louis, Mo.	January 23.
Water-wheel, tub	-	Abijah Woodward	Athol, Mass.	May 8.
Wind-mills, &c.	-	Isaac Garver & Samuel Fahrney	Boonsborough, Md.	December 28.

CLASS XII.—LEVER, SCREW, AND OTHER MECHANICAL POWER, AS APPLIED TO PRESSING, WEIGHING, RAISING, AND MOVING WEIGHTS.

Balance, platform	-	Chauncey Crain and Evert L. Wemple	Madison, N. Y.	April 8.
Balance, platform	-	Albert Dole	Bangor, Me.	July 18.
Balance or scale-beam	-	Seth E. Winslow	Philadelphia, Penn.	July 31.
Press, cheese	-	Rufus Porter	BillERICA, Mass.	April 15.
Press, cheese	-	J. H. Fletcher	Irassburg, Vt.	June 20.
Press, cotton	-	Fowler M. Ray	Catskill, N. Y.	August 25.
Press, cotton, hay, &c.	-	James E. Kelsey and James A. Potter	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	September 25.
Press, printing. See class 18.	-		Providence, R. I.	
Press, rotary, woollen and cotton goods, (patent July 5, 1837, cancelled)	-	Moses Bayley	Salisbury, Mass.	September 5.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

CLASS XIII.—GRINDING-MILLS AND MILL-GEARING, CONTAINING GRAIN-MILLS, MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS, AND HORSE-POWER, ETC.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Wheels, &c., grinding	Thomas A. Wells	New York	August 25.
Bark-mill, breaking and grinding	Richard Montgomery & Lewis W. Harris	Sangerfield, N. Y.	August 12.
Coffee-mill, &c., constructing	Lawriston R. Livingston & Calvin Adams	Pittsburg, Penn.	September 25.
Grain, cleaning, scouring, and conveying, cooling, bolting, &c.	Aaron Bull	Caroline, N. Y.	January 16.
Grist-mill	Edward Gray	Ulysses, N. Y.	March 25.
Grist-mill, constructing, bales and drivers	Ezra R. Benton	Ohio city, O.	March 31.
Grist-mill, cylinder	Harvey W. Pitts	Wilsonville, Ala.	July 1.
Grist-mill, portable	Isaac Straub	Cincinnati, O.	February 18.
Horse-power	Samuel S. Allen	Miamisburg, O.	January 10.
Horse-power	George Strevige & Isaac Rohrer	Lancaster, Penn.	May 8.
Horse-power	Edward Piper	Camden, Me.	June 10.
Horse-power	Charles Hibbard	Guilford, N. H.	September 14.
Horse-power, endless floor	Orestes Badger	Cooperstown, N. Y.	December 14.
Mill, bush	Jacob Aulabaugh	East Berlin, Penn.	July 18; ante-dated June 18.
Mill, bush, and keeping the same close to the spindle, (additional letters patent February 18, 1840)	Elisha W. Welsh	Paris, Va.	January 28.

Mill, bush, self-regulating and self-oiling	Samuel Moore	Chambersburg, Penn.	April 8.
Mill, crushing hard substances	James Rowe	Athens, Ala.	April 24.
Mill-spindles, oiling and protecting from dirt	Jesse Hubbard	Watertown, Conn.	April 8.
Mill, spindle and trundle-head of	Elbridge G. Potter	Lebanon, O.	July 18.
Mill, sugar-grinding	Nathan Sargent	Cambridgeport, Mass.	September 10.
Mill-stones, dressing	Robert M. Smith	Rutherford co., Tenn.	February 8.
Mill, wing-gudgeon for	David Phillips	Georgetown, Penn.	December 28.
Power, applying water, to propel machinery	William Baker	Utica, N. Y.	May 19.

CLASS XIV.—LUMBER, INCLUDING MACHINES AND TOOLS FOR PREPARING AND MANUFACTURING, SUCH AS SAWING, PLANING, MORTISING, SHINGLE AND STAVE, CARPENTERS' AND COOPERS' IMPLEMENTS.

Auger, screw, manufacturing	William Field	Pawtucket, R. I.	April 15.
Blocks of wood, forming, for pavements	Redwood Fisher, assignee of Augustus Count de Lisle	Paris, France	July 10.
Blocks of wood, sawing paving	Amaziah Nash	Calais, Me.	November 13.
Boring and mortising, in chair-seats, &c.	William L. Harley	Chagrin Falls, O.	August 14.
Boxes, turning wooden	John Hucks Stevens, assignee of Chauncey E. Warner	New York	January 18.
Corks, cutting	Samuel Sawyer	Boston, Mass.	June 10.
Corks, cutting	Charles R. Macy	Hyde Park, N. Y.	October 31.
Hewing plough-beams, &c.	Draper Ruggles, and others, assignees of Elbridge G. Matthews	Worcester, Mass.	October 22.
Lathe, chuck for	Simon Fairman	Waterford, N. Y.	July 18.
Lathe, machine for turning	John Clark, jr.	Mill End, Glasgow, North Britain	July 30.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Mortising and tenoning machine	Andrew Bailey	Jefferson, Ohio	June 20.
Pails and buckets, &c., affixing the ears and bales of	John F. Phelps	Havana, N. Y.	May 12.
Pit-sawing and slitting machine for sawing logs, &c.	James Hamilton	New York	June 27.
Planing machine; originally patented by him August 28, 1833; and for improvements on which also obtained letters patent, January 9, 1838	James McGregor, jr. John P. McDowell Thomas Kenderdine, jr. Martin Rich	Savage Factory, Md. Summit, Pa. Horsam, Pa. Ithaca, N. Y.	July 15. August 12. August 12. August 28.
Sawing and splitting timber	Benjamin Cushwa	Clear Spring, Md.	July 15.
Sawing stuff circular	Edwin Moody and Samuel Morrill	Andover, N. H.	February 8.
Saw-mill dogs	Miles R. Payne	Andersontown, Ind.	October 30.
Saw-mill, self-adjusting, log-brace	John H. Stevens, assignee of Elisha Fitzgerald	New York	July 18.
Saw-mill, self-tending	Norman T. Winans and Thaddeus Hyatt	New York	November 26.
Shingles, cutting	Isaac Hosmer and William P. L. Badger	Concord, Mass.	September 2.
Splints, match, cutting	Cephas Manning	Acton, Mass.	September 10.
Splints, match, manufacturing	Oliver Sheldon	New Marlborough, Mass.	September 10.
Staves, cutting			
Staves, cutting			
Staves, cutting			

Staves, cutting, &c.	-	Cephas Manning	-	Acton, Mass.	-	September 14.
Staves, cutting, (patent Sept. 14, 1840, cancelled)	-	Cephas Manning	-	Acton, Mass.	-	December 28.
Staves, crossing and chinning	-	Charles F. Beverly	-	Salem, Ohio	-	October 16.
Staves, dressing and jointing	-	Henry Law	-	Wilmington, N. C.	-	July 16.
Tenons, cutting round, &c.	-	Mahlon Gregg	-	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	December 10.
Veneers, cutting	-	William R. Greenleaf	-	Gerry, N. Y.	-	February 18.
Veneers, cutting	-	and Alonzo Cole	-	Stockbridge, Mass.	-	September 3.
Veneers, straight or curved, laying on	-	John Dresser	-	Massillon, Ohio	-	March 14.
	-	Casper Kittenger	-		-	

CLASS XV.—STONE AND CLAY MANUFACTURES, INCLUDING MACHINES FOR POTTERY, GLASSMAKING, BRICKMAKING, DRESSING AND PREPARING STONE, CEMENTS, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

Brick machines	-	Julius Willerd	-	Baltimore, Md.	-	January 29.
Brick machines	-	James Hodge	-	Fairplay, S. C.	-	March 6.
Brick machines	-	Samuel Talbot	-	Richmond, Va.	-	April 8.
Brick machines, moulding and pressing	-	Stacy Costill	-	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	September 4.
Flower-pots or vases for plants, &c.	-	Joseph Adams	-	Boston, Mass.	-	September 3.
Kiln, brick	-	Henry Read	-	Kensington, Pa.	-	June 17.
Kiln, lime, regulating the draught of	-	Isaac Richardson	-	Paoli, Pa.	-	February 21.
Stone, sawing-mill for	-	David V. Rannels	-	Washington, Ky.	-	February 8.

CLASS XVI.—LEATHER, INCLUDING TANNING AND DRESSING, MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

Boot forms, bevelling	-	Elijah Holmes	-	Stoughton, Mass.	-	August 12.
Boot, gaiter, gum elastic gores	-	John H. Dupont and Theodore Hyatt	-	New York	-	October 13.

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840.—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Boots and shoes, heels of	Samuel Werner	Lowell, Vt.	} July 1.
	Jeremiah Hodgkin	Westfield, Vt.	
	William E. Traver	Watervliet, N. Y.	
Harness, breast-plate for horses	Abel Post	Henrietta, N. Y.	April 8.
Harness and carriages, safety	Edwin Eastlack	Greenwich, N. J.	January 10.
Leather, fair, manufacturing	John L. Turner	Philadelphia, Pa.	July 15.
Leather, whitening	James C. Booth	Philadelphia, Pa.	December 5.
Mail-bags, &c., mouth-piece	James Sellers and Abraham L. Pennock	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 12.
Mail-bags, paddles for. <i>See class 2.</i>	Samuel Sheldon	Cincinnati, Ohio	October 10; ante-dated Sept. 30.
Pricking leather, &c.	Samuel Sheldon	Cincinnati, Ohio	October 10; ante-dated Sept. 21.
Pricking leather, &c.	Orren McCluer	Fredonia, N. Y.	March 25.
Saddles	Charles E. King	Mount Pleasant, Ohio	February 21.
Saddle, elastic spring-seat	Lewis Baker	Fort Plain, N. Y.	September 2.
Soles of pumps, shoes, &c., channelling and scarfing	Richard T. Downing & George D. Smith	{ Monroe co., } Penn.	April 30.
Tanning, process of	Abel H. Buzzell		August 25.
Tanning, process of	Daniel Howell, assignee of Walter Buchanan	North Bridgewater, Mass.	December 17.
Tanning, process of	Peter Getz	New York	November 7.
Trunks, rendering them water-proof		Lancaster, Penn.	

Bedstead	-	John Hart	-	Lebanon, Ken.	March 3.
Bedsteads, constructing and cording the same	-	Martin Engel	-	Easton, Penn.	April 24.
Bedsteads, cutting screws upon the ends of the rails	-	Jacob Lindly	-	Cynthiana, Ken.	October 10.
Bedsteads, fastening	-	William H. Sabin	-	New Milford, Penn.	May 12.
Bedsteads, fastening, attaching and stretching	-	Mahlon Gregg	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	March 25.
Bedsteads, winding	-	Thomas Lamb	-	Washington, D. C.	November 13.
Bedsteads, windlass	-	Mathew W. King	-	New York	August 25.
Chair	-	Samuel H. Bean	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	March 31.
Chair, rocking	-	Gerard Sickels	-	Middletown, Conn.	September 25.
Cot, or cross-bedstead-sofa	-	Humphrey Winslow	-	Swansey, Mass.	December 14.
Crackers, making	-	George J. Neveil	-	Rising Sun, Penn.	October 14.
Cutting vegetables	-	John W. Post	-	Baltimore, Md.	March 14.
Dough, breaking or working	-	John Hucks	-	Hallowell, Me.	June 27.
Feathers, cleaning and drying	-	signee of Robt. B. Lewis	-	Baltimore, Md.	September 5.
Preserving and holding butchers' meat, &c., apparatus for	-	Adam Seltzer	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	July 10.
Refrigerators	-	John Scott	-	Easton, Penn.	May 12.
Sofa which can be adapted to invalids	-	Martin Engel	-	Waterville, Me.	May 25.
Washing clothes, machine for	-	Sewall Benson	-		

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

CLASS XVIII.—ARTS, POLITE, FINE, AND ORNAMENTAL, INCLUDING MUSIC, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ENGRAVING, BOOKS, PAPER, PRINTING, BINDING, JEWELRY, ETC.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Coloring maps, mode of—additional letters patent September 4, 1840	Lucius Stebbins	Hartford, Conn.	March 12.
Files for filing papers, screw-nuts applied	William Mann	Philadelphia, Penn.	July 3.
Likenesses, concave reflector and plate, &c., taking	Alexander S. Wolcott	New York	May 8.
Organ, vocal	John W. Campbell	Attica, Indiana	November 26.
Pencil-case, everpointed	Thomas Woodward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 10.
Pencil-case, everpointed	Thomas Woodward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	October 14.
Pens, steel writing	David Thomas	Hingham, Mass.	July 3.
Piano fortes	Jonas Chickering	Boston, Mass.	October 8.
Printing-press	Stephen P. Ruggles	Boston, Mass.	November 10.
Printing-press, card	Samuel Orcutt	Boston, Mass.	August 25.
Printing-press, locomotive cylinder	Charles J. Carr & Andrew Smith	Belfer, England	September 10.
Writing on glass	William Davison	New York	May 8.

CLASS XIX.—FIRE-ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, AND PARTS THEREOF, INCLUDING THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

Balls or shot, manufacturing	Levi Magers	New York	October 8.
Balls, &c., throwing, &c.	Joseph Martin, M. D.	Louisville, Ky.	August 3.

Fire-arms Guns, pistols, &c.	-	-	-	-	Silas Day George Stocker & Joseph Bentley Elisha M. Huntington, administrator of J. F. Lane, deceased James R. Thomas Alvan Clark John W. Cochran	New York Birmingham, England Terre Haute, Ind. Collingsworth, Ga. Cambridge, Mass. New York	October 8. April 8. June 17. May 19. April 24. April 30.
Pontoon equipage for military and other operations	-	-	-	-			
Rifles and other fire-arms	-	-	-	-			
Rifles, moveable loading-muzzle for	-	-	-	-			
Rocket-staffs, mode of stiffening	-	-	-	-			

CLASS XX.—SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, INCLUDING TRUSSES, DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, BATHING APPARATUS, ETC.

Baths, portable	-	-	-	-	J. Wright Warren, jr. George J. Byrd and Peter Milne	Boston, Mass. New York	July 31. June 17; antedated Feb. 8.
Bathing apparatus	-	-	-	-			April 30. April 30. July 3. June 18. August 28. Feb. 26; antedated Aug. 26, '39. December 17. March 12. June 17.
Clubfoot, apparatus for the treatment of	-	-	-	-	John D. Brown James Cameron Alfred Riggs Daniel Harrington Daniel T. Evans Moore R. Fletcher	Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa. New York Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Boston, Mass.	
Teeth, artificial, adjusting the grinding surfaces of	-	-	-	-			
Teeth, artificial, mode of attaching	-	-	-	-			
Teeth, artificial, manufacture of	-	-	-	-			
Teeth and gums, obtaining casts from, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Trusses for hernia	-	-	-	-			
Trusses for prolapsus uteri	-	-	-	-	Goodown Bright Enoch Thomas W. B. Dodson	Bellbrook, Ohio New Athens, Ohio Louisville, Ky.	
Trusses, surgeons'	-	-	-	-			
Trusses, surgeons'	-	-	-	-			

A.—LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

CLASS XXI.—WEARING APPAREL, ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &C., INCLUDING INSTRUMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Buttons, metallic, making, &c.	-	Waterbury, Ct.	July 10.
Buttons, mode of fastening	Festus Hayden Stephen Clapp, assignee of Henry W. Hewet	-	-
Combs, cutting the teeth of	Joseph S. Ives	New York	December 10.
Comb-plates, planning and forming ivory, &c.	Julius Pratt and others, assignees of William M. Fowler	Bristol, Ct.	October 8.
Garments, measuring and draughting	Isaiah J. Hendryx	Connecticut	October 28.
Garments, measuring and draughting	Thomas E. Tilden	Troy, N. Y.	April 18.
Garments, tailors' measuring instruments	William J. Lemmond	Baltimore, Md.	December 5.
Garments, tailors' measure	Richard Dame	Lancaster, S. C.	April 18.
Wigs, metallic	François Bourguet	Hanover, N. H.	May 8.
		New York	May 8.

CLASS XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire escapes	-	-	March 3.
Fire escapes	Sylvester Penfield	Hartford, Ct.	May 12.
Ice, cutting	William P. Withey	Hartford, Ct.	December 1.
Ice, machinery for reducing blocks to uniform thickness, &c.	Nathaniel J. Wyeth	Cambridge, Mass.	-
Ice, machinery for raising blocks of, &c.	Nathaniel J. Wyeth	Cambridge, Mass.	December 1.
Ice, machinery for raising blocks of, &c.	Nathaniel J. Wyeth	Cambridge, Mass.	December 1.
Stencil plate, or apparatus for marking boxes	Edwin Allen	Windham, Ct.	December 10.
			September 4.

B.

Alphabetical list of patentees for the year 1840, with the places of residence.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Ablon, Eugene, assignee of Pierre Ravard - - -	Paris, France.
Adams, Amos - - -	Port Henry, New York.
Adams, Joseph - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Akin, John D. - - -	Columbus, Pennsylvania.
Akin, John D. - - -	Columbus, Pennsylvania.
Allen, Edwin - - -	Windham, Connecticut.
Allen, Oliver - - -	Norwich, Connecticut.
Allen, Samuel S. - - -	Miamisburg, Ohio.
Allen, Samuel S. - - -	Miamisburg, Ohio.
Allyn, Edwin, & C. B. Hildreth -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Ames, John - - -	Springfield, Massachusetts.
Ames, John, (reissue) - - -	Springfield, Massachusetts.
Andrews, James, & Enoch Piper -	Camden, Maine.
Andrews, Solomon - - -	Perth Amboy, New Jersey.
Aulabaugh, Jacob - - -	East Berlin, Pennsylvania.
Bachelder, Lorenzo, & Samuel H. Bachelder.	} Hampstead, New Hampshire. } Haverhill, Massachusetts.
Badger, Orestes - - -	Cooperstown, New York.
Bailey, Amity - - -	Newberry, North Carolina.
Bailey, Andrew - - -	Jefferson, Ohio.
Baker, Lewis - - -	Fort Plain, New York.
Baker, William - - -	Utica, New York.
Baldwin, James - - -	Nashua, New Hampshire.
Baldwin, Matthias W. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Baldwin, Matthias W. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Barnes, Noah - - -	East Hampton, New York.
Barrett, Jonathan F. - - -	North Granville, New York.
Barrows, Ebenezer - - -	Rochester, Massachusetts.
Barton, Gardner, jr. - - -	Shaftsbury, Vermont.
Battel, Mellen - - -	Albany, New York.
Bayley, Moses, (reissue) - - -	Salisbury, Massachusetts.
Bean, Samuel H. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Beasom, William D., & E. G. Reed, assignees of George W. Wilson -	New Hampshire.
Bell, Martin - - -	Antis, Pennsylvania.
Bell, Thomas - - -	Bellport, New York.
Benson, Benjamin - - -	Smyrna, Delaware.
Benson, Sewall - - -	Waterville, Maine.
Benton, Ezra R. - - -	Ohio City, Ohio.
Bergstresser, William W. - - -	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Beverly, Charles F. - - -	Salem, Ohio.
Bigelow, Erastus B. - - -	Lancaster, Massachusetts.
Bigelow, George F. - - -	Norfolk, Virginia.
Blake, Philos, Eli W., & John A. -	New Haven, Connecticut.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Booth, James C. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Bosworth, Benjamin M. - - -	Warren, Rhode Island.
Bourguet, François - - -	New York.
Bourne, Henry B. - - -	New York.
Bradfield, Edward - - -	Rochester, New York.
Bright, Goodown - - -	Bellbrook, Ohio.
Brooke, H. Jones, and Francis B. Longmire - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Brown, John B. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Bryant, William - - -	Davidson county, Tennessee.
Bryce, Archibald - - -	Campbelltown, New York.
Bucklin, Isaac, (reissue) - - -	Troy, New York.
Bulkley, Ralph - - -	New York.
Bulkley, Ralph - - -	New York.
Bull, Aaron - - -	Caroline, New York.
Bump, Jacob - - -	Kirtland, Ohio.
Burch, John - - -	Mill Port, New York.
Burden, Henry - - -	Troy, New York.
Burden, Henry - - -	Troy, New York.
Burnham, George - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Bush, Lonson, administrator of Isaac Lowell, of Pendleton, New York - - -	Erie county, New York.
Butterfield, George - - -	Hopkinton, New Hampshire.
Buzzell, Abel H. - - -	North Bridgewater, Maine.
Byrd, George I., & Peter Milne - - -	New York.
Cameron, James - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Campbell, John W. - - -	Attica, Indiana.
Carr, Charles - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Carr, Charles J., & Andrew Smith - - -	Belfer, England.
Carver, Eleazer - - -	Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
Carver, Eleazer - - -	Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
Caswell, Lebbens - - -	Harrison, Maine.
Chaplin, William - - -	New York.
Chase, Samuel L. - - -	Woodstock, Vermont.
Chickering, Jonas - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Chilson, Gardner - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Church, William - - -	Birmingham, England.
Church, William - - -	Birmingham, England.
Clapp, H. D., assignee of Henry W. Hewet - - -	New York.
Clapp, Stephen, assignee of Henry W. Hewet - - -	New York.
Clark, Alvan - - -	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Clark, John, jr. - - -	Mile End, Glasgow, North Briton.
Clarke, John L. - - -	Nashua, New Hampshire.
Clegg, Samuel, & Jacob Samuda - - -	England.
Cochran, John W. - - -	New York.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Cochran, R. G. - - -	Francistown, New Hampshire.
Cole, Samuel W. - - -	Chelsea, Massachusetts.
Cole, Samuel W. - - -	Chelsea, Massachusetts.
Conway, Petrus P. O. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Cook, Truman - - -	New York.
Cooper, Nicholas, jr., & Townsend	} Wheeling township, Ohio. } Short creek, Ohio.
McConnell and Wm. E. Lukens	
Cooper, Thomas - - -	New York.
Copeland, Asa - - -	Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
Cory, Horace - - -	England.
Costill, Stacy - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Crain, Chauncey, and Evert L.	
Wemple - - -	Madison, New York.
Criswell, John - - -	Cecil, Pennsylvania.
Crosby, Charles C. P. - - -	Brooklyn, New York.
Crosley, George H. - - -	New Haven, Connecticut.
Crowell, Allen, and William A. - - -	Salisbury, Connecticut.
Cummings, James - - -	Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.
Cushwa, Benjamin - - -	Clear Spring, Maryland.
Dame, Richard - - -	Hanover, New Hampshire.
Daniels, Reuben - - -	Woodstock, Vermont.
Daniels, Reuben - - -	Woodstock, Vermont.
Davies, S. H. - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Davis, Samuel - - -	Mifflin, Pennsylvania.
Davison, William - - -	New York.
Day, Moses - - -	Roxbury, Massachusetts.
Day, Nathaniel C. - - -	Lunenburg, Massachusetts.
Day, Silas - - -	New York.
Denison, Lester E. - - -	Saybrook, Connecticut.
Densmore, Randolph - - -	Hopewell, New York.
Des Combs, Cs. Edward Jacot - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Dexter, George M. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Dickinson, William - - -	Worcester, Massachusetts.
Docker, William - - -	New Orleans, Louisiana.
Dodson, W. B. - - -	Louisville, Kentucky.
Doe, Joseph Bolton - - -	London, England.
Dole, Albert - - -	Bangor, Maine.
Downing, Richard T., and George	} Monroe county, } Pennsylvania. } Philadelphia, }
D. Smith.	
Draper, Francis - - -	East Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Draper, George - - -	Palmer, Massachusetts.
Dresser, John - - -	Stockbridge, Massachusetts.
Dripps, William - - -	Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
Dupont, John H., and Thaddeus	
Hyatt - - -	New York.
Dutton, John, jr. - - -	Aston, Pennsylvania.
Dyott, Michael B. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Easby, William - - -	Washington, District of Columbia.
Eastlack, Edwin - - -	Greenwich, New Jersey.
Easton, Nathaniel - - -	Worcester, Massachusetts.
Edes, Oliver, and Andrew Holmes	Braintree, Massachusetts.
Edwards, David - - -	McConnellsville, Ohio.
Engel, Martin - - -	Easton, Pennsylvania.
Engel, Martin - - -	Easton, Pennsylvania.
Engel, Martin - - -	Easton, Pennsylvania.
Ericsson, John - - -	Kingdom of Sweden.
Evans, Cadwallader - - -	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Evens, Daniel T. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Evens, Joseph - - -	Lebanon, Ohio.
Eversole, Jacob B. - - -	St. Louis, Missouri.
Fairman, Simon - - -	Waterford, New York.
Farrar, John - - -	Cuyahoga, New York.
Ferris, Caleb L. - - -	Courtland, New York.
Field, William - - -	Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Fish, Randal - - -	New York.
Fisher, Redwood, assignee of Augustus Count De Lisle - - -	Paris, France.
Fitzgerald, Daniel, Jesse, & Elisha	New York.
Fletcher, J. A. - - -	Irasburg, Vermont.
Fletcher, Moore R. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Fobes, Alpheus, & Fitch W. Taylor, assignees of Chas. Lyon and Alpheus Fobes - - -	New York.
Fowler, B., jr., assignee of James Jorey - - -	Hartford, Connecticut.
Frazer, Robert - - -	Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.
Frazier, William - - -	Brooklyn, New York.
Fuller, Albert - - -	Providence, Rhode Island.
Gail, Titus D. - - -	Eden, New York.
Gallup, William - - -	Norwalk, Ohio.
Garnet, Daniel - - -	Richfield, New York.
Gardner, Smith - - -	New York.
Garver, Isaac, and Samuel Fahrney	Boonsborough, Maryland.
Getz, Peter - - -	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Getz, Peter - - -	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Gibbons, Joseph - - -	Adrian, Michigan.
Gilbert, John S. - - -	New York.
Gilbert, John S. - - -	New York.
Gilbert, John S. - - -	New York.
Gladwin, Porter A. - - -	Chester, Connecticut.
Gochmour, Daniel, jr. - - -	Conemaugh, Pennsylvania.
Gold, Benjamin F., and Job S. - - -	New York.
Gordon, James W. W. - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Gorham, Chester - - -	Barre, Massachusetts.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Gosselin, Edward - - -	New York.
Gray, Edward - - -	Ulyses, New York.
Green, Joel - - -	Rochester, New York.
Greenleaf, William R., and Alonzo Cole - - -	Gerry, New York.
Gregg, Mahlon - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Gregg, Mahlon - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Grime, Joshua - - -	Beekmantown, New York.
Grimes, William C. - - -	York, Pennsylvania.
Grimes, William C. - - -	York, Pennsylvania.
Groat, Warner - - -	Troy, New York.
Groff, Israel W. - - -	Lampeter, Pennsylvania.
Guild, Charles - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hamilton, James - - -	New York.
Hamilton, James - - -	New York.
Hanchett, Joseph - - -	Coldwater, Michigan.
Hanchett, Joseph - - -	Coldwater, Michigan.
Harding, Francis - - -	Cleveland, Ohio.
Harley, William L. - - -	Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
Harrington, Daniel - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Harris, John W. - - -	Dorchester, Massachusetts.
Hart, John - - -	Lebanon, Kentucky.
Hayden, Festus - - -	Waterbury, Connecticut.
Hendryx, Isaiah J. - - -	Troy, New York.
Heritage, George - - -	Chestertown, Maryland.
Heritage, George - - -	Chestertown, Maryland.
Heritage, George - - -	Chestertown, Maryland.
Herron, James - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Hibbard, Charles - - -	New Hampshire.
Hibbard, Harmon - - -	Attica, New York.
Hicks, Lucien E. - - -	Middletown, Connecticut.
Hildreth, George W. - - -	Lockport, New York.
Hilliard, David H. - - -	Cornish, New Hampshire.
Hinds, Jacob - - -	Hindsburg, New York.
Hodge, James - - -	Fairplay, South Carolina.
Holmes, Elijah - - -	Stoughton, Massachusetts.
Homer, Charles S. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Hosmer, Isaac, and William P. L. Badger - - -	Concord, Massachusetts.
Hotchkiss, Lewis, and Willis Hotchkiss - - -	Derby, Connecticut.
Houghton, Joel - - -	Ogden, New York.
Houghton, Reuben B. - - -	Clarkson, New York.
Howard, Lewis and Charles - - -	Reading, New York.
Howe, George C. - - -	New York.
Howe, William - - -	Warren, Massachusetts.
Howe, William - - -	Warren, Massachusetts.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Howell, Daniel, assignee of Walter Buchanan - - -	New York.
Hubbard, Jesse - - -	Watertown, Connecticut.
Huntington, Elisha M., administrator of J. W. Lane - - -	Terre Haute, Indiana.
Hutchinson, Benjamin - - -	Springfield, Massachusetts.
Hyatt, Benjamin M. - - -	Wilmington, Delaware.
Ives, Joseph S. - - -	Bristol, Connecticut.
Jackson, Reuben - - -	Zanesville, Ohio.
James, William - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Johnson, Charles F. - - -	Tioga, New York.
Jones, Alfred C. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Judd, Oliver - - -	Cherry Valley, New York.
Kane, Stephen, and Thomas and James Keane - - -	New York.
Kellogg, George C., and Phineas Gillett - - -	New Hartford, Connecticut.
Kelsey, James E., and James A. Potter - - -	{ Poughkeepsie, New York. Providence, Rhode Island.
Kenderdine, Thomas, jr. - - -	Horsam, Pennsylvania.
King, Charles E. - - -	Mount Pleasant, Ohio.
King, Matthew W. - - -	New York.
King, Matthew W. - - -	New York.
King, Matthew W. - - -	New York.
Kirkman, John - - -	New York.
Kirkpatrick, Alexander - - -	Newark, New Jersey.
Kittenger, Casper - - -	Massilon, Ohio.
Knapp, Lewis - - -	New York.
Knight, Benjamin - - -	Statesville, Rhode Island.
Knodle, Jonathan - - -	Bakersville, Maryland.
Lamb, Seth - - -	New York.
Lamb, Thomas - - -	Washington, District of Columbia.
Lapham, Daniel P., administrator of Benjamin Lapham, deceased - - -	Adams, Massachusetts.
La Rue, Jesse - - -	Bristol, Pennsylvania.
Latrobe, Benjamin H. - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Law, Henry - - -	Wilmington, Delaware.
Lawrence, William B. - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lemmond, William J. - - -	Lancaster, South Carolina.
Lewis, Thomas J., and George F. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Lewis, Thomas J., and George F. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Lighthall, William A. - - -	Albany, New York.
Lighthall, William A., (reissue) - - -	Albany, New York.
Lincoln, Jesse - - -	Uniontown, Pennsylvania.
Lindly, Jacob - - -	Cynthiana, Kentucky.
Livingston, Lawreston R., and Calvin Adams - - -	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Lomax, Abel, and Asahel - -	Clinton county, Ohio.
Lombaert, Charles - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Longmire, Francis B., and H. Jones	
Brooke - - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
McCarthy, Fones - - - -	Demopolis, Alabama.
McClure, Orren - - - -	Fredonia, New York.
McConnell, William P. - -	Washington, District of Columbia.
McCrone, John - - - -	Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.
McDowell, John P. - - -	Summit, Pennsylvania.
McGregor, James - - - -	Saratoga, New York.
McGregor, James, jr. - -	Savage Factory, Maryland.
Macy, Charles R. - - - -	Hyde Park, New York.
Magers, Levi - - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Mann, William - - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Manning, Cephas - - - -	Acton, Massachusetts.
Manning, Cephas - - - -	Acton, Massachusetts.
Manning, Cephas, (reissue) -	Acton, Massachusetts.
Marble, Eleazer - - - -	Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.
Martin, Joseph, M. D. - -	Louisville, Kentucky.
Martin, Joseph T. - - -	New York.
Martin, Robert - - - -	Fairfield, Ohio.
Marvin, Dudley and - - -	{ New York city.
Oran W. Seely - - - -	{ Sodus, New York.
Mason, William - - - -	Taunton, Massachusetts.
Matthew, David - - - -	Schenectady, New York.
Melsheimer, William - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Miller, Charles F. - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Miner, Levin, and Nicholas Felts -	Yancyville, North Carolina.
Mix, Miles C. - - - -	Tompkins county, New York.
Montgomery, Richard, and Lewis	
W. Harris - - - -	Sangerfield, New York.
Montgomery, William - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Moody, Edwin, and Sam. Morrett	Andover, New Hampshire.
Moore, James - - - -	Elizabethtown, New Jersey.
Moore, Joseph M., and - - -	Worcester, {
Benjamin Woodworth - - -	Boston, } Massachusetts.
Moore, Samuel - - - -	Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.
Morse, Samuel F. B. - - -	New York.
Mott, Jordan L. - - - -	New York.
Mott, Jordan L. - - - -	New York.
Mott, Jordan L. - - - -	New York.
Murdock, Richard - - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Naglee, Henry M. - - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Nash, Amaziah - - - -	Calais, Maine.
Naylor, Peter - - - -	New York.
Neveil, George J. - - - -	Rising Sun, Pennsylvania.
Newhall, Daniel - - - -	Lynn, Massachusetts.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Nichols, Martin	Clearfield, Pennsylvania.
Norris, H. Ariel	New York.
Olcott, Sands	New Hope, Pennsylvania.
Olcott, Sands	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Olcott, Sands	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Orcutt, Samuel	Boston, Massachusetts.
Osborn, Jacob	Elyria, Ohio.
Owen, Thomas G.	Baltimore, Maryland.
Page, George	Baltimore, Maryland.
Page, John	New York.
Parker, Zebulon, (and Robert McKelvey, administrator of Austin Parker, deceased)	Ohio.
Parmelee, James	Ogden, New York.
Payne, Miles R.	Andersontown, Indiana.
Penfield, Sylvester	Hartford, Connecticut.
Penniman, John	Baltimore, Maryland.
Perkins, Angier M.	Citizen U. S., now in London.
Perkins, Edward L.	Boston, Massachusetts.
Pettes, Simon	Schenectady, New York.
Phelps, John F.	Havana, New York.
Philips, David	Georgetown, Pennsylvania.
Phillips, William H.	Brooklyn, New York.
Phleger, Lemuel	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Phleger, Leonard	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Pickard, Daniel L.	Hartland, New York.
Pike, Charles F.	Providence, Rhode Island.
Piper, Enoch	Camden, Maine.
Pitts, Harvey W.	Wilsonville, Alabama.
Poole, William C.	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Porter, Rufus	Billerica, Massachusetts.
Porter, Rufus	Billerica, Massachusetts.
Porter, Rufus	Billerica, Massachusetts.
Post, Abel	Henrietta, New York.
Post, John W.	Baltimore, Maryland.
Potter, Elbridge G.	Lebanon, Indiana.
Pratt, Julius, Fenner Bush, Aaron Pratt, and Zina K. Murdock	Meriden, Connecticut.
George Read, Alpheus Starkey, George Spencer, and John C. Rodgers, assignees of William M. Fowler	Saybrook, Connecticut.
Prutzmann, August	North Bradford, Connecticut.
Rangeley, John	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Rannels, David V.	Camberwell, England.
Ray, Fowler M.	Washington, Kentucky.
Ray, Fowler M., (reissue)	Catskill, New York.
	Catskill, New York.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Read, Henry - - -	Kensington, Pennsylvania.
Reid, James - - -	Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Reynolds, Asa R. - - -	Skaneateles, New York.
Rice, Ebenezer - - -	Salina, New York.
Rich, Martin - - -	Ithaca, New York.
Richardson, Isaac - - -	Paoli, Pennsylvania.
Riggs, Alfred - - -	New York.
Ring, Jarvis - - -	Ogden, New York.
Ritter, David - - -	New Haven, Connecticut.
Robbins, Edward, jr., and William Ashby - - -	Bordentown, New Jersey.
Roberts, Horner - - -	Delhi, New York.
Robertson, James - - -	New York.
Robie, Jacob C. - - -	Binghamton, New York.
Robinson, George W., and Ezra - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Rogers, Peter - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Ronalds, Hugh - - -	Albion, Illinois.
Rowe, James - - -	Athens, Alabama.
Ruggles, Draper, Joel Nourse, and John C. Mason, assignees of Elbridge G. Matthews - - -	Worcester, Massachusetts.
Ruggles, Stephen P. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Russel, Jacob - - -	Jenner, Pennsylvania.
Russel, William - - -	New York.
Sabin, William H. - - -	New Milford, Pennsylvania.
Sacket, Dudley D. - - -	Westfield, Massachusetts.
Sargent, Nathan - - -	Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.
Sawyer, Samuel - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Scott, John - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Scott, John - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Sellers, George Escol - - -	Upper Darby.
Sellers, James, and Abraham L. Pennock - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Sellers, James, and Abraham L. Pennock - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Seltzer, Adam - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Sheckells, Richard W. - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Sheldon, Oliver - - -	New Marlborough, Massachusetts.
Sheldon, Samuel - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sheldon, Samuel - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Short, Young William - - -	Oglethorpe county, Georgia.
Sickels, Gerard - - -	Middletown, Connecticut.
Smith, Emery - - -	North Sudbury, Massachusetts.
Smith, Hiram - - -	Bethany, New York.
Smith, Hiram M. - - -	Richmond, Virginia.
Smith, Lyman, jr., and Griffin R. Waring - - -	Derby, Connecticut.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Smith, Mahlon - - -	Tirricum, Pennsylvania.
Smith, Robert M. - - -	Rutherford, Tennessee.
Smith, William W., and Benjamin Mullikin, jr. - - -	New York.
Somerby, Theophilus - - -	Wells, Maine.
Southworth, F. H. - - -	St. Louis, Missouri.
Spafford, George - - -	Windham, Connecticut.
Spangler, Samuel - - -	Stoney Creek, Pennsylvania.
Spear, Arannah - - -	Braintree, Vermont.
Spencer, William, (reissue) - - -	Lowell, Massachusetts.
Spilbury, Francis G., Fanny Corboux, and Alexander S. Byrne - - -	England.
Stafford, David - - -	Syracuse, New York.
Stanley, Isaac Newton - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Stebbins, Lucius - - -	Hartford, Connecticut.
Stevens, John Hucks, assignee of Chauncey E. Warner - - -	New York.
Stevens, John Hucks, assignee of Elisha Fitzgerald - - -	New York.
Stevens, John Hucks, assignee of Robert W. Lewis - - -	New York.
Stewart, James A. - - -	Springfield, Tennessee.
Stewart, John A. - - -	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Still, James - - -	Zanesville, Ohio.
Stillman, Abel - - -	Poland, New York.
Stimpson, Herbert H. - - -	Boston, Massachusetts.
Stimpson, James - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Stimpson, James, (reissue) - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.
Stoker, George, and Joseph Bently - - -	Birmingham, England.
Straub, Isaac - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Strenge, George, and Jacob Rohrer - - -	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Strickland, Horace - - -	Bradford, Vermont.
Strong, Charles - - -	Hartford, Vermont.
Strong, George D., and Jonathan Dodge, assignees of Walter Hunt - - -	New York.
Stuart, Frederick A. - - -	Catharine, New York.
Talbott, James M. - - -	Richmond, Virginia.
Talbott, Samuel - - -	Richmond, Virginia.
Thomas, David - - -	Hingham, Massachusetts.
Thomas, Enoch - - -	New Athens, Ohio.
Thomas, James R. - - -	Collingsworth, Georgia.
Thomas, William - - -	Hingham, Massachusetts.
Thomas, William - - -	St. Louis, Missouri.
Thorn, William, & James Thorn, jr. - - -	Plainfield, New Jersey.
Thorpe, John, & William G. Angell - - -	Providence, Rhode Island.
Tilden, Lester - - -	Barre, Vermont.
Tilden, Thomas E. - - -	Baltimore, Maryland.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Tillon, John	New Haven, Connecticut.
Tomlinson, Daniel	Brookfield, Connecticut.
Treadwell, Daniel	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Trovillo, James N.	Christiansburg, Virginia.
Turner, John L.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Vannini, Joseph	New York.
Vrooman, John N.	Danube, New York.
Ward, Allen D.	Minerva, Kentucky.
Warner, Samuel	Lowell, Vermont.
Jere Hodgkin	Westfield, Vermont.
William E. Traver	Watervliet, New York.
Warren, J. Wright, jr.	Boston, Massachusetts.
Waterman, Henry	New York.
Webb, Constant	Wallingford, Connecticut.
Wells, Thomas J.	New York.
Welsh, Elijah W.	Paris, Virginia.
West, Ammi	Greene, Maine.
Wheatstone, Charles, and William F. Cooke	Great Britain.
Wheeler, Charles R.	Boston, Massachusetts.
Whipple, Milton D.	East Douglass, Massachusetts.
White, Samuel	England.
Whitman, Luther W.	Winthrop, Maine.
Whitney, Asa	Rotterdam, New York.
Whitney, Baxter D., and George W. Lawton	Winchendon, Massachusetts.
Wier, John	New York.
Willerd, Julius	Baltimore, Maryland.
Williams, Daniel, (reissue)	Troy, New York.
Williams, Thomas R.	Newport, Rhode Island.
Williams, Thomas Robinson	Citizen U. S., now in London.
Williams, William Morrett	England.
Williamson, Peregrine, (reissue)	New York.
Williston, John P., and Willard A. Arnold	Northampton, Massachusetts.
Winans, Norman T., and Thaddeus Hyatt	New York.
Winans, Ross	Baltimore, Maryland.
Winslow, Humphrey	Swansey, Massachusetts.
Winslow, Seth E.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Withey, William P.	Hartford, Connecticut.
Wolcott, Alexander S.	New York.
Wood, Loftis	New York.
Woodard, Abijah	Athol, Massachusetts.
Woodward, Thomas	Brooklyn, New York.
Woodward, Thomas	Brooklyn, New York.
Worley, Joseph	Hawkins county, Tennessee.

B.—LIST OF PATENTEES—Continued.

Names of patentees.	Residence.
Wyeth, Nathaniel J. - -	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Wyeth, Nathaniel J. - -	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Wyeth, Nathaniel J. - -	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Wyeth, Nathaniel J. - -	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Wyeth, Nathaniel J. - -	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Young, Edward L. - -	Norfolk, Virginia.

List of patents expired in the year 1840.

AGRICULTURE.

Inventions or discoveries.	Names of patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Apples, machine, for grating, corn, &c.	Camm Moore	Guilford county, N. C.	Dec. 30, 1826.
Cabbage, machine for cutting	F. Berkeymeger & J. Dangler	Greenwich, Penn.	Nov. 14, 1826.
Corn-husking machine	Howlet Bushnell	Norwich, Conn.	Nov. 14, 1826.
Corn-sheller, improvement on Pillsbury's	Jeremiah Dodson	Guilford, N. C.	June 15, 1826.
Corn-sheller	Elijah Russell	Greensburg, N. C.	October 24, 1826.
Cotton-cleaner	Jesse Reed	Marshfield, Mass.	Feb. 3, 1826.
Cotton-gin	Isaac B. Barnes	Beaufort, S. C.	Nov. 6, 1826.
Cotton-gin, propelling	Peter Knox	Augusta, Ga.	Dec. 7, 1826.
Cultivator, tooth for, and harrows	Waldren Beach	Philadelphia, Penn.	April 13, 1826.
Dairy-cooler	David Whitmer	Paradise Penn.	Dec. 7, 1826.
Fanning-mill	Ovid Pinney & James Olmstead	Caledonia, N. Y.	Nov. 7, 1826.
Flax, dressing	Joseph Hines & William Bain	New York	August 12, 1826.
Harrow, cleave	Lemuel Tain	Sussex county, Del.	July 11, 1826.
Planting-machine, cotton	Francis H. Smith	Richmond, Va.	Feb. 15, 1826.
Planting and working corn	William Ross	Middle Baxton, Penn.	June 24, 1826.
Planting corn, cotton, &c.	John Lobdell	Warren county, Miss.	Dec. 26, 1826.
Plough	Stephen McCormick	Fauquier, Va.	Jan. 28, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Names of patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Plough, hill-side, double-nose, cast-iron	John Shephard	De Ruyter, N. Y.	April 12, 1826.
Plough, cast-iron	Thaddeus Fairbanks	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	April 19, 1826.
Plough	William Cocke	Luzernetown's p, Penn.	April 28, 1826.
Plough	Z. S. Holbridge & H. S. Lawson	Byrne, N. Y.	August 9, 1826.
Rice-machine, cleaning and hulling	John L. Norton	New York	March 10, 1826.
Smut-machine	Lemuel V. & Cornelius Masten	Penn Yan, N. Y.	April 25, 1826.
Thrashing-machine	William Small	Augusta, Me.	Jan. 10, 1826.
Thrashing-machine, and breaking and dressing flax	J. A. Heermance	Red Hook, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1826.
Thrashing-machine, and hulling clover-seed	Joseph Potter	Reading, Penn.	Feb. 18, 1826.
Thrashing-machine, and breaking flax and hemp	D. Hulburt, N. Etheridge, & J. A. Combs	Herkimer, N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1826.
Thrashing-machine	John Shaw	Kennebec, Me.	May 10, 1826.
Thrashing-machine	Seth Ballou	Livermore, Me.	May 25, 1826.
Thrashing-machine	Pearson Reading	Trenton, N. J.	June 3, 1826.
Thrashing and cleaning-machine	Archibald Douglass	Marcellus, N. Y.	Sept. 8, 1826.
Thrashing and winnowing-machine	Sylvanus C. Hersey	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 7, 1826.
Thrashing-machine	James Hyde	Pembroke, N. Y.	Dec. 9, 1826.
Tobacco, curing and drying	Edmund Pendleton	Louisa county, Va.	Dec. 18, 1826.

FACTORY MACHINERY.

Auger, mode of turning any number	-	Hardin Branch	-	New York	August 7, 1826.
Auger	-	J. H. Schreiner	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	August 17, 1826.
Auger, set for wheel-hubs	-	Sheldon Caswell	-	Windham, Conn.	Nov. 20, 1826.
Bands, iron-keyed	-	Edward Cooper	-	Richmond, Va.	Sept. 14, 1826.
Bells, improvement in	-	H. Tyler	-	Utica, N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1826.
Bolts, racks for doors	-	John Brown & George W. Robinson	-	Providence, R. I.	March 24, 1826.
Braiding-machine	-	John Thorpe	-	Providence, R. I.	July 10, 1826.
Brooms, machine for making hickory	-	Adam Sclater	-	Oxford township, Penn.	Feb. 15, 1826.
Cables, chain	-	Erastus Bartholomew	-	Boston, Mass.	May 17, 1826.
Carding-machine	-	Elijah Thompson	-	Lowell, Mass.	June 9, 1826.
Carding-machine	-	James H. Arnold	-	Bellefont, O.	Sept. 25, 1826.
Candles, dipping	-	William Day	-	Gardiner, Me.	March 11, 1826.
Chest, fire-proof	-	Jesse Delano	-	New York	March 7, 1826.
Cloth, singeing	-	A. Roberson	-	New Bedford, Mass.	Sept. 8, 1826.
Composition applied before carding	-	Ziba Parkhurst	-	Grafton, Mass.	August 9, 1826.
Cordage, manufacturing	-	Erastus Bartholomew	-	Boston, Mass.	May 17, 1826.
Dyeing hair of seal-skins	-	Joseph Herring	-	New York	Nov. 16, 1826.
Fur-cutting machine	-	Jer. Hubbard	-	Jameston, N. C.	Nov. 4, 1826.
Glass-knobs, for doors, &c.	-	Henry Whiney & E. Robinson	-	Cambridge, Mass.	Nov. 4, 1826.
Glass-knobs, mode of fastening	-	William Price	-	Pitt, Penn.	Nov. 14, 1826.
Gun-stocks, crooking	-	John Schirer	-	Charleston, S. C.	April 12, 1826.
Hats, pressing leghorn, straw and other	-	R. Tyler & B. P. Coston	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	May 23, 1826.
Hats, finishing	-	J. Cooper & P. Barnet	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	May 31, 1826.
Hats, manufacturing by steam	-	William Harkins	-	Wheeling, Va.	Dec. 29, 1826.
Jenny, vertical	-	James Matthews	-	Schenectady, N. Y.	May 2, 1826.
Lathe, turning	-	John Hunt	-	Shutesbury, Mass.	June 8, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Names of patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Loom, wire-power	John S. Gustin	New York	Feb. 23, 1826.
Loom, carpet	Horace Baker	North Salem, N. Y.	April 14, 1826.
Loom	Roswell Wilcox	Franklin county, O.	April 21, 1826.
Loom	Cornelius Bergen	New York	June 14, 1826.
Loom	Samuel Chidester	Windham, N. Y.	Sept. 2, 1826.
Loom, domestic	Jer. Hubbard	Jamestown, N. C.	Nov. 6, 1826.
Nails, manufacturing	James Kranser	Philadelphia, Penn.	Sept. 23, 1826.
Oakum, picking	Ez. Waterhouse	Gardiner, Me.	April 24, 1826.
Ornamental rolls and stamps for book-binders	David H. Mason	Philadelphia, Penn.	Jan. 26, 1826.
Paper, making	Gardner Burbank	Worcester, Mass.	April 12, 1826.
Picker, tube used in weaving	Benjamin Holbroke	Providence, R. I.	Feb. 21, 1826.
Plane, revolving timber	Daniel M. Smith	Warwick, Mass.	Dec. 28, 1826.
Rollers, callender, heating for glazing	J. Bringham & T. Keyes, junior	West Boylston, Mass.	April 1, 1826.
Roping, or roving, and spinning wool and cotton	William Carmichael	Sand Lake, N. Y.	June 10, 1826.
Roping, or roving, and twisting cotton	William Whitehead, jr.	Paterson, N. J.	June 14, 1826.
Roping, or roving, and spinning wool	J. R. & J. B. Wheeler	Galway, N. Y.	August 28, 1826.
Saw, circular	William Kendall, jr.	Kennebec, Me.	May 18, 1826.
Saw, vertical, for fret-work	E. & C. Boothe	Southbury, Conn.	April 22, 1826.
Saw, circular, reacting	William Avery	Cazenovia, N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1826.
Saw-setting machine	Joseph H. Schreiner	Philadelphia, Penn.	August 19, 1826.
Sifter, revolving coal	Thos. Borbridge & An-son Martin	Kingston town ^p , Penn.	Dec. 20, 1826.
Slitting-mill	Tim. Allen	Plymouth, Mass.	April 5, 1826.
Spinning-machine, horizontal	J. S. & B. J. Billings	Moreau, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1826.

Spinning-machine, called the fancy-spinner	J. R. & J. H. Wheeler	Centway, N. Y.	March 3, 1826.
Spinning-machine, for wool and cotton, by hand	George W. Robinson	Providence, R. I.	March 16, 1826.
Spinning-machine, or splicing cotton and woollen rolls	Gardner Barton, jr.	Shaftsbury, Vt.	April 22, 1826.
Spinning-machine, horizontal, improvement on Calvin Merrill's	D. Hunt & S. Wheeler	Knox, N. Y.	May 2, 1826.
Spinning-machine, family	J. Watt, F. A. Priest, & G. Freeman	Jefferson county, O.	May 20, 1826.
Spinning-machine, for wool	J. Correll & W. P. Rogers	Harpersfield, O.	June 15, 1826.
Spinning-machine, flax and hemp	W. Hunt & W. Hoskins	Marthensburg, N. Y.	June 22, 1826.
Spinning-machine, cotton and wool	Joseph Hathaway	Poultney, N. Y.	July 24, 1826.
Spinning-machine, and reeling wool and cotton	Joseph Woodhull	Chester, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1826.
Spinning-machine, domestic	Laford Totten	Schoharie, N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1826.
Spinning-machine, wool and cotton	Seth Boyden	Foxborough, Mass.	Dec. 7, 1826.
Spinning-machine, wool and cotton	Seth Boyden	Foxborough, Mass.	Dec. 29, 1826.
Spoons, manufacturing	William Gale	New York	Dec. 7, 1826.
Suspenders, manufacturing	Benjamin Wildes	Utica, N. Y.	August 19, 1826.
Temple for weaving	Orsemas M. Stillman	Brookfield, N. Y.	January 30, 1826.
Throstle, bobbin or spool	Thomas Van Riper	Paterson, N. J.	August 16, 1826.
Twine, laying and twisting seine	Joseph Clarkson	Baltimore, Md.	August 16, 1826.
Tire, bending	Walter Janes	Ashford, Conn.	June 19, 1826.
Umbrella and parasol, manufacturing	William Sleeper	Philadelphia, Penn.	Nov. 22, 1826.
Wire, harness, improvement on Chandler's and Brown's	Ezra Brown	Cazenovia, N. Y.	April 12, 1826.
Wool, manufacturing	John Goulding	Dedham, Mass.	Dec. 15, 1826.

NAVIGATION.

Bilge-lever, for supporting ships	John Thomas	New York	Nov. 6, 1826.
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C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Names of patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Dock, railway	John Thomas	New York	Feb. 24, 1826.
Dock, dry	Alanson Place	New York	April 1, 1826.
Dock, buoyant	Maximin Isnard	New York	June 22, 1826.
Dock, carrying and lifting trunk	James Barron	Norfolk, Va.	August 2, 1826.
Dock, dry, floating	John Floyd	Kittery, Me.	August 17, 1826.
Mud machine	Samuel Collins	New York	Sept. 26, 1826.
Paddles of wheels of boats	William F. Kearsing	New York	Dec. 8, 1826.
Plugs, machine for cutting, for waists and decks of ships	Chris. Josselyn	New York	June 28, 1826.
Propelling boats	Chauncy Crafts	Woodbury, Conn.	March 29, 1826.
Propelling boats and vessels	John G. Giraud	Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 12, 1826.
Pumping ships by wheel-power	S. Town & R. M. Oli-phant	North Granville, N. Y.	April 8, 1826.
Railway, sub-marine	John Thomas	New York	Nov. 6, 1826.
Railway, marine	Richard Ward	New York	Dec. 28, 1826.
Raising vessels for repair	Benjamin Waterhouse	New York	April 15, 1826.
Raising canal-boats	Seth C. Jones	Rochester, N. Y.	June 16, 1826.
Raising boats and vessels	Alfred Warner	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1826.
Steering vessels	S. G. Clark & G. Stimson	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 26, 1826.
Steering-wheel	R. Kingsbury & E. Rowse	Charlestown, Mass.	July 10, 1826.
Steamboat for shallow water	Benjamin Phillips	New York	April 28, 1826.
Ways, for drawing up vessels	Amasa Miller	New London, Ct.	Feb. 8, 1826.
Weighing canal-boats	Benjamin Bull	New York	June 20, 1826.
Wheel, steering	John M. Brown	Boston, Mass.	March 24, 1826.
Wheel for steamboats	John J. Giraud	Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 15, 1826.
Wheel for propelling boats	Benjamin Raymond, jr.	Beverly, Mass.	Nov. 13, 1826.

LAND WORKS.

Canals, machine for digging	-	-	Rome, N. Y.	Feb.	10, 1826.
Canals, machine for excavating	-	-	Ridgefield, Ct.	May	10, 1826.
Carts, wagons, &c., machine for loading	-	-	Fairfield, Ct.	May	23, 1826.
Cellars, vaults	-	-	New York	October 23, 1826.	
Earth, machine for removing	-	-	Harrisburg, Pa.	May	29, 1826.
Earth, machine for removing	-	-	Trenton, N. J.	June	1, 1826.
Earth, machine for raising	-	-	Lynn, Pa.	July	14, 1826.
Gate, paddle, for canal lock	-	-	Little Falls, N. Y.	May	17, 1826.
Locks, canal, preserving	-	-	Lebanon, Pa.	July	10, 1826.
Railways, forrest	-	-	London, England	April	27, 1826.
Railways with lift of 16 feet	-	-	Harrisburg, Pa.	May	6, 1826.
Railways	-	-	Providence, R. I.	June	6, 1826.
Railways, portable, endless	-	-	New York	Sept.	15, 1826.
Stumps, machine for raising	-	-	Bowdoinham, Me.	May	15, 1826.

COMMON TRADES.

Bedstead, beveled, grooved, and dovetail joint	-	-	Harrisburg, Pa.	Jan.	11, 1826.
Bedstead, bisected	-	-	Green county, N. Y.	Feb.	21, 1826.
Bedstead fastenings	-	-	Petersburg, Va.	April	3, 1826.
Bedstead	-	-	Lexington, Ky.	Nov.	7, 1826.
Bedstead	-	-	Catskill, N. Y.	Dec.	26, 1826.
Boots and shoes, manufacturing	-	-	Hatfield, Mass.	April	5, 1826.
Boots and shoes, manufacturing	-	-	Leicester, Mass.	June	9, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patenters.	Residence.	When issued.
Boot-tree, screw -	George Nichol -	Madison, Va.	Sept. 8, 1826.
Boring machine and tenoning -	Admiral Warren -	Saugerties, N. Y.	April 17, 1826.
Boring and reaming out, and setting boxes into hubs -	Eben Johnson -	Lexingt'n Heights, N. Y.	Nov. 7, 1826.
Bread, biscuit, &c., machine -	Ephraim Treadwell -	New York -	May 18, 1826.
Brick-moulding machine -	David Watson -	Fayetteville, Me.	May 6, 1826.
Brick-moulding machine -	Ezra Fisk -	Fayette, Me.	June 9, 1826.
Bridles -	Daniel H. Reed -	New York -	Oct. 24, 1826.
Dresses for boys -	Charles Herwick -	New York -	May 16, 1826.
Felloes, machine for sawing -	Phœbe Collier, widow of James -	Catskill, N. Y.	May 20, 1826.
Felloes, machine for sawing -	Barnabas Ruggles -	Poultney, Vt.	June 29, 1826.
Hides, breaking -	Hez. S. Clarke -	Randolph county, N. C.	Dec. 22, 1826.
Jointing and matching boards -	David Gleeson & H. Frisbee -	Bethany, N. Y.	April 8, 1826.
Knife, currier's -	Freeman Palmer -	Littleton, N. H.	March 17, 1826.
Knife, currier's, constructing and grinding -	Samuel Brook -	New York -	Nov. 13, 1826.
Leather, facilitating the sewing of -	Henry Lye -	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 10, 1826.
Marble, rubbing and scouring -	Elijah Ferris -	Westchester, N. Y.	March 7, 1826.
Measuring and cutting garments -	Stephen Severson -	Baltimore, Md.	March 15, 1826.
Mortar, moulding and pressing brick -	John M. Brookings -	Wiscasset, Me.	Jan. 23, 1826.
Mortar, tub-mill -	James Parker -	Gardiner, Me.	Jan. 28, 1826.
Mortising machine, lever power -	Thomas Green -	Manlius, N. Y.	April 12, 1826.
Planing machine -	Herman Allen -	Randolph county, N. C.	Dec. 22, 1826.
Saddles -	William H. Collins -	Cincinnati, Ohio -	May 27, 1826.

Saddle-trees	-	-	-	George Wilkes	-	Frederonia, In.	Nov.	23, 1826.
Sawing boards	-	-	-	William Kendall	-	Waterville, Me.	Jan.	16, 1826.
Sawing circular timber	-	-	-	Benjamin Overman	-	Greensburg, N. C.	Sept.	15, 1826.
Scale for draughting garments	-	-	-	N. B. Starr	-	Philadelphia, Pa.	July	10, 1826.
Shaving and smoothing wood	-	-	-	Abm. Brownson	-	Lockport, N. Y.	June	21, 1826.
Shingle sawing	-	-	-	Willard Foster	-	Oswego, N. Y.	June	25, 1826.
Shingle saving machine	-	-	-	Oliver Goddard	-	Bridgeton, Me.	April	6, 1826.
Slates, manufacturing	-	-	-	J. Madison & E. & P. S. Mattes	-	Easton, Pa.	Dec.	22, 1826.
Slitting timber	-	-	-	William Barker	-	Kingston, Pa.	March	25, 1826.
Stock, jubilee	-	-	-	W. J. Cantello & R. M. Kerrison	-	New York	Aug.	30, 1826.
Tailoring, art of	-	-	-	Greenberry Ross	-	Carlisle, Ky.	April	5, 1826.
Tewell and Waterback	-	-	-	Asa Blood	-	Conhocton, N. Y.	Oct.	24, 1826.
Trip-hammer	-	-	-	Elisha Crowell	-	Gardiner, Me.	Aug.	4, 1826.
Trip-hammer	-	-	-	Philip P. Read	-	Mercer, Me.	Dec.	7, 1826.
Veneer machine	-	-	-	John P. Allen	-	Manchester, Mass.	Dec.	7, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	Oliver Deane	-	Walpole, Mass.	Jan.	11, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	Willard Foster	-	Oswego, N. Y.	Jan.	25, 1826.
Washing machine by steam	-	-	-	Junius Smith	-	London, England	Jan.	28, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	Edward Thruston	-	Burlington, Vt.	March	2, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	Richard V. Mudge	-	Durham, N. Y.	April	12, 1826.
Washing machine, rocking	-	-	-	John G. Philip	-	Kinderhook, N. Y.	April	12, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	S. Church & H. Clark	-	Utica, N. Y.	July	6, 1826.
Washing machine by steam	-	-	-	William Burton, jr.	-	Aimsville, N. Y.	Aug.	16, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	Burroughs Beach	-	New Milford, Ct.	Nov.	24, 1826.
Washing machine	-	-	-	David D. Dunham	-	New Brunswick, N. J.	Dec.	7, 1826.
Window-shutters, fire-proof	-	-	-	J. Brown & George W. Robinson	-	Providence, R. I.	March	16, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

WHEEL CARRIAGES.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Carriages, retarding, descending hills	Ezra Slifer	Boonsborough, Md.	Jan. 16, 1826.
Hubs, blocks, &c., bushing	T. & D. Curtis	Washington, D. C.	Jan. 23, 1826.
Hubs	Garretson Lyon	New York	Dec. 28, 1826.
Springs for wagons	Walter Janes	Ashford, Ct.	June 6, 1826.

HYDRAULICS.

Bucket, well-emptying	Elijah Willard	Egremont, Mass.	June 15, 1826.
Engine, fire	George Shalk & Wm. Tintaff	Lebanon, Pa.	Sept. 23, 1826.
Ladder, fire	Seth Lehman	Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 9, 1826.
Liquors, mode of elevating	John A. Smith	New London, Ct.	Aug. 7, 1826.
Pipes, clay	John Bower	E. Bethlehem, Pa.	Dec. 1, 1826.
Pump	Sylvanus Russell	Olean, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1826.
Pump	Theodorick Brooks	Rutland, N. Y.	April 13, 1826.
Valve, relieving	Wm. Lanphier	Alexandria, D. C.	Sept. 2, 1826.
Water, raising from wells	Jer. Dexter	Salisbury, Ct.	Jan. 27, 1826.
Water, raising for domestic purposes	Liscomb Knapp	Brighton, N. Y.	May 22, 1826.
Water, raising from wells	Elijah Willard	Egremont, Mass.	Oct. 23, 1826.
Water, raising from wells	Isaac Willbur	Madison, N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1826.

Chimneys, improvement in	-	A. G. D. Tuthill	Utica, N. Y.	June 8, 1826.
Distilling all kinds of liquors	-	Norman & A. Walcott	Bloomfield, N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1826.
Distilling	-	Samuel Harwood, 3d	Braintree, N. Y.	April 15, 1826.
Evaporating liquids	-	Charles Sholes	Phelps, N. Y.	July 26, 1826.
Furnace, stoves, &c., constructing	-	Social Rolph	Wailles, N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1826.
Furnace for anthracite coal	-	William Church	Boston, Mass.	Nov. 20, 1826.
Furnace and fire-places	-	J. W. Boot & Wm. Lynn	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 29, 1826.
Furnace for heating iron hoops	-	Garret Post	Auburn, N. Y.	May 22, 1826.
Gas or vapor engine	-	Samuel Morey	Oxford, N. H.	April 1, 1826.
Gauge sight for steam-boilers	-	William Barker	Kingston, Pa.	March 24, 1826.
Grates and blower for Lehigh coal	-	S. C. Mott & W. Holmes	New York	Nov. 26, 1826.
Heat, evolution and management of	-	Eliphalet Nott	Schenectady, N. Y.	March 23, 1826.
Heat, evolution and management of	-	Eliphalet Nott	Schenectady, N. Y.	June 21, 1826.
Heat, evolution and management of	-	Eliphalet Nott	Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec. 29, 1826.
Heating and boiling water	-	George J. Payne	Lockport, N. Y.	Dec. 27, 1826.
Kiln, brick, covering	-	Samuel R. Bakewell	Wellsburg, Va.	May 10, 1826.
Kitchen summary	-	John Boins	Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 19, 1826.
Mash machine for distilleries	-	Worham Whitney	Rochester, N. Y.	Jan. 19, 1826.
Pump, steam	-	G. W. Long	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Feb. 16, 1826.
Refrigerator for distilleries	-	L. C. & P. Bodman	Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 6, 1826.
Salt, manufacturing, by steam	-	Stephen T. Conn	Georgetown, D. C.	July 12, 1826.
Steam, application to blast furnaces	-	Cotton Foss	Madison, Ohio	Aug. 2, 1826.
Steam, application and working twice over	-	Joseph H. Laning	Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 12, 1826.
Steam-engine	-	George Deming	Magura, N. Y.	March 10, 1826.
Steam-engine, rotary	-	S. Fairlamb and E. Bruce, jr.	New York	May 25, 1826.
Steam-engine	-	Joseph Eve	London, England	Aug. 16, 1826.
Steam-engine	-	Elisha Bilelow	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 6, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Steam-engine, rotary - - -	Elijah H. Read - -	Lancaster, Ky. - -	Nov. 10, 1826.
Steam-engine, two cylinder, atmospheric - -	William Willis - -	Charleston, S. C. -	Nov. 14, 1826.
Steam-engine - - -	John McCurdy - -	London, England -	July 1, 1826.
Steam, generating, by anthracite coal - -	D. Collings and J. D. Gallup - -	Wilkesbarre, Pa. -	Oct. 12, 1826.
Steam, generating - - -	Daniel Phelps - -	Bath, N. Y. - -	Nov. 14, 1826.
Still, steam - - -	James G. Foley - -	Harrisburgh, Pa. -	Feb. 23, 1826.
Stone-ware, burning without salt - - -	Sanford S. Perry - -	Troy, N. Y. - -	Sept. 12, 1826.
Stoves, cooking - - -	David Little - -	Hagerstown, Md. -	Feb. 1, 1826.

MILLS.

Bark-mill - - -	Cotton Foss - -	Madison, Ohio - -	Oct. 25, 1826.
Grinding corn - - -	Jarvis Webster - -	Philadelphia, Pa. -	July 31, 1826.
Grist-mill, family - - -	David Flagg, jr. - -	Gardiner, Me. - -	Feb. 23, 1826.
Grist-mill, improvement on Bicknell's - -	Moody Strickman -	Hampton, N. H. - -	April 18, 1826.
Grist-mill - - -	Francis Harris and J. Wilson - -	Albany, N. Y. - -	June 9, 1826.
Grist-mill - - -	Isaac Ryon - -	Bridgewater, Mass. -	June 29, 1826.
Grist-mill - - -	Jedediah Winthrop -	Woodbridge, Ct. - -	July 31, 1826.
Grist-mill - - -	Moses Mendenhall -	Greensburg, N. C. -	Oct. 20, 1826.
Grist-mill, improvement on Bicknell's - -	James Bemis - -	Worcester, Mass. -	Nov. 17, 1826.
Horse-mill - - -	Admiral Warren - -	Saugerties, N. Y. -	April 15, 1826.

Motion, extending and multiplying power	William Kendall, jr.	Waterville, Me.	Jun.	16, 1826.
Pendulum and lever-power	A. & C. Berry	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	March	25, 1826.
Pendulum, motion for machinery	Justin Jacob	Montreal, Canada	Dec.	29, 1826.
Saw-mill	Israel Johnson, jr.	Villenovia, N. Y.	Feb.	8, 1826.
Saw-mill, sawing timber by steam-power	Reuben Nichols	New Orleans, La.	July	21, 1826.
Saw-mill, horse	Solomon R. Johnson	New York	Oct.	25, 1826.
Saw-mill, locomotive steam	William G. Berry & J. T. Osborn	Cincinnati, Ohio	Nov.	26, 1826.
Stone-mill, concave and convex	J. Sawyer & E. Clark	Royalston, Mass.	March	18, 1826.
Water, letting on water-wheels	Thomas Key	Henry county, Ga.	July	18, 1826.
Water, steam, and wind, applied as a power	Isaac Garretson	Bellefontaine, Ohio	March	25, 1826.
Wheel, cog, suspended by machinery	James Cooper	Staunton, Va.	March	22, 1826.
Wheel, water, conical	Roswell Wilcox	Franklin county, Ohio	April	19, 1826.
Wheel, inclined horse	Elias Holliday	Schoharie, N. Y.	May	6, 1826.
Wheel, relieving from back water	D. Benedict	Fabius, N. Y.	May	10, 1826.
Wheel, water, and flumes	Asa Messer	Providence, R. I.	May	18, 1826.
Wheel, water, applying a head of water, &c.	D. McKenzie, M. L. Barbours, S. Dean, & J. McNaughton	Caledonia, N. Y.	June	19, 1826.
Wind-mill	William Coburn	Gardiner, Me.	June	2, 1826.
Wind-mill	Moses Padley	Ontario, N. Y.	Aug.	31, 1826.

LEVER AND SCREW POWER.

Brick press, spiral moulding	James Parker	Gardiner, Me.	March	28, 1826.
Brick press	Julius Willard	Baltimore, Md.	May	2, 1826.
Brick press	Ephraim Mayo	Hallowell, Me.	June	24, 1826.
Brick press, self-feeding	John Winslow	Portland, Me.	Dec.	8, 1826.
Cheese press	Lebbeus Caswell	Harrison, Me.	Dec.	18, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Cotton packing -	Charles Williams -	Petersburg, Va. -	June 3, 1826.
Cotton packing -	James H. McClelland -	Fairfield district, S. C. -	Dec. 28, 1826.
Cotton press -	Gideon Glenn -	Lewisburg, N. C. -	April 12, 1826.
Cotton press -	J. Botturwright & J. Mathews -	Richland, S. C. -	Nov. 21, 1826.
Cotton and tobacco press -	David Flagg & Charles Peck -	Gardiner, Me. -	Dec. 30, 1826.
Hay press, cider and oil -	Nathan Whitney -	Augusta, Me. -	Feb. 15, 1826.
Hay press, hops, &c. -	Joseph Wilson -	Otsego, N. Y. -	Feb. 17, 1826.
Hay press, double box -	Ez. Waterhouse -	Gardiner, Me. -	Nov. 14, 1826.
Hay press, cotton, &c. -	David Flagg & Charles Peck -	Gardiner, Me. -	Dec. 30, 1826.
Lever bottom press -	Emanuel Vencar -	Halifax, N. C. -	May 10, 1826.
Oil-press -	William H. Hoegg -	Ashtabula, Ohio -	May 21, 1826.
Printing-press, power -	Daniel Treadwell -	Boston, Mass. -	March 2, 1826.
Printing-press -	David Phelps -	Boston, Mass. -	Sept. 15, 1826.
Printing-press -	Samuel Fairbank -	New York -	Nov. 4, 1826.
Screw for propelling machinery -	William H. Godfrey -	Rochester, N. Y. -	Nov. 27, 1826.
Vice, perpetual lever -	Calvin Wing -	Gardiner, Me. -	March 2, 1826.

ARMS.

Cannon, method of discharging -	Hy. Whitcomb -	Adams, N. Y. -	Oct. 25, 1826.
Carronade, screw-box, elevating, and cap -	Enoch Hidden -	New York -	April 26, 1826.

Fire arms	-	-	-	Fordyce Rugless	-	Hardwick, Me.	-	Nov.	24, 1826.
Lock, rifle	-	-	-	Joseph Medberry & S. Kellogg	-	Rochester, N. Y.	-	June	16, 1826.
Sponges for artillery	-	-	-	John Gether	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	-	May	16, 1826.

SURGERY.

Cataract, instrument for operating on the	-	-	-	Thomas R. Williams	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	-	June	14, 1826.
Lythontripter	-	-	-	Isaiah Lukens	-	Philadelphia, Penn.	-	Dec.	30, 1826.
Truss, spiral-spring	-	-	-	Bela Farr	-	Norwich, N. Y.	-	March	21, 1826.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Genealogy, chronology, represented by lines	-	-	-	Hy. Bostwick	-	New York	-	August	2, 1826.
Globes, artificial	-	-	-	William B. Annin	-	Boston, Mass.	-	May	4, 1826.
Lotteries, scheme	-	-	-	Edward Grattan	-	Providence, R. I.	-	May	16, 1826.
Lotteries, drawing	-	-	-	William C. Conine	-	Baltimore, Md.	-	Nov.	14, 1826.
Lotteries, drawing	-	-	-	John C. Rives	-	Washington, D. C.	-	Dec.	22, 1826.

HOROLOGY.

Clocks, wooden wheel, 30 hours	-	-	-	Eli Terry	-	Plymouth, Conn.	-	March	4, 1826.
Clocks, wooden wheel, 30 hours	-	-	-	Eli Terry	-	Plymouth, Conn.	-	March	4, 1826.
Clocks, wooden wheel, 30 hours	-	-	-	Eli Terry	-	Plymouth, Conn.	-	July	5, 1826.

C.—LIST OF PATENTS EXPIRED IN THE YEAR 1840—Continued.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS.

Inventions or discoveries.	Patentees.	Residence.	When issued.
Cement, water	Simeon Guilford	Lebanon, Penn.	Jan. 11, 1826.
Lampblack	Joseph Hastings	Cambridge, Mass.	August 15, 1826.
Ornamenting walls and ceilings	William West	Philadelphia, Penn.	May 20, 1826.
Tanning	Leonard Jacobs	Richmond, Va.	March 1, 1826.
Tan-vats, constructing	Aaron Higgins	Florence, Ohio.	April 24, 1826.
Tansey essence	Israel Newton	Norwich, Vt.	Feb. 28, 1826.
Tincture for curing corns	Elisha Smith	New Brunswick, N. J.	Jan. 20, 1826.
Varnish for furniture	Marcus Curtis	Troy, N. Y.	April 22, 1826.

D.

Statement of receipts for patents, caveats, disclaimers, improvements, and certified copies of papers, in the year 1840.

Amount received for patents, caveats, &c.	-	\$37,575	00
Amount received for office fees	-	481	51
		<hr/>	
		38,056	51
Deduct paid on withdrawals	-	7,173	31
		<hr/>	
			\$30,883 20

E.

Statement of expenditures, and payments made from the patent fund, by Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1840, inclusive.

Under the act of 3d March, 1839 :

For salaries	-	-	-	\$16,486	37
For contingent expenses	-	-	-	4,525	56
For library	-	-	-	402	98
For temporary clerks	-	-	-	2,115	96
For agricultural statistics and seeds	-	-	-	451	58
				<hr/>	
					23,982 45
					<hr/>
Leaving a net balance to the credit of the patent fund	-			\$6,900	75
					<hr/>

F.

Expenditures under the act of 3d March, 1837, for restoring the loss by fire in 1836.

For draughtsmen	-	-	-	-	\$4,650	00
For examiner and register	-	-	-	-	2,000	00
For restoring the records of patents	-	-	-	-	73	69
For restored drawings	-	-	-	-	23	00
For restored models	-	-	-	-	826	00
For freight of models	-	-	-	-	140	74
For stationary	-	-	-	-	151	48
					<hr/>	
					\$7,864	91
					<hr/>	

PATENT OFFICE, January 30, 1841.

H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE PILOTS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, BY THE WAY
OF SANDY HOOK,

PRAYING

The repeal of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

The memorial of the pilots of the port of New York, by the way of
Sandy Hook,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That your memorialists, though deeply interested in a constitutional and equitable regulation of the pilot system in the harbor of New York, and anxious for a thorough investigation of the injurious tendencies of the act of Congress of March 2, 1837, have refrained, hitherto, from presenting a memorial to your honorable body, solely in consequence of the implicit confidence they feel that the question would obtain an industrious examination and impartial decision when brought up for your consideration, in the due course of business, from the House of Representatives. But perceiving, by sundry remonstrances presented to you from certain insurance companies in New York, that reiterated efforts have been made to obtain a prejudication of the question in your honorable body by studied misrepresentations and specious sophisms, and fearful, if these misrepresentations were not exposed, they might obtain partial credence, and, if the apparent arguments were left unanswered, they might, to some extent, be deemed unanswerable, they have concluded that, in justice to themselves, they should lay before you a plain statement of the question at issue.

It has been asserted that, in 1837, "frightful wrecks strewed our shores for miles on the seaboard: the terrific accounts of stranded ships, and of human beings perishing in the midst of a dreadful season and in sight of land, produced an expression of horror, not in this city only, but in every section of the Union. With but one voice, it was charged to the defectiveness of the pilot system." The flourish of school-boy eloquence in the beginning of the quotation was made to cover a deliberate misstatement. Wrecks did *not* strew our shores for miles; as *two ships only* produced all the clamor of sympathy to which the passage alludes, and the one voice proceeded from that portion of the press controlled by those whose pecuniary interests *might* have been promoted by the loss of those vessels, while

Bar & Rives, printers.

the noisy vehemence of their sympathy might have been intended to prevent suspicion from glancing at themselves. The records of our courts will exhibit numerous instances, in which vessels have been purposely wrecked upon our coast by the orders of their owners. That the pilots were using sedulous and energetic efforts for the performance of their duty, at the time when the two ships above referred to (the Bristol and Mexico) were wrecked, ample evidence demonstrates; and that they were wrecked, not through the delinquency of the pilots, but through the fault of their own officers, is known. Your memorialists will not weary your patience by adducing the details of the evidence given in the case of these two disasters; they will merely respectfully refer you to the unanimous presentment of the grand inquest in and for the city and county of New York, in which you will find the following words: "It is evident, in the case both of the Bristol and the Mexico, that their loss is not attributable to the wind, which was moderate and off-shore; and the grand inquest feel bound to state their conviction, that both these casualties might have been avoided by the exercise of a suitable degree of caution on the part of the officers and crews of those vessels." This decision of the grand inquest must preclude, your memorialists trust, the necessity of adducing any further testimony to evince that their inculpation on account of those wrecks is slanderous and unjust. Yet those disasters were the direct and efficient cause of the Congress enactment of March 2, 1837; which is deemed dangerous to the interests of commerce and of the country, unjust and oppressive to themselves.

"Experience has proved the operation of that law," any unsubstantial assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, to have been productive of the most disastrous results, "as well to the great interests of commerce, as to the cause of justice and humanity." Your memorialists assert, without fear of contradiction, that more property has been lost, more damage done, and more vessels wrecked, when in charge of the New Jersey pilots within the last three years, (the term of their existence,) than was produced before, since the first organization of the pilot system. Of the truth of this assertion, satisfactory evidence can be given. Why, then, it may be said, has not the same clamor been raised concerning the wrecks of later date, as resounded through the country at the fate of the Bristol and Mexico? The answer is easy. Those, whose influence procured the passage of the law of 1837, were reluctant to publish the results of their own imprudence. Secondly, though much property has been destroyed, and much damage done, no lives have been lost. To the general mildness of the weather since 1837, and the act of Congress of December, 1837, which authorizes the President to keep Government vessels out for the assistance of others in distress, is chiefly to be ascribed the preservation of life. The occurrence being recent, you may be reminded that the wreck of the Garick has caused no sensation.

Your memorialists have asserted that the law of Congress of 1837, so far from producing the beneficial results its friends pretended to anticipate from its operation, has been uncommonly prolific in disaster. The fact is indisputable. The cause is not difficult of explanation.

Under the system existing previous to 1837, no one could be licensed as a pilot who had not served a regular apprenticeship, fully proved his competence, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. At present, a State, having little or no property afloat, may have a law for

licensing pilots, without any restrictions as to the degree of knowledge or liability to be exacted. A man utterly incompetent may thus, under the authority of the law of Congress, come from one State and obtrude himself into the piloting business in another. While men, who have no other qualifications than good moral character, may be licensed, and are obliged to learn their business after having obtained a license, and numbers utterly ignorant have been enlisted in the ranks of the pilots, damage and disaster must consequently ensue. Without going into a wearisome detail of fact and argument, it is sufficient to say it is obvious, that, under the existing regulations, vessels must now be entrusted to men who are utterly deficient in the knowledge of their profession.

Further, the present system not only gives incompetent men the freedom of the profession, but nearly destroys the efficiency of those who are thoroughly conversant with their business. It renders his knowledge frequently nugatory, by making his authority subservient to that of the captain or owner. His own judgment dictates that the most probable chance of safety lies in anchoring; but the captain insists on proceeding. There is, at the present time, a necessity of obedience imposed on the pilot: he obeys the master, and the vessel is wrecked. The John Gilpin was stranded, because the owner insisted on her going to sea, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the pilot, who insisted that to get under weigh was to sail to probable destruction.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that these two causes alone are sufficient to account for a vast increase in the number of wrecks. But they cannot be charged with all. The boasted competition is a fruitful mother of disaster. A mistaken notion has been created in the public mind, that a pilot best exhibits his industry and performs his duty, by going two or three hundred miles to sea, for the purpose of meeting inward bound vessels; and, to shield his reputation, the pilot, against his own better judgment, obeys what is said to be the popular voice. In consequence of the whole body of the pilots, in the spirit of rivalry, going so far from pilot ground—a course so highly commended in clamorous presses, or by honest men ignorant of the business—many vessels are obliged to attempt the channel without the guide appointed by law, and are in numberless instances stranded and damaged. This is the third cause of the increased number of disasters in the vicinity of New York. The idea, that a pilot's place is far at sea, is absurd. If any gentleman in Albany expected a friend travelling by a path of which he was uninformed, from a place thirty miles off, and wished to show him, on his arrival, through the intricacies of the capitol, could he suppose he would more probably encounter his friend by travelling ten miles in a chance direction into the country, than by waiting at the gates of the capitol itself? The proper position of the pilot is in the vicinity of pilot ground. It may not be improper, in this place, to explain the meaning of this technicality, as it appears not to be generally comprehended. It signifies simply the whole distance through which the skill of the pilot is necessary for conducting a vessel. As soon as the outer point of the ground is reached by an inward bound ship, his authority is, or should be, paramount to that of the captain, and he is responsible for her safety. But before that point is reached, though there is a pilot on board, the captain retains the authority and the responsibility. It follows, by consequence, that the pilots cannot, and ought not, to be held responsible for the loss of the Bristol and Mexico.

Those two vessels were not stranded on pilot ground ; and even if a pilot had been on board of each of them, he would have had no control whatever. To return from this digression : an illustration will manifest, that the new mode of competition does not produce its boasted results. Notwithstanding the increased number of pilots, as many vessels, under its operation, are obliged to venture in without any pilot. The *Indiana*, *Garrick*, and *Irene*, lately stranded, had none.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the law of March 2, 1837, is unjust and oppressive. Their profession exhibits some very peculiar characteristics. First : It is purely local in its character ; the scene of its labors is restricted to very contracted limits. The knowledge acquired by years of servitude and hardship cannot be made available in any other place. The pilot of Sandy Hook knows nothing of the channel of the Potomac or Rappahannock. If at forty years of age he is thrown out of employment, by the iniquitous operation of an unjust law, he must starve, or learn a new business. Other professions are not so shackled. The merchant, who is not satisfied with the success of his efforts in Liverpool, may transfer the scene of his labors to Philadelphia ; the bankrupt of London, may renew his speculations in New York.

Secondly : In consequence of the contracted sphere of the exertions of the pilots, the public are apt to imagine a stronger bond of connexion between the interests of the individuals than really exists ; and seem unable to dissociate the man from the great body of the profession. Such is not the case of the merchant. Twenty New York merchants may be detected in smuggling or fraudulent bankruptcy ; the *rest*, certainly, are not therefore presumed to be guilty. But if a pilot should unfortunately lose or damage a vessel, the fault (if fault there be) is attributed not to him only, but to the whole body. The usual phrase does not denounce the one man merely, but the *pilots*.

Thirdly : As the safety of life and property is entrusted to the skill and industry of the pilots, it was deemed expedient to prescribe, that they should serve an apprenticeship of five years, and give bond for the faithful performance of their duties. Life and property are entrusted to the captain of the ship, under circumstances of greater peril and responsibility ; yet he gives no bond. Life and property are entrusted to the physician and the lawyer ; yet in many States they are bound to no apprenticeship, and are subjected to no examination—in none do they give bond.

As an offset to these disabilities and restrictions of the pilots, justice dictated the cession of some privilege, and policy taught that men of ability and character could not be induced to embrace the profession without the security of an equitable remuneration. Accordingly, the States having any commerce have generally limited the number of the pilots to the liberal wants of the ports. The interests of commerce were fully consulted in liberally providing for the wants of the port, while something in the shape of a fair compensation was secured to the pilots. Thus justice was equally distributed.

But this operation of impartially regulated interests, has been utterly annihilated by the law of 1837. After your memorialists, under the protection of the implied compact made between them and their State, have spent five years of arduous servitude in learning their profession, and many of them five times that period in its successful practice ; after the immense and continuous expense of training apprentices, and after embarking \$100,000

in their business, now see that compact rendered void—the premium of their knowledge, the interest of their capital, and the reward of their labor, wrenched from them by the iniquitous operation of the law of Congress. Men who have served no apprenticeship, and are shackled by no restrictions, may take out a license from another State, and be placed in the equal enjoyment of the same privileges as themselves. Any man of good moral character and full age may get a license, while your memorialists must still be subjected to the expense and trouble of training apprentices.

Your memorialists, unwilling to venture beyond the duty of presenting the facts of the case, would yet respectfully submit to the wisdom of your honorable body the inquiry, whether the act of Congress be not unconstitutional?

First. Because the act of 1789 vested the right of regulating pilots in the several States; and the right so remained for nearly fifty years.

Second. Because the operation of the act of 1837 gives jurisdiction to one State within the domain of another, without requiring the consent of the latter.

Your memorialists would further suggest, that the act of 1837, by producing collision between the laws of States bounded by conterminous waters, may be attended by the most disastrous consequences to the commercial interests, as well as their own. Conflicting legislation will produce confusion and jeopardize lives and property.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the only arguments urged by the friends of the law of 1837 are, that it destroys combination and monopoly. To this your memorialists reply, that the combination condemned is completely annihilated by the law of New York; and that the tendency of the act of Congress is to create and foster it, by breaking up personal jealousies, and uniting the whole body of pilots belonging to one State against those of another. No monopoly, as they think has been more than once proved, was ever enjoyed by them; and now they are even the victims of oppression.

Further, your memorialists would represent the danger to the nation at large of increasing, so recklessly, the number of pilots, by enrolling in their ranks men of no respectability, who may, if invasion of our coast happens, become the traitorous instruments of a sagacious enemy for finding their way into the heart of our country.

Finally, your memorialists would respectfully attempt an answer to the question so frequently asked, why the new pilots, whom your memorialists deem incompetent and unworthy, should find so many zealous supporters? To the question, they can find at least one answer: It is sometimes convenient to have subservient tools, who are ready to steer a vessel whatever course may best promote the immediate advantage of the owner.

Your memorialists, thinking the reasons alleged, sufficient, respectfully pray that the law of Congress of March 2, 1837, regulating pilots, may be repealed. And your memorialists, &c.

JNO. TURNURE, *Chairman.*

JAS. H. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

In behalf of the Board of Pilots of the port of New York by the way of Sandy Hook.

JANUARY 30, 1841.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PRAYING

The adoption of measures to secure to them their rights in patterns and designs.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The petition of the undersigned, manufacturers and mechanics in the United States, respectfully sheweth to your honorable body : That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the frequent ornamental and other improvements which are and can be made in articles of manufacture have rendered necessary a registration of new designs and patterns ; that ornamental and useful changes can, in many cases, be made in the design and form of articles of manufacture, for which no patent can be obtained ; that the said new designs and patterns often require a considerable expenditure of time and money, and can be made use of by any person so disposed, in such a manner as to undersell the inventor or proprietor.

That new designs for manufactures in metals require the time of a designer or draughtsman ; and that a wooden, or other pattern of the design, must then be made at the expense of the manufacturer ; which said patterns can be easily imitated from the metal casting, at a very slight expense—probably one-hundredth of the expense which it has cost the original manufacturer.

That the same may be said of designs or patterns for woven or other fabrics, and of ornaments on any articles of manufacture. That, on the 1st day of July, 1839, an act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, (2 Vic. c. 17,) to secure such rights as your petitioners claim, went into operation.

Your petitioners believe that the manufacturers and mechanics of the United States are not surpassed by those of any other country, in the durability and utility of the articles manufactured by them ; and they confidently affirm that the articles manufactured by them would equal any others in beauty, if new designs and patterns were secured by registration.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully petition your honorable body for the passage of an act, by which the rights of proprietors of new designs

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and patterns may be protected from piracy, and may be secured in a safe, cheap, and expeditious manner, to the end that the manufacturers and mechanics of the United States may be enabled fully to compete with those of any other country.

All which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of your honorable body.

JORDAN L. MOTT and others.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of a bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

To the members of Congress :

Your memorialists, inhabitants of the county of Seneca and State of New York, beg leave to remonstrate against the passage of a general bankrupt law by your honorable body ; believing, as we do, that the State laws are sufficient to protect the just rights of the honest but unfortunate debtors.

OVID, January 24, 1841.

John W. Smith
Thomas H. Davenport
David Dunnet
John Bogardus
John P. Demard
Samuel L. Barry
Isaac I. Covert
Job A. Bankers
George Markel
John R. Dakin
Ralph Swartwout, jr.
Dennis Messler
George W. Smith
Demmon F. Lacy
Platt Carpenter
Isaac E. Voorhees
Andrew Smith
David H. Covert
Crook Swarthout
A. McCormick
Daniel Mizener
Henry J. Foote
William Pomeroy
George Smith
Thomas Jones
Jacob Balyard

Abraham A. Covert
Joseph Parsons
Isaac Munce
H. McLaughlin
Andrew Dunlap, jr.
Peter J. Huff
Cyrus Kinne
William Williams
Cyrus Dodge, jr.
Jeremiah H. Osgood
Thomas Covert
Jesse Sherman
Cyrus Dodge, sen.
William Taylor
George Nodine
John Fleming
A. J. Graves
Harley Brownell
Daniel H. Baley
John G. King
William Rogers
Daniel Scott, jr.
Samuel H. Hoyt
Henry Vanliew
Joseph Stull, jr.
J. W. Leonard

Henry McLafferty
Frederick B. Pomeroy
Peter Hartrough
David Dunlap
Thomas Auten

Cholett Sharp
Philip Earl
Samuel Hulse
John Slaght
William McLaughlin.

REPORT
OF
GEORGE PLITT,

Special agent of the Post Office Department.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Ordered to be printed; and that 1,386 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate

WASHINGTON, *November, 1840.*

SIR: Your predecessor in office having honored me with a commission to visit Europe, "for the purpose of collecting and reporting useful information in relation to the mail arrangements, which long experience, as well as modern improvements, have introduced into the post office establishments of the principal nations on that continent," I now beg leave to submit, for your consideration, the following report, as the result of my investigations:

I left New York on the 13th of June, 1839, and returned on the 9th of August, 1840. During this period of my absence, I visited the Post Office Departments of England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Saxony, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and the free Hanseatic cities of Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, and Luebeck.

In many of the countries my stay was necessarily short; yet, owing to the great facilities which were freely afforded me by the liberality and kindness of the various distinguished gentlemen at the heads of the different departments, I have been enabled to collect a mass of information which will, I hope, prove useful with reference to any alteration which may hereafter be made in the post office system of this country. My warmest thanks are due to each and all of these gentlemen; and, were it practicable, it would give me pleasure to name them, individually, in such terms of praise as is deservedly merited by them: but especially am I indebted to Rowland Hill, Esq., the distinguished founder of the pennypost system in England, and to Lieutenant Colonel Maberly, the able and talented secretary of the Post Office Department in London, for much valuable information which they communicated most freely, and with marked courtesy and kindness.

POST OFFICE IN LONDON.

The general post office and the city office are not, as with us, separate and distinct from each other, but are connected; the city office being under the immediate direction of the general post office. The interior organization of the department is as follows:

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Secretary's office,	containing	-	-	-	20 clerks.
Mail coach office,	"	-	-	-	36 "
Solicitor's office,	"	-	-	-	4 "
Receiver general's office,	"	-	-	-	11 "
Accountant general's office	"	-	-	-	27 "
Money order office,	"	-	-	-	12 "
Dead letter office,	"	-	-	-	17 "
Ship letter office,	"	-	-	-	8 "
Marine guard,	"	-	-	-	13 "
Inland office,	"	-	-	-	113 "
Messengers -	-	-	-	-	51
Letter carriers and sub-sorters	-	-	-	-	345
Twopenny post office, containing	-	-	-	-	88 clerks.
Letter receivers	-	-	-	-	428
Letter carriers	-	-	-	-	724
Messengers -	-	-	-	-	6
Total					<u>1,903</u>

The above comprises all the letter carriers and receivers employed within a circle of twelve miles from the post office. In this circle letters are delivered at the residence of the person addressed, and taken up from the receiving-houses *five* times per day. There is, besides, an inner circle of *three* miles from the post office, within which there are *seven* deliveries per day, and also *seven* collections from the receiving-houses, to go by the general post, as late as 5 o'clock, P. M.

Arrival and departure of the mails.

The mails, for every direction, leave the General Post Office every day, except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; and are made to arrive, as nearly as may be, at 6 o'clock, A. M., Sunday excepted.

[The office is not opened on Sunday, either for the delivery of letters or for receiving or despatching the mails. This is, however, the only office in the United Kingdom where Sunday is so strictly observed.]

Some innovations, as to hours of departure and arrival, have lately been allowed, for the particular accommodation of the railroad companies.

Rates of postage.

Since the 10th of January, 1840, the uniform rate of postage upon every letter weighing not more than half an ounce, for any part of the United Kingdom, has been *one penny*; letters of one ounce, *two pence*; and so on, adding *one penny* for every additional *half-ounce*. Packets are limited in weight to sixteen ounces; but, according to the law, there is no restriction as to *size*. Persons disposed to give trouble, therefore, might encumber the mail with parcels of *wool* under a pound weight, or might even insist upon sending a *cane fishing-rod*.

The offices of the department have already been greatly annoyed in this way; and doubtless the law will be altered, in this particular, during the present Parliament.

Upon all *foreign* letters, either coming into or going out of the king-

dom, the old rates of postage are continued, with some modification. For instance: all letters from the United States to any part of the country, weighing half an ounce, a uniform rate of *one shilling* is charged if arriving in a packet-ship, and *eight pence* if in a merchant or transient vessel.

Franking privilege.

This privilege is *entirely abolished* under the late law. [For a list of those who formerly enjoyed the franking privilege in England, you are respectfully referred to my letter No. 3, dated London, 30th July, 1839. You will there perceive that the members of Parliament were restricted as to the *number* of letters they were allowed to frank each day, and were, besides, obliged to put *the day of the month* upon each letter franked by them.]

Newspapers.

These are sent *free* to any part of the kingdom, provided they be mailed within eight days after they are printed. All foreign newspapers are charged with postage at the rate of *two pence* each. Every newspaper published in England pays a stamp duty of *two pence*; it would, therefore, seem scarcely right to tax it again when sent by mail.

Transmission of funds.

There being no bank notes in England of a less denomination than five pounds, the department, for the convenience of those who wish to transmit small sums by mail, have a *money order office*, where all sums under two pounds are insured for a small premium. Drafts are drawn upon the respective postmasters at the offices where it is desired to remit money, and notices of such drafts are made out and forwarded to these officers the day previous to the remittance of the drafts themselves.

Transportation of the mail on railways.

Contracts for carrying the mail are made by the Postmaster General with the respective railway companies, in the same manner as in this country. Each company, however, *is obliged by law* to carry a mail *whenever* desired to do so by the Postmaster General, no matter whether it be *night* or *day*. Should the company and the Postmaster General disagree as to the compensation to be allowed, the matter is referred to three disinterested individuals, whose award is *final*.

At present, the mail is carried upon *nine* different railways, at an average price of *ninety dollars* per mile per annum. On the great road from London to Liverpool, upon which the large mails for Ireland, Scotland, the British Provinces in North America, and for the United States, are carried, the price paid per mile per annum, is \$107 50; and the contract time for the performance of the whole distance of 210 miles, is *twenty-three miles* per hour: leaving London at half-past eight o'clock, P. M., and arriving in Liverpool on the following morning at about half-past five, being altogether *night service*.

Railway post offices.

Each railway company provides a separate car, when desired to do so by the Postmaster General, for the exclusive use of the mails. As with us,

these cars are fitted up with boxes, to facilitate the distribution and reception of the way-mails. On the London and Liverpool road, it requires the constant and active employment of *two clerks* to assort, receive, and hand out the mails; such is the rapidity of travel, and so numerous are the post offices upon this route. No letters or papers are received at the cars and mailed, as with us. Every thing must come through the post office.

To all the mail cars there is an ingenious machine attached, intended to catch and drop a mail at the same time, at places where the train would not otherwise be obliged to stop. This I have seen successfully done several times, while travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour; but it has been frequently known to fail—the mail to be taken in dropping upon the road, and the train proceeding without it. Such mail, however, would be picked up and forwarded by the next train, by an officer stationed to receive the mail left.

Making up and despatching mails.

The hours for closing the mails for the evening despatch, are as follows :

At the receiving houses, 5 o'clock P. M.

At the branch offices, 6 o'clock P. M.

At the principal office, 6½ o'clock P. M.

All the principal mails for the kingdom, as well as for every part of the world, are sent off by this despatch. The hour for departure is 8 o'clock; thus leaving only one hour and a half for assorting and making up this immense mail. For a *fee* of *sixpence*, letters can be mailed at the principal office until half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. Newspapers and pamphlets must be in the office by 6 P. M.

Number of letters and newspapers.

The average number of letters received *daily*, for delivery in the London post office, is 75,350.

The average number of newspapers received *daily*, for delivery in the London post office, is 11,460.

The average number of letters sent, *daily* posted in London, is 80,370.

The average number of letters *daily* distributed and forwarded, is 22,310.

The average number of newspapers *daily* posted in London, is 83,510.

The average number of newspapers *daily* distributed and forwarded, is 3,000.

In the London district *post*, the average number of letters received and delivered *daily*, is 68,000; number of newspapers, 3,500.

Delivery of letters.

As all the principal mails arrive in London in the morning, there are but three deliveries a day by the carriers of the general post. These carriers are distinguished from those belonging to the *twopenny* post, or city delivery, by wearing the livery of the department, viz: a scarlet coat, with a blue collar, and buttons stamped with an impression of the royal arms. The carriers of the twopenny post wear the common citizen's dress.

When the mails coming in the general post are ready for delivery, the carriers are taken to their respective walks in omnibuses belonging to the department. Comparatively, there are very few letters delivered from the window of the post office at London. At Liverpool, and some other of the larger towns, boxes are put up similar to those in our cities; which are sold

by the postmaster, and is one of his perquisites. The advantage to the owner of the box is, that he receives his letters much earlier than by waiting for the carrier.

All letters by the general post are delivered by the carriers without any additional charge.

Besides the letter carriers, there are also attached to the general post ninety-five bellmen, who call at every house in their walk for letters to go by the evening despatch. They carry a locked bag, with an aperture large enough to drop in a letter, which can only be opened at the post office. Any person having letters to go by the mail may drop them into the bag himself, pay the bellman his fee of one penny for each letter, and then may rest assured that they will be despatched by the mail of the same evening.

The letter carriers belonging to the *twopenny post* (still so called, to distinguish it from the general post, although the postage is only *one penny*) assemble at the several branch offices in their respective districts, where each receives the letters for his walk every two hours.

The letters are assorted at the principal office, and sent to the branch offices.

In Paris, where there are six deliveries of the "petite poste" per day, the carriers of the *general* and "petite poste" letters are the same. In a report made by Rowland Hill, Esq., on the French post office, in October, 1839, speaking of this plan, he says: "The plan of employing one set of letter carriers for the delivery of *all* letters, appears to work exceedingly well in Paris; and all whom I consulted on the subject gave it a decided preference over our plan of employing two sets of letter carriers—one to deliver the general post, and another the twopenny post letters. All that I saw and heard in Paris tends to confirm the opinion I have already expressed: that great convenience and economy would result from the union of the two bodies in London."

The establishment of receiving houses in some of the larger cities in the Union, upon a plan similar to those of London and Paris, and having carriers to deliver letters three or four times per day, would undoubtedly be a great convenience to the people, and would add considerably to the correspondence of those cities. It could be done, in my opinion, without loss to the revenue of the department. The receivers in London are generally men engaged in a business, the duties of which oblige them to have some one constantly in attendance; and, therefore, they can afford to do the duty of receiving letters, and taking the pay for them, for a very small commission. The houses in London are principally drug stores, groceries, stationers, small retail shops, &c., &c.

Mail transportation.

The number of miles upon which the mail in the United Kingdom is annually carried by mail coaches, horse, and foot posts, is 7,464,250

By railways, - - - - - 936,590

The annual cost of which, for the former, is - £302,659

" " for the railways, is - 19,940

Post offices.

The number of post towns in the United Kingdom and their dependencies is as follows:

England and Wales,	-	-	-	640
Sub-offices and receiving houses,	-	-	-	1,821
Ireland,	-	-	-	339
Sub-offices and receiving houses,	-	-	-	506
Scotland,	-	-	-	229
Sub-offices and receiving houses,	-	-	-	403
Total in the United Kingdom,	-	-	-	<u>3,938</u>

Accounts.

The general post office in London has accounts opened only with the 640 offices called *post towns* in England and Wales, and with the post offices of Dublin, in Ireland, and Edinburgh, in Scotland. Mails are made up in London for the whole of Ireland, to the post office at Dublin, where they are distributed, and separate bills made out for each office. In like manner, the sub-offices in Ireland make up their mails direct to Dublin. So also in Scotland. The office in Edinburgh is, in fact, the post office department for Scotland. That office compares all the bills as they are returned, (which is done *daily*), collects all the moneys due, and *finally* settles the account with each sub-office under its jurisdiction. If there should be any discrepancy between the account of any sub-office and the office at Edinburgh, the bills are sent to the general department at London for decision. The accounts between the larger offices, such as Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., are sent to the department at London and settled *monthly*.

It might be worthy of the serious consideration of the department whether a plan, somewhat similar to this, could not be beneficially introduced into the United States. The rapid increase in our population, the enormous extension of mail routes, and the vast accumulation of post offices, make it absolutely necessary that the labor required of the department at Washington *to be effective*, should be *divided*. It is well known that, *even at this time*, it is entirely impossible to examine and compare all the post bills which are returned quarterly to the department, and that consequently there is no *effectual check* upon a single post office in the Union. What will it be if the same state of things is suffered to continue a few years longer? If three or four *sub-departments*, with limited powers, were established in different quarters of the Union, the existing evils of the present system would doubtless be remedied. Of course, these *sub-departments* should be under the direction and control of the general department at Washington.

Mail guards.

Every mail, of any importance, leaving or coming into London, is accompanied with a guard, who has the especial charge of the mail while on the road. He delivers and takes in all the mails at each office upon his route. He is employed by the department, and, like the letter carriers of the general post, wears its livery when on duty. The guard is also furnished with a chronometer, set exactly with the post office time, which is

locked ; so that it cannot be altered by him. Being furnished with a way-bill containing the time of arrival at each office upon his route, and having the entire control of the coach, he scarcely ever fails to be within the time specified. He is armed with a blunderbuss and pistols furnished by the department.

Steam-bout mails.

Mails are carried, in steamers, by contract with the department at London, to Boston, via Halifax. A copy of the contract with Mr. Cunard, and a notice of the days of sailing, from the secretary of the general post office, are hereto annexed, (marked A.) Letters *post paid* to Boston, from any part of the Union, will be sent by these steamers to England or France, without any additional charge on this side. When they reach England, each letter not weighing more than half an ounce, will be charged with *one shilling* postage, and at this rate for every additional half ounce, no matter to what part of the kingdom it may be addressed. If destined for France, the French postage will be added—20 sous, or cents, for every half-ounce.

A convenient arrangement is now existing between England and France, a copy of which is annexed, (marked B,) by which letters can be sent to and from either country, without the pre-payment of postage ; which was not the case some time since. Similar arrangements are about being made between England and Belgium, Prussia, and some other of the German kingdoms.

Upon leaving England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed me that propositions of a like nature had been forwarded to the English minister at Washington, to be laid before our Government.

Steamboat mails are also sent from London to Rotterdam, and to Hamburg and Bremen, semi-weekly. An agent from the department accompanies the mail each trip, under whose especial charge it is placed.

Penny postage.

A comparative statement, showing the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, for one week during the existence of the old law, and one week under the operation of the present law, was published on the 7th of July, 1840, by order of the House of Commons, and is as follows, viz:

Whole number of letters delivered during the week ending 21st	
June, 1840	3,221,206
Whole number of letters delivered during the week ending the	
24th November, 1839	1,585,973
	<hr/>
	1,635,233

Being an increase of more than double in favor of the new law, in the first six months of its operation.

Stamps of *one penny* and *two pence* each were first introduced on the 6th of May, 1840 ; and, since that period, there has been an increase of nearly 300,000 letters, taking the week ending on the 26th April, and comparing it with the week ending 21st June. Some of these stamps are annexed. They are a great convenience to the corresponding public, as they can at all times be carried in the pocket, and, by wetting them slightly,

they will adhere most closely to the letters upon which they are placed. Envelopes of half a sheet of paper are also in use. The price of these is 1½d. each; but they are by no means as convenient as the stamp. They have, however, been used as a medium of *advertising*, by many persons having their notices printed on the inside. When this is the case, they are sold at the stationers for ten and eleven pence per dozen.

It is proper to state, that the estimated deficiency in the revenue of the department, for one year from the commencement of the new law, will probably be nearly one million of pounds sterling. Admitting this estimate to be correct, the department would still have a surplus revenue for the year of upwards of six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

General duties.

In the British post offices the detail of duties is very similar to our own, with the exceptions already given. Their system seems to work exceedingly well in their own country, where there are, comparatively, few post offices, and no bad roads to contend against, and is, perhaps, as nearly perfect as it can be made. They have the advantage of long experience, and of laws to meet any exigency that might have a tendency to retard the operations of the department.

I cannot close this part of my report without again expressing my obligations to the gentlemen at the head of the British Post Office Department. My thanks are also due to the chiefs of the several bureaux, all of whom, without an exception, took pleasure in showing and explaining to me the operations in their respective divisions. I should feel that I was neglecting a portion of my duty, if I did not take this occasion to bear testimony to their extreme kindness and liberality.

FRENCH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following answers to numerous interrogatories, in relation to the interior organization and the divisions of duty in the Post Office Department of France, were obligingly furnished by order of M. Conte, the experienced director of the department; to whom I respectfully beg leave to tender my grateful acknowledgments.

*Answers to the interrogatories of Mr. George Plitt, agent of the United States Post Office Department, from the Post Office Department of France.**

Question 1. In what manner are the accounts of the Post Office Department kept and settled?

Answer. There is no office of accounts, properly so called, in the Gene-

* The questions proposed by Mr. Plitt, touching all the details of the Post Office Department in France, it would be difficult to answer in a single note. It has therefore been deemed proper to attach to this document, to facilitate explanation, a collection of instructions and regulations of the Post Office Department, comprising—

1. General instructions, three volumes.
2. Particular instructions relating to distribution, one volume.
3. Ordinance of November, 1835, one volume.
4. Manual of the franking privilege, one volume.
5. Post Office dictionary, three volumes.
6. Post Office book, one volume.

ral Post Office. The accounts of the post office form one of the branches of the general items of the Minister of Finance, in whom the financial concerns of every portion of the Government centre. In the Post Office Department there is simply one office to ascertain the proceeds, and another the expenses. All the expenses are under the immediate orders of the Minister of Finance.

In each territorial department, a postmaster is bound to include in his own account those of the other postmasters in the same department. This postmaster, who is called the "*accounting postmaster*," is himself amenable only to the tribunal of accounts.

The results, both as to the receipts and expenditures, verified each day by the postmasters on their books, are reported by them on a manifest or duplicate, at the end of every month, and transmitted to the "*accounting postmaster*" of their department.

At the same time, the "*accounting postmaster*," uniting to his operations those verified by the monthly certificates of the other postmasters, makes out an abstract or recapitulation, which, with the certificate for a voucher, he forwards to the general accounting department of the ministry. One of the duplicates of certificates is forwarded to the postmaster whom it concerns, through the "*accounting postmaster*," with such corrections as there may be, so as to correspond with his own statements; the other remains at the general department of accounts. One of the duplicates of abstract or recapitulation is returned to the "*accounting postmaster*" together with the certificate, and serves as a voucher to his credit.

Evidences of credit form the basis of the monthly and annual accounts made out by the "*accounting postmaster*."

The evidence required by the general financial department, in relation to the monthly returns, has for its object principally to ascertain if the receipts as well as the expenditures agree exactly with the classification and employment regulated by the budget. The details belong more particularly to the examination of the central administration upon the particular accounts, and form the elementary accounts, serving as a basis in the establishment of these accounts by the board on the estimate of the receipts.

Every postmaster, without exception, must produce at the end of each month the following special accounts :

1. Account of the regular receipts of postage.
2. Account of receipts of postage in country mails.
3. Account of receipts for passengers in the mail coaches.
4. Account of silver articles received, and the duty of five per cent. upon them.
5. Account of silver articles paid.
6. Account of dead letters sent to the General Post Office.

The special accounts are forwarded directly to the General Post Office. By the verification to which they are subjected, each accountant may have his account (if regular) approved of, or may be forced to acknowledge receipts or deficits; the whole of which is notified to him by an order of the court, and which he is to include in the account of the succeeding month.

The result of the special accounts is transmitted every month, by the general post office, to the financial department, by means of certificates,

the contents of which serve to regulate the statements of the directors or postmasters in their monthly exhibits.

[For details respecting the mode of the establishment, and the certificate of the accounts, see the 1st volume of "*General Instructions*," 12th part, under the title of "*Accounts*," from page 330 to the conclusion; also, "*Rules*," 3d vol.]

Question 2. How often, and in what manner, do postmasters pay their dues to the department?

Answer. It has been stated before, that the accounts of postmasters are kept monthly, and renewed every year by the "*accounting postmaster*."

As to the disposable funds, the postmasters are bound to pay them over into the treasury of the financial department thrice, twice, or once a month, (according to the amount or the importance of their receipts,) reserving only such funds as may be strictly necessary for the expenses of their establishment.

Question 3. What are the checks upon postmasters, to prevent them from defrauding the department?

Answer. As far as regards the receipts upon postage, the check is on the exhibits of the post office of destination, contrasted with those of the forwarding post office, on the post bill, which reciprocally accompanies every despatch. In the mean time, each postmaster having the right of correcting, be it more or less, the amount of postage placed to his charge by his correspondent, it may happen that an unfaithful agent may charge mistakes which do not exist, in order to lessen so much the amount of receipts for which he would be accountable; but such a proceeding could not be habitually practised, without being effectually checked.

Notwithstanding, certain portions of the receipts of postage escape control; among others, the receipts of postages to and from the same district, which necessarily are subject to the good faith of the postmaster, especially in those cases where he himself performs all the duties. But the department has endeavored to fortify the proofs of receipts, by precautions calculated to make defaulting difficult; and this has been particularly the aim of the regulations of November, 1835, hereunto annexed.

The profits arising from seats in mail coaches are exhibited by the record of travellers on the way-bill, which is in the custody of the courier, and which is inspected by the postmasters on the principal points of the route.

The profits of silver articles are ascertained by the receipt and order delivered to the depositors.

As regards expenses, they cannot be paid by the postmasters except by an order from the Minister of Finance, and a sub-order of the general post office; and for their voucher, they must have the receipt of the party paid.

Finally, each postmaster is obliged to give a bond to the Treasury Department, before entering upon his duties, proportioned to the responsibility of his trust, which remains as a security for his acts until a final settlement of his accounts; which bond cannot easily be forfeited by a deficit, when you take into account the obligation imposed upon the postmasters, as has been before stated, to keep no more funds on hand than may be absolutely necessary for the expenses of the establishment.

Question 4. What is the annual pay of postmasters, and how often are they required to render their accounts?

Answer. Postmasters are divided into two classes: postmasters with fixed salaries, and postmasters who receive a per centage on income.*

Besides the fixed allowance paid to them monthly, the postmasters of the salaried offices receive every three months the expenses incurred for clerk hire, rent, stationary, &c. There is, however, 5 per cent. taken from the salary of these officers, which is placed in the retiring pension fund.

The pay of the postmasters of the salaried offices varies from six and eight hundred francs a year to seven thousand francs; and [they] are allowed for rent and office expenses, from three and four hundred to fifteen thousand francs.

The pay of the postmasters of the "per centage offices" is regulated by the receipts of letter postage, and the duty of 5 per cent. on silver articles, as follows:

On the amount of five thousand francs, or under, the allowance is 20 per cent.; all above five thousand francs, 5 per cent.

Whenever the receipts do not amount, during a whole year, to two thousand francs, the postmaster is entitled to a fixed minimum of four hundred francs.

The four-fifths of the remittances only are taken into consideration in the estimate of the salary, and, as such, subjected to the tax of 5 per cent. for the benefit of the retiring pension fund; the other one-fifth, not subject to the 5 per cent., is considered as a substitute for office expenses, rent, &c.

Independently of the amount allowed hereinbefore specified, the postmasters of the "per centage offices" receive, according to location and the importance of their duties, remuneration for the expenses of night service, expenses of distribution of letters from house to house, and expenses of assistants; perquisites which average to each postmaster two hundred francs a year.

Answers to the second part of the 4th interrogatory will be found in the 1st and 2d interrogatories.

Question 5. What is the tariff of postages upon letters?

Answer. Letters sent from one post office to another are charged in proportion to an estimated ratio of distance and weight.

Estimated ratio of distances.

Forty kilometres (about 25 miles) inclusive, (2 decimes,) about	4 cents.
From 40 to 80 kilometres	3 " " 6 "
" 80 to 150 "	4 " " 8 "
" 150 to 220 "	5 " " 10 "
" 220 to 300 "	6 " " 12 "
" 300 to 400 "	7 " " 14 "
" 400 to 500 "	8 " " 16 "
" 500 to 600 "	9 " " 18 "
" 600 to 750 "	10 " " 20 "
" 750 to 900 "	11 " " 22 "
" 900 and above "	12 " " 24 "

* Postmasters with fixed salaries" are so called because they are composed of several agents at fixed rates; and those who receive a per centage are managed by a single postmaster, receiving a compensation proportionate to the income; excepting, sometimes, a fixed allowance has been granted to certain postmasters who come under the class of those receiving a per centage. It is usual to establish fixed salaries to all offices whose receipts amount to twenty thousand francs.

Estimated ratio of weights.

Under $7\frac{1}{2}$	grammes, (about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,)	1	postage.
From $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 10 to 15	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 "
" 15 to 20	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "

and so on, for every 5 grammes, half a postage additional.

All letters mailed in a town for delivery in the same place, are rated as follows:

Under 15	grammes (1 decime)	2	cents.
From 15 to 30	"	2	" 4 "
" 30 to 60	"	3	" 6 "

and for every 30 grammes above, 2 cents additional.

The charges for the city of Paris form an exception; the following is the ratio:

Under 15	grammes, 3	cents.
From 15 to 30	"	5 "
" 30 to 60	"	7 "

and for every 30 additional grammes, 2 cents more.

Letters to and from places where there are no post office establishments, carried by special agents, called "country agents," pay two cents to the post office of such district. When destined to a post office out of that district or place, they are subject to the postage of the office in that district, and also to two cents more for the office out of the district.*

Samples of goods pay one third letter postage. Letters despatched by special charge (that is, registered letters for which a receipt is given) are subject to double postage. They must be post paid.

Question 6. Are letters charged by weight, or by the number of sheets?

Answer. Letters are charged by weight, as has been just stated, without regard to the number of sheets of which they may be composed, or which they may contain.

Question 7. What is the postage upon newspapers and pamphlets?

Answer. The postage on newspapers and periodicals sent from one department to another, is 4 centimes a printed sheet of 30 square decimetres (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot) size, and 4 centimes for every additional 30 decimetres, or any proportion thereof.

Extras, which may be published on account of abundance of matter, are exempt.

The postage on newspapers and periodicals, with their extras, circulating within the department where they are published, is two centimes only, ($\frac{2}{5}$ of a cent.) The postage on unbound books, pamphlets, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of different kinds, is—

5	centimes for each printed sheet;
$2\frac{1}{2}$	" every half sheet; and
$1\frac{1}{4}$	" every quarter-sheet.

The postage on newspapers and printed sheets *must always be paid in advance*. These articles cannot be despatched without wrappers.

[For postage on periodicals, and letters in general, see the 1st vol. of "*General Instructions*," 3d part, from page 35 to page 76.]

* These regulations are not applicable to the country villages in the department of the Seine.

Question 8. Who enjoys the franking privilege? and to what extent is practised?

Answer. The franking privilege is allowed only to certain public officers, and to them only in their public correspondence. It is granted by the Minister of Finance, on the request of ministers, or the principal officer of the department to which these public officers are attached, and by the advice of the board of the general post office. It is more or less extensive, according to the number of agents with whom each officer holds correspondence.

[For the conditions of the franking privilege, and the list of officers to whom it is granted, see the "Manual of the Franking Privilege," hereunto annexed.]

Question 9. Upon what terms is money sent? and does the department insure its safe transmission?

Answer. The transmission of coin is done at an average of five per cent. on the amount deposited.

A declaration of deposit, and an order payable at any of the post offices in the kingdom, is delivered to the forwarder, in place of the sum deposited. The order is sent to the one who is to receive it. The declaration of deposit is kept by the forwarder. It is a lien in case of non-payment.

To the amount of 100 francs, the orders are payable at sight; over that sum, they are not paid, except by authority of the Post Office Department.

No sum of money under 50 centimes can be received.

The orders above 10 francs are subject to a stamp-tax of 35 centimes, independently of the duty of five per cent.

The transmission is insured. In case of the loss of the orders, the money is refunded, on due proof, to the depositor.

[See "*General Instructions*," 8th part, from page 231 to page 355.]

Question 10. What is the average cost of the transportation of the mail per mile per annum?

Answer. The average price by the *league*, for the transportation of the mail, is detailed as follows:

Statement on the 31st December, 1839.

	Number of leagues travelled annually.	General expenses of transportation.	Average rate p. league of 4 kilometres.
Mail coaches -	1,554,000	*6,022,000	3 frs. 87 c.
In stages -	3,760,000	1,761,000	46
On horseback -	3,119,000	1,076,000	34
On foot -	1,420,000	328,000	23
	9,853,000	9,187,000 frs.	1 fr. 7 c.

Question 11. Is the mail carried by contract with citizens, or by the Government?

Answer. The transportation of *despatches* is done by the Government,

* In the amount of 6,022,000 francs under the above head, are comprised the expenses of conveying travellers. The income of seats being 1,562,000 francs, the actual expense of the transportation of letters is reduced to 4,460,000 francs; average by the league, two francs eighty-seven centimes.

on economical principles, according to the exhibit hereinafter made, (No. 12;) and also by contract, in stages, on horseback, or on foot, in the manner hereinbefore shown, in the other parts of France.

The transportation of despatches by the Government is effected by *mail coaches*, drawn by two or four horses; the proprietor of the horses receiving, as pay for this service, 1 franc 75 centimes per horse, 1 franc 50 centimes more for drivers, and some other perquisites, for every myriametre, (equal to six miles.) [See the Post Book hereto annexed; also, the Register of General Expenses of transportation of despatches by mail, established for the year 1841.]

Question 12. How far is the mail carried per hour upon the principal leading roads?

Answer.—Rate of travelling at present in mail-coaches.

FIRST SECTION.		Distances in kilometres (about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.)	Number of hours employed.	Average of travelling by the hour.
From Paris to	Besançon	399	33	12.00
	Bordeaux	556	38	14.63
	Brest	594	44	13.24
	Caen	223	14	15.93
	Calais*	270	17	15.90
	Forbach	378	28	13.50
	L'Havre*	213	13	16.39
	Lille	237	17	13.94
	Lyons	461	35	13.17
	Marseilles	780	65	12.00
	Nantes	392	27	14.50
	Sedan	255	19	13.40
	Strasburg	453	36	12.59
	Toulouse	679	54	12.57
	Valenciennes*	208	13	16.00
		6,098	453	13.46
SECOND SECTION.				
From Bordeaux to	Bayonne	228	16	14.25
	Toulouse	256	17	15.06
From Lyons to	Avignon*	225	15	15.00
	Strasburg	454	36	12.61
From Moulins to	Clermont	95	8	11.87
From Toulouse to	Bayonne	289	21	13.76
	Marseilles	443	36	12.28
From Troyes to	Mulhausen	315	24	13.13
		2,305	173	13.32

* The routes marked with an asterisk are travelled by light coaches, drawn by two horses. These coaches take no passengers. They are called "express mails," (*mailles express*.)

Question 13. Are there any mails carried on horseback or on foot? If so, how much is paid per mile per annum?

Answer. For an answer to this interrogatory, see No. 10.

Question 14. Are there any secret travelling agents of the department? If so, what are their particular duties, and what is their annual compensation?

Answer. The department has no secret agents. The superintendence of the service is, both in law and fact, managed by postmasters and inspectors stationed on the lines of the mail routes.

The department has especial care, before establishing a mail, to have the route explored by special agents, instructed to determine upon the time absolutely necessary for travelling from one relay to another, and for changing the mails at each office.

From the report of these agents a way-book is prepared, a printed copy of which is given to each mail-driver at the time of his departure, and upon which he is obliged to record, in writing, at each station, the exact time of his progress, and to set down explicitly the causes of his delay, which may have accidentally occurred, and which must be verified by theestation of the postmasters or the local authorities.

There is, also, kept by the department, a "registry of control" on the travelling route, in which the mail-drivers are classed, and which serves as the authority for their promotion.

Those who are guilty of habitual delays, are put at the bottom of the list for one, two, or more trips; and if they continue in being behind time, they are transferred to a route of insignificant importance.

When the duties of a mail-driver are not regularly performed, or when he is suspected of fraud, the inspectors of the department keep a close watch upon him, (*ad hoc*.)*

Question 15. How are post offices established, and under what circumstances are they discontinued?

Answer. The conditions which the department generally requires for the establishment of a post office, are the following:

The village must be about from three to four leagues (twelve to sixteen kilometres—eight to twelve miles) from any post office.

The probable annual income of the post office must amount to at least 4,000 francs.

Finally, the request must be made by the *town council* of the village, on proper deliberation, and approved of by the *préfet* of the department.

This last condition is indispensable; the other two yield occasionally, on considerations of public interest, when it would be advantageous to the trading or Government interests to encourage the correspondence of any particular place. It sometimes happens that a post office establishment is transferred from one place to another, but never (or very rarely) is it abolished.

In situations, the importance of which depends upon certain facilities for correspondence, and by a direct intercourse without possessing the requisites of a post office establishment, properly so called, a distribution office is established; the duties of which are not essentially different from those of a post office.

Any distribution office is subordinate to a post office, from which it re-

* In the central department there are three inspectors especially commissioned to keep the drivers in order, and to whom are intrusted the duties of this portion of the service.

ceives and despatches mails, and to which it must account for the receipts of each day.

[See "Instructions on the Distribution Service," hereto annexed.]

Question 16. By whom are postmasters appointed, and what are their duties?

Answer. The following are appointed by the minister, on the recommendation of the Postmaster General, and by the consent of the council, viz:

The inspectors and sub-inspectors.

The "accounting postmasters" of the department.

The "postmasters at a fixed salary," and "those at a per centage," whose emoluments amount to, or exceed 2,000 francs; and, also, the mail contractors.

The Postmaster General appoints to all the other offices.

The postmasters are the responsible heads of their particular offices. They order and direct all proceedings, and distribute the various portions of duty among the agents, in conformity with the general regulations, and with a particular regulation for each post office, as set forth by the department.

The principal duties of a postmaster may be stated thus:

1st. General superintendence.

2d. Correspondence with the department, and a faithful performance of his duties to the authorities and to the public.

3d. To keep the books, and render an account of the proceeds of his office.

4th. Collection of the accounts for the department in his district. (This duty belongs only to the "accounting postmaster.")

5th. Sundry writings.

6th. Opening and ascertaining the contents of the mails as they arrive, in conjunction with the sub-inspector, or some one employed for that purpose.

7th. Distribution of the amount of postages to be collected by the various agents intrusted with the delivery of letters.

The other duties—such as the receiving of pre-paid letters, and making up and despatching mails, the sorting and taxing of letters, &c., are divided among the clerks.

Question 17. What kind of mail-bags and locks are used?

Answer. Leather bags or portmanteaus, fastened with a padlock, are used for mails sent on horseback, on foot, or by stages.

The letters carried in mail-coaches are placed thus: Those destined to the principal post office stations are put into the hind boot of the coach, the key of which is kept by the postmasters only; those for other offices, called "way-mails," are put into separate bags, under the care of the driver.

Whatever may be the mode of transportation, the letter-packets are first enclosed in thick paper envelopes, tied, and sealed with the seal of the forwarding office.

Question 18. Are the mails frequently robbed?

Answer. Very rarely. There are some instances of loss, and yet the letters are commonly recovered.

Question 19. How are lost letters traced?

Answer. Search is immediately and simultaneously set on foot in all the offices through which it was to pass. The department is aided by the evidence of the person laying claim, and by the lists, and circumstances, according to the case, by which the letter has been described.

A particular scrutiny, in case of need, is made by agents appointed for this purpose, who have authority to question all persons through whose hands the letter may have passed, or who may have been engaged in its transmission.

Question 20. What is done with dead letters, and what is their average annual amount?

Answer. Dead letters are returned to the general post office as follows, viz:

Every day, (daily dead letters.)

Letters refused by public officers.

Letters without superscription, or the superscription of which is illegible or incomplete.

Letters not paid for those countries to which it is indispensable that postage should be paid.

Letters not distributed, for any cause, bearing the private stamp of a commercial house; and others, an enumeration of which would be too numerous to mention.

Every ten days, (ten-day dead letters.)

Letters directed to persons unknown.

Every month, (monthly dead letters.)

After being kept three months.

Letters refused by individuals.

Letters addressed to persons known, but whose present residence is unknown.

Letters addressed "*poste restante*," (to remain in the post office until called for.)

Letters addressed to persons deceased, without any known heirs.

The "*daily dead letters*" are opened in Paris immediately on their arrival, and sent back to the writers—without postage if the letters relate to the public service, and with postage if they relate to private concerns. In every case, letters becoming dead, from not being paid, or from a defective superscription, are always returned free of postage.

Letters, the writers of which cannot be discovered, are destroyed, after lying in the dead-letter office for six months.

The "*ten-day dead letters*" after exhausting every means of discovering the persons to whom they are addressed, are opened and returned, under separate envelopes to their places of destination, if there be any: if not, to the writers, stamped with the postage of the place of destination.

The "*monthly dead letters*" are kept in Paris for three months, and at the expiration of that time they are opened, and destroyed, provided they do not contain matters of interest or value; in which cases, they are returned to the writers, charged with postage.

All letters containing matters of interest, or important documents, which cannot be sent to the owners or returned to the writers, are destroyed at the expiration of five years, dating from the time of their being put into the post office. [See "*General Instructions*," from page 156 to page 171.]

In 1837, out of about 85,000,000 letters, there were 2,200,000 dead letters, to wit :

Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
Persons unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	685,000
Never called for (<i>poste restante</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Not paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Unintelligible superscription	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000
							<u>2,200,000</u>

¶ In 1838, the number out of 88,000,000 was 2,400,000.

Question 21. What is the average number of letters received at the post office in Paris daily ?

Answer. About thirty-four thousand.

Question 22. What is the average number of letters sent daily from and through the post office of Paris ?

Answer. About forty thousand.

Question 23. What is the average amount of newspapers and pamphlets received daily at the post office at Paris ?

Answer. From four to five thousand for Paris, and as many more through Paris.

Question 24. What is the average amount of newspapers and pamphlets sent daily from and through Paris ?

Answer. About one hundred and twenty thousand.

Question 25. Are letters coming in the general post charged with any additional postage, when carried out by the penny post ?

Answer. By no means. The letters to and from the country towns only where there are no post offices, as has been already stated, are subject to an additional postage of two sous.

Letters to and from the colonies, and parts beyond seas, are subject to the same additional postage.*

Letters to and from foreign countries, which are not required to be paid at the several frontiers, are charged with French postage, in addition to the foreign postage.

[See what is stated before, relative to the postage of letters.]

[See, also, in relation to postage on letters carried by the Levant packets, the rates of the same hereto annexed. "Post Book," page 280.]

Question 26. How often per day do the carriers deliver letters in the city of Paris ?

Answer. Six times a day during the week, and but five times on Sundays and holidays.

Question 27. How many letter-carriers are there ?

Answer. For the city	-	-	-	-	-	248
For the Court, the Chamber of Peers, the Chamber of Deputies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	31
Supernumeraries	-	-	-	-	-	127

Total 406

* The additional two cents upon letters to and from parts beyond seas, is paid by the department to the commanders of vessels carrying the letters,

Question 28. How many receiving-houses, where letters can be mailed, are there in Paris?

Answer. Besides three letter-boxes at the general post office, there is one at each of the twelve wards of the city, viz :

Office A,
 " B,
 " C,
 " D,
 " E,
 " F,
 " G,
 " H,
 " I,
 " Chamber of Peers,
 " Chamber of Deputies,
 " King's palace,

and one at the Exchange. Besides these, there are 245 distributed in the different quarters of Paris; making, in all 261 boxes.

Question 29. Does the Post Office Department engage to transport passengers?

Answer. The mail-coaches of the first section carry three passengers, besides the mail carrier or guard. The Lyons mail takes four. On the Calais, Havre, and Valenciennes mail-routes, light vehicles are used called "*express mails*," (*milles estafettes*;) which carry no passengers. There is but one passenger seat in the mail coaches of the second section. The fare for seats is estimated at the rate of 1 franc 15 sous a *myriametre*, (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Question 30. What is the average amount of revenue collected by the Post Office Department annually?

Answer. In 1838, 42,383,000 francs.

Question 31. What is the average annual amount expended by the department?

Answer. In 1838, 23,062,000 francs. Excess of income, 19,321,000 francs.

Question 32. What is done with the overplus, if any?

Answer. The overplus belongs to the public treasury.

Question 33. Are there any railroad companies employed in carrying the mail, and on what terms?

Answer. Since the enactment of new laws on the subject, the companies are bound to transport the mails free of charge. The system under the old laws stipulated an average rate of 8 sous a league, (4 kilometres.)

Question 34. What is the punishment of persons detected in robbing the mail?

Answer. Removal from office, if he be an agent of the Government, without interfering with the punishment pronounced by the tribunals, according to the circumstances of the robbery. Article 187 of the Penal Code reads thus :

"Every retention and opening of letters put into the mail, committed or connived at by an officer or any agent of the Government, or of the Post Office Department, shall be punished by a fine of from 16 francs to 300 francs. The offender shall, moreover, be excluded from any agency or public employment for at least five years, and not longer than ten years."

If the suppressed letters contain matters of value, which the offender intends to appropriate to his own use, the punishment is regulated by the 169th, 171st, and 172d articles of the same code.

Article 169th: "Every receiver, or person intrusted with the duties of a receiver, depositary, or public accountant, who may have diverted or abstracted public or private moneys or valuable effects, in possession or reversion, writings, titles, deeds, and personal property, which may be in hands by virtue of his office, shall be punished by hard labor, according to the offence, if the property purloined shall exceed in value the sum of 3,000 francs."

Article 171st: "If the property withheld or purloined shall be less than 3,000 francs, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two years, at least, and not exceeding five years; and the offender shall, moreover, be declared incapable of ever afterwards holding any public office."

Article 172d: "In the instances laid down in the foregoing articles, a part of the judgment against the offender is a fine, the *maximum* of which shall be a restitution of one-fourth part, or an indemnity therefor, and the *minimum* the one-twelfth part."

Articles of the Penal Code applicable to the robbery of letters committed by private individuals.

Article 254th: "As respects the withholding, destruction, or purloining of any criminal records or other documents, or papers, requisites, deeds, and effects, contained in the public records, court offices, or public offices, or sent to a public depositary, in such cases the punishment of the clerk, recorder, notary, or other depositary so offending, shall be from three months to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of from 100 to 300 francs."

Article 255th: "Whoever shall be found guilty of the withholding, purloining, or destruction mentioned in the foregoing articles, shall be punished by solitary confinement."

Article 256th: "If the withholding, purloining, or destruction of articles have been committed, accompanied with violence towards any one, the punishment shall be hard labor, according to the offence; exclusive of higher punishment, if the case should require it, according to the nature of the violence, and the other crimes accompanying said offence."

Article 383d: "Robbery, committed on the highway, shall be punished by hard labor for life."

General instructions.

Article 416th: "If a driver be attacked, he must defend the mail at the risk of his life."

Article 419th: "Every driver, whose mail has been robbed or broken open, is deprived of his situation if his reasons be not satisfactory"

PRUSSIAN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The annexed paper contains the answers to numerous interrogatories, in relation to the mail arrangements and interior organization of the Post

Office Department of Prussia, politely furnished by direction of Baron de Nagler, the distinguished head of that department; to whom my thanks are no less due for the interesting information he has given, than for his kindness of manner during my stay in Berlin.

Answers to questions proposed by Mr. George Plitt, agent of the Post Office Department of the United States of America, respecting the regulations of the Prussian Post Office.

BERLIN, November 26, 1839.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I do myself the honor to forward the answers to questions put by desire of Mr. George Plitt, agent of the Post Office Department of the United States of North America, respecting the regulations of the Prussian Post Office: and I have further enclosed five documents, with a view of affording a clear and more distinct development of the subject.

I have the honor, &c.

NAGLER.

To Mr. FAY,

Chargé d' Affaires of the United States of America.

Question. 1. How are the accounts kept and settled?

Answer. It is the invariable rule in Prussia to charge the postage of a letter at the place to which it is directed, whether it may have been previously paid or not. The same rule applies both to packages and moneys,

The receipts, consequently, of each post office consist exclusively of the postage for letters delivered.

The postage for unpaid letters is collected by the offices from which they are delivered; and the amount of those paid for on being despatched is drawn for, monthly, from the offices that received the same. Hence, a settlement of accounts takes place every month between the different post offices, of the respective sums to be received or disbursed by them.

The letter bills are the primary vouchers for the receipts of postage in the different post office establishments.

In Prussia, entries are made of all the letters in the letter bills, as may be seen by the enclosed document.

The sums to be charged by the post office, on arrival of the letters, consist of the aggregate amount of the items of postage contained in the second column of the enclosure.

The amount is added together each day at the post office to which the letter bill is directed, and the aggregate of these items constitutes the amount of the receipts of the post office.

A book of receipts and expenses is kept by each post office.

Each month an extract of these items is prepared and forwarded to the general post office at Berlin, accompanied by a remittance of the surplus on hand. Should there, however, be a balance in favor of the post office, the amount is made good by the cashier of the general post office.

Every fourth month a general statement, specifying each sum in the order in which they may have been received or paid on each successive post day, is drawn up for the treasury of the general post office, to which it is forwarded, accompanied by the necessary quittances and vouchers.

These four monthly accounts are then forwarded to the audit office

(*verificateur*;) and passed, if found to be supported by the necessary vouchers.

A yearly statement extending till the middle of March of the following year, based upon the four monthly statements, is drawn up by each postmaster, and forwarded to the accountant branch of the general post office.

➤ From the annexed work, entitled "An Exposition of the Rules by which the Treasury and the Accountant Department of the Prussian Post Office is governed in its proceedings," will be shown the exact method pursued in keeping the books and arranging the accounts; and it likewise contains the different directions issued on the subject by the general post office.

Question 2. What is the charge of postage for each letter? is it regulated by weight, or by the number of sheets?

Answer. Postage in Prussia is regulated by *distance* and *weight*.

The charge for postage increases in proportion to distance, according to the following scale :

Scale for charge of postage according to distance.

A distance of 2 miles, 1 silver grosch.

From	2 to 4	"	1½	"
"	4 to 7	"	2	"
"	7 to 10	"	2½	"
"	10 to 15	"	3	"
"	15 to 20	"	4	"
"	20 to 30	"	5	"
"	30 to 40	"	6	"

and so on, calculating a silver grosch for every additional 10 miles.*

As regards weight, the scale is as follows :

Letters not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a loth† in weight pay a single postage.

From $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 loth, 1½ postage.

" 1 to 1½ " 2 "

" 1½ to 2 " 2½ "

and so on, an additional half charge of postage being made for every additional half-loth in the weight.

The last charge, however, is only for letters forwarded by the fast-letter (or courier) post. If they be sent by the wagon, (which is generally the case with letters exceeding 2 loths in weight, unless marked by the sender outside "to be forwarded by the fast-letter or courier post,") this charge extends only to letters weighing two loths; while those weighing from 2 to 8 loths, inclusive, pay the postage of three letters; from 8 to 16, of four letters.

Written documents weighing upwards of 16 loths must be made up in a distinct packet, and continue to pay fourfold postage until the amount reaches double the charge for packages.

Package charges.

Packages and money are forwarded by the travelling and luggage post; but, at the request of the sender, and on payment of an additional half charge of postage, they may be conveyed by the fast post.

* About 4½ English miles make one German. † Two loths make one English ounce.

The package (or packet) postage is subject to a progressive increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ silver grosch per pound weight for every 5 miles.

A double charge of postage, however, continues to be made on small packages, until it amounts to more than is fixed in the above scale.

Each package must be provided with an address. However, several packages may be included under one and the same address; and, in that case, the carriage is charged according to their collective weight, provided that it be not under the weight requiring a threefold postage.

Money carriage.

The scale for the carriage of silver is as follows :

To the amount of 1 rixdollar, a single postage is charged.

From 1 to 20, a double.

From 20 to 50, a treble.

Above 50, the same as charged for a full hundred dollars.

With sums of 100 rixdollars and upwards, until they amount to 1,000, a progressive increase takes place of 4 silver grosch per cent. for every five German miles; and beyond this amount, 3 silver grosch are charged for every additional hundred.

Gold and drafts pay only one-half what is charged for silver. Copper coin is charged according to its weight.

Small sums, amounting to 100 rixdollars, are frequently forwarded in mixed quantities; *i. e.* silver in a letter, drafts, and gold, mixed up together. This is allowed for any weight not exceeding 8 loths. The charge is double postage if the weight be not above 4 loths, but is treble if the weight amount to 8 loths.

The details of the royal regulations respecting the Prussian Post Office are contained in the Post Hand-Book for Berlin, from page 356 to 374.*

Question 3. Who enjoys the franking privilege, and to what extent is it practised?

Answer. This privilege is enjoyed by the King and royal family, and the Postmaster General for the time being. All Government officers, in carrying on a correspondence in the discharge of their respective duties, (the postage of which would have to be paid out of the Government treasury,) possess this privilege likewise.

The Postmaster General is empowered to grant the privilege of franking for purposes of public utility; *i. e.* societies engaged in promoting interesting and beneficial objects, and to societies of arts and sciences, &c. The number of such is not limited; and the only restriction is, that in some instances the correspondence must be carried on *unsealed*. This privilege is granted by the Postmaster General, on the object and tendency of such society being stated to him.

The postage sacrificed in this manner is about one-third of the whole amount received.

Question 4. What postage is charged upon newspapers and pamphlets?

Answer. If the newspaper be forwarded to the post office by the publisher or sender with a cross envelope, bearing the address of the party to whom it be sent, and provided its weight do not exceed 16 loths, only one-fourth of the postage which its actual weight would subject it to, is charged.

* Received by Mr. Plitt.

If the weight exceed 16 loths, the charge is determined according to the scale fixed for packages.

In the provinces, the newspapers are generally delivered by the post office to the subscribers. The post office furthers orders for newspapers to the post office at the place where the publisher resides ; but for pamphlets, that come *via* Berlin, they must apply to the newspaper office at Berlin.

The following is the rate of postage paid by subscribers :

For inland newspapers :

For the whole sheet, 4 pfennings ;

For the half sheet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pfennings ;

For the quarter sheet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning ;

For the whole supplement, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning ;

For the half supplement, 1 pfenning.

For foreign newspapers :

For the whole sheet, 5 pfennings ;

For the half sheet, 4 pfennings ;

For the quarter sheet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pfennings ;

without any deduction being allowed for the supplements.

These charges apply to all parts of the country, without reference to distance.

A copy of the regulations for the year 1821, respecting the rates of postage upon newspapers, is annexed.

Question 5. Upon what terms is money sent by mail ? and does the department insure its safe transmission ?

Answer. Hard cash is, in reality, *not* forwarded by the letter post. The travelling post is employed for the conveyance of moneys and packets.

Letters with money must not exceed 8 loths in weight, and must be encircled with a cross envelope, and are to have five seal impressions upon them.

Heavy packages with money must be packed in strong bags and sealed. They are forwarded to any amount, and the post office is responsible for any damage or loss, and is bound to make good the same, although the same may have been accidentally occasioned.

In every instance restitution is made to the amount declared on delivery of the sender, provided the loss took place within the Prussian dominions.

On delivery of money parcels at the post offices, the sender is furnished with a quittance, for which an additional charge of 2 grosch is made ; and, in case of accident, on production thereof, he is enabled to make good his claim, and which is unconditionally satisfied so soon as the injury or loss is satisfactorily proved.

It then rests with the post office to investigate the cause of the accident, and to proceed against those by whom it may have been occasioned.

Question 6. What is the average cost of the transportation of the mail, per German mile, per annum ?

Answer. The average expense of the letter post is fifteen silver grosch per horse per mile. It is sometimes, however, though rarely, as low as twelve and a half silver grosch.

Question 7. Is the forwarding of the mail effected by private contract, or is it managed by the Government ?

Answer. The forwarding of the different posts is performed by contract with private individuals.

The general post office concludes with them a contract, (a copy of

which is annexed) in which their remuneration is fixed, and which is effected in the following manner :

The contractors receive a remuneration of twelve and a half (see answer to 6th query) silver grosch per mile for every letter post, or fast post, and ten silver grosch for every luggage post, that passes through their respective stations.

Besides this, the contractor has the extra profit arising from forwarding private carriages, post chaises, the extra post, couriers, and estafettes, which are only conveyed with post horses.

The above emoluments are, in many instances, insufficient to yield a fair return for the capital embarked in the undertaking. The expense for postillions, horses, harness, carriages, and the rent for stables, must be taken into consideration.

On account of this, it has latterly been fixed as a rule to make the contractor a yearly allowance for each horse, at a nominal rate, calculated according to the prices of corn and other necessaries, which may rise in the different provinces ; *i. e.*, ascending from 180 rixdollars (as in Posen and in the Marck) to 240, 250, and even as much as 280 rixdollars, as in the provinces on the Rhine.

The following are the items for which contractors are entitled to compensation :

1. The interest, calculated at five per cent., of the capital embarked in the undertaking.

2. From twenty to twenty-five for wear and tear.

3. The keeping of horses. Oats reckoned at an average price.

4. The maintenance of postillions—exclusive of clothing and beer-money allowed for driving the fast, travelling, and luggage carriages, which are issued from the royal treasury.

5. Repair of harness and carriages ; (the principal carriages belong to the crown ;) rent for the hire of stables, and charges for shoeing, &c. &c.

The items from 1 to 5 constitute the real amount for which a contractor is entitled to reimbursement ; but, in addition to this, he is entitled—

6. To a remuneration for the superintendence and management of the post station, which is likewise included in the rate of from 180 to 280 rixdollars per horse.

An experience of several years shows that the above indemnity upon every horse kept by him is sufficient to enable him to keep the post station in an effective state, without his deriving any undue profit at the expense of the royal treasury.

To prevent this from occurring, it is necessary to ascertain the precise number of horses for which the above allowance ought to be granted.

To effect this object, each post office must keep a register, specifying the number of letter, fast, travelling, and luggage posts ; and also, of the extra chaises, couriers, and estafettes, for which horses may have been daily required. This register is forwarded every year to Berlin, and from it may be discovered the maximum number of horses required to be kept by the contractor, so as to meet the demands for every description of conveyance.

Guided by these data, the general post office is enabled to determine and fix the number of horses for which the above nominal rate is to be granted.

The contractor, moreover, receives a further allowance so soon as the price of grain exceeds the limits at which it was fixed at the time of the contract.

The contractor is relieved from the payment of the usual taxes charged upon horses employed in labor. His horses and carriages cannot be seized for the payment of his debts. The contractor, however, is subject to the payment of the following contributions to the post office treasury :

1. For the post poor fund, one per cent. from the allowance for carriages granted to him by the contract.

2. A deduction of two and a half silver grosch made from every dollar received for the conveyance of extra post, couriers, and estafettes.

3. A deduction of two and a half silver grosch for every extra post, courier, and estafette, appropriated to the payment of the coach conductors. The engagement of the postillions is subject to the approval of the general post office.

The expenses of their support are embraced in the nominal rates allowed. (See article 4 of this section.) The number of them is fixed by the general post office. The contractor is bound, by his agreement, to pay them monthly a fixed rate of wages, without reference to the allowance for beer-money which they receive.

The allowance for beer money is as follows :

1. From three to four pfennings per horse per mile is paid by the royal treasury for driving the fast and travelling post, and about one silver grosch for the luggage post.

Beer-money is not usually allowed for driving two-horse carriages.

2. With respect to the extra post, the allowance for beer-money is proportioned to the rate fixed for travellers.

Each postillion kept by the contractor, according to agreement, receives from the royal treasury, through the chief post office magazine at Berlin, the following *major* articles, for equipment :

For every two years—1 cloak, 1 jacket, 1 hat, 1 body girdle, (belt,) and a horn brace. When the journeys performed are long, the belt and the horn brace are renewed annually.

For every four years, 1 post trumpet is allowed. Where the stations are long, a stable cap and jacket are allowed every two years.

The *minor* articles of equipment consist of the leathern breeches, overalls, boots, spurs, whip, neck collar, &c., and are provided by the postillion himself, out of the beer-money allowance which he receives.

Though the postillions are merely viewed as private servants to the contractor, yet he is bound to dismiss such of them as the general post office may require. This right, however, is very rarely enforced, except in cases of aggravated misconduct.

The contractors are required to give security for the fulfilment of their contract.

The contracts are usually concluded for a term of from four to six years, but upon long stations from ten to twelve years. Under certain circumstances, the term of their duration is unfixed.

The contractors are not entitled to any claim for the loss of horses. However, in the event of a horse being killed in the service of the post office, a moderate *indemnification* is allowed.

Question 8. Are there any post office agents, or surveyors of the roads, whose duty it is to superintend the operations of the department in different parts of the kingdom? If so, how much are they paid?

Answer 1. The post inspectors and luggage overseers are intrusted with

the duty of controlling and seeing the business of the post office duly and regularly performed.

The following are the duties with which the post inspectors are intrusted :

They are required constantly to visit the different post office establishments within their circuit, (which generally embraces a whole province,) and, as often as they may deem it necessary, to revise the post arrangements, the post office funds, the station-houses, and, in obedience to the official regulations, to keep a watch over the contractor, the inferior servants and postillions, as also to report to the general post office on the state of the roads and horses, or any irregularities that may exist. They are likewise required to suggest any improvements that may be conducive to the amelioration of the service.

The post inspectors are permanent commissioners for the general post office, and are frequently intrusted with special duties, such as taking cognizance of the complaints of travellers, concluding contracts, and the establishing of new stations. They are required to reside in the circuit over which their superintendence extends.

The post inspector is entitled, gratis, to every description of post conveyance. The contractor is bound to furnish, without demanding payment, two extra post horses, when he is travelling in the performance of his duties.

The post inspectors have a fixed salary, amounting to from 600 to 1,000 rixdollars per annum, and an additional allowance of 2 rixdollars per diem when they are travelling.

2. The luggage overseers are under the direction of the post inspectors. Their duty is to prevent and detect impositions on the part of porters, carriers, ferrymen, carters, travellers, and all subordinate servants, such as conductors, coachmen, and packers.

Each province has a luggage overseer. He is bound to move to any spot to which the general post office, the post inspector of the province, or any other authorized officer, may deem it most expedient to send him. On his arrival at any station, he must report himself to the post office intendant, and is bound to follow his instructions, as far as they are consistent with his official duties. He must also watch that the ostlers and postillions do not surreptitiously admit unbooked persons secretly, or forward letters & packages of money.

The luggage overseers are mounted, wear the dress of the subordinate officers, and are provided with a sabre. When employed on special business, they wear a private dress, to prevent their recognition by the post office officials; and on these occasions they are provided with a particular description of legalized medal.

The luggage overseers are provided with a horse by Government, and have a fixed yearly salary of from 300 to 400 rixdollars, and when employed in travelling they have an allowance of 1 rixdollar per diem. Out of these allowances, they must provide for the keeping of their horse themselves.

3. The general post office occasionally employs confidential officials in travelling through the provinces and along the post stations, for the purpose of taking cognizance of such irregularities as may exist, and of reporting upon them. To avoid being recognised, they frequently travel under feigned names.

Question 9. How are postmasters appointed and what are their duties ?

Answer. The postmasters in post towns are selected from among practical officials, who, from long service, have acquired a general knowledge of post office affairs.

The titles of these postmasters are as follows :

1. Court postmasters—of which there are two : one at Berlin, and the other at Königsburg.
2. Chief directors—in the larger towns.
3. Post directors ; and
4. Postmasters.

The title of post director is merely a distinction conferred upon such postmasters as may have distinguished themselves by the length or fidelity of their service, and the knowledge which they have acquired.

Postmasters of the third and fourth classes are appointed by the Postmaster General himself ; but the appointments of the first and second classes must be confirmed by the King. These four classes all stand in a similar category with reference to the Postmaster General.

In virtue of a royal regulation of ancient date, a certain number of individuals in the Prussian military service, who have acquired a claim to be provided for in the civil service, must be admitted to postmasterships ; and this number amounts to 132.

The post situations are classed according to the extent and importance of the duties :

1. Situations to be filled by staff-officers.
2. By captains.
3. By lieutenants.

It frequently happens, though the postmaster title, together with the emoluments, are enjoyed by these military officers, that, with the sanction of the Postmaster General, the whole management of the business of the post office is transferred to the secretaries, in whose favor a certain portion of the emolument is relinquished. The remaining number of the postmasterships, amounting to 113, (including the court and chief postmasterships,) are filled by practical officials, who are usually selected from among the oldest, the most experienced, and the most skilful of the post office secretaries. The new postmaster having already acquired a knowledge of the duties of the office, all that remains to be done is to remind him of them, and of his oath of office.

The post inspector of the province, or an older postmaster in the neighborhood, is charged by the Postmaster General with the duty of introducing the newly appointed postmaster to his office, of putting him in possession of the post-house and its appurtenances, and also of presenting him to the official secretaries, as their future chief.

The duties of a postmaster are : to conduct and superintend the affairs of the post office ; to carry on the correspondence, inspect the cash accounts, and revise them monthly ; to survey the post-house and the different buildings connected with it ; to write out all the time-bills ; to sign the quittances for money letters and other letters delivered for conveyance ; and to examine the cashier's books and the accounts kept by the post secretary.

The duty of the postmaster is likewise to report every month, to the general post office, all important occurrences that may have taken place within his district.—(Newspaper intelligence.)

Question 10. How are post offices established, and how and when discontinued ?

Answer. The classification of post establishments in Prussia is as follows :
1. Post towns, or town post offices. (*Chief post office* merely an appellation applied to post offices in the principal cities.)

2. Post administrations.

3. Sub offices.

4. Receiving houses.

The classes 1 and 2 communicate directly with the general post, excepting as regards the accounts, which can only be forwarded direct to Berlin by class 1. The classes 2, 3, and 4, are always under the direction of the town post offices, which, after revising the accounts of those classes, incorporate them with their own.

Offices for the conveyance and collecting of letters are established, whether the inhabitants apply or not to the general post office, as soon as it becomes evident, either from letter bills or from representations made by any of the postmasters, that the correspondence of the place has increased so much as to render such an establishment desirable, and provided the probable future receipts are likely to cover the expense of its organization and management.

When these kinds of offices are established, the direction of them is intrusted to some confidential domiciliated inhabitant of the place—usually the tax-gatherer, or even the burgomaster, and, in many cases, the tradesman, who may have been recommended to the postmaster general by the postmaster of the post office to which it is to be attached.

The person to whom it is intrusted, though the necessary time be devoted to the performance of the post office duties, will view it as a mere auxiliary employment, it being seldom very extensive. The allowance made to such conveyancer is 120 rixdollars per annum. After the appointment has been approved of by the Postmaster General, the post conveyancer is taught to prepare the letter bills, and is made acquainted with the system of despatching and receiving the letters, &c., and is so initiated into the most important branches of the post office business.

All conveyance offices of this description are furnished by the chief post magazine in Berlin with a tin-plate coat of arms, with the eagle, the post horn, and the superscription, "The royal post conveyance," or "The royal letter collecting office," and also with the necessary number of scales and weights, (for weighing the letters, letter packets, and money and other packages,) letter stamps with stamp apparatus, post bills, list of post charges and post office laws and regulations, with a book of the post stations, a list of the different post offices, &c., and a general post map of the kingdom of Prussia, accompanied with the necessary printed forms of letter bills and accounts.

Each post conveyance and collecting office has its particular post charges, calculated according to their distances from other post establishments in the kingdom of Prussia. These distances are measured according to a correct map, drawn up in the route department of the general post office at Berlin.* Of these scales of charges drawn up by the post office accountant at Berlin, one copy is sent to the newly organized office, another to the superintend-

* The relative charges are then fixed by the post office accountant at Berlin.

ing post office, and a third is kept by the accountant audit office at Berlin. A superintending post office, or sub-post office having a more extensive circle of business than a conveyance, the postmaster of the former is not selected from among private individuals, but is, as is the case in post towns, selected by the Postmaster General from among the post office officials, and is generally one who has held the situation of secretary. The Postmaster General is invested with the power of forming conveyance into sub-offices, and sub-offices into post offices, and *vice versa*. Post offices are in some places entirely abolished so soon as the trade thereof becomes so trifling as no longer to justify the expense of such an establishment, or as soon as other similar establishments in the neighborhood can be rendered available for such place.

The abolition of post office establishments, however, takes place but very rarely; on the contrary, they are established not only whenever they are required, but even whenever a wish for their establishment is expressed.

It rests entirely with the Postmaster General to decide, according to circumstances, as to the expediency of abolishing old or establishing new offices.

Question 11. What description of mail bags are used? Are they of leather, and secured by a lock?

Answer. The bags are usually of strong linen drill, and at long stations they are made of leather.

The linen drill bags are made in one piece, without any sewing; and are durably manufactured by various manufacturers, who supply the general post office with them on reasonable terms.

The general post office department point out those manufacturers whose articles are most durable and reasonable.

The post establishments must provide these bags at their own expense. They are, however, allowed a yearly compensation for them, as well as for all other expenses; such as those incurred for writing materials, materials for packing, wood, candles, lamps, candlesticks, articles for lighting the fires and for cleansing the office and passenger rooms, inkstands, penknives, scissors, &c.

This indemnification is made good from the postage collected for the carriage of newspapers mentioned in answer to query 4th.

After the letter bills have been filled up, and an extract of them made and annexed to the letters, they are packed up together, and then securely tied up by the despatching clerk.

The packets are then put into the linen or leathern bag; the opening of which is then tied and sealed, so that they cannot again be opened without breaking the seal.

The collective number of letter-bags for the same delivery, from the different chief and sub-offices, are then placed in large leathern trunks, also secured with cords, and the straps pulled round and buckled and sealed twice, so that they cannot be easily opened without the seals being broken.

Letters, either containing money or without, are packed up in paper securely sealed, and then weighed; after this, they are placed in a letter-bag and again sealed and weighed, and subsequently enclosed in a leather trunk and sealed again for the third time. Thus the conveyance of letters is rendered perfectly secure. Locks are never made use of. If the letter-bags contain any letters of value, they are always weighed

Question 12. Are the mails frequently robbed?

Answer. No: this seldom, if ever, happens with the one or two-horse post carts, driven by a single postillion, unaccompanied by a guard, and which only carries one letter trunk.

All other descriptions of conveyance, and also those with money and packages, are in most instances accompanied by a guard and persons on horseback. Robberies seldom occur in these cases.

Question 13. How are lost letters traced?

Answer. The loss of letters seldom occurs, as all letters are alphabetically arranged in the letter bills, and are therefore subject to considerable control. The senders of letters can at any time ascertain whether their letters were regularly despatched, and through what sub-office they were forwarded; whether any delay was occasioned thereby, where the detention may have occurred, and whether they finally reached their destination.

Should a sender of a letter complain that it has been lost, and request information on the subject, the post office establishment at the place where he resides despatches along the same line of road on which the letter must have been taken, a circular (or running note) to the place to which the letter was addressed.

The post office to which it was directed ascertains from the letter bill whether the letter has reached its destination or not, and then returns the circular by the most expeditious conveyance, with the necessary report thereon. In cases where no blame attaches to the post office, and in which the person at whose request the circular is despatched does it merely to ascertain whether the letter has really reached its destination, he is required to pay five silver grosch for each post-stage; and this charge is made according to the rate noted on the letter bill. If the sender only wishes to ascertain whether his letter has been duly despatched, or in the event of any mistake having occurred at the post office, no charge is made. (Such instances for the circular, see Post Hand Book, page 370, paragraph 77.)

For every letter of importance recommended by the sender, he receives a quittance, whereby he is enabled to found his claim.

For the loss of recommended letters, the post office awards an indemnification of twenty rixdollars.

Question 14. What is done with dead letters, and what is the average annual amount?

Answer. In Prussia the sender of a letter is bound, in case the person to whom the letter is addressed is not to be found, to take back the letter and pay the single postage for its return. Letters to persons who cannot be traced are kept fourteen days at the post office; if, however, they are directed "*poste restante*," they are kept three months. In the interval, the post office, and, if necessary, with the aid of the police, endeavor to trace out the person to whom it is addressed.

After the expiration of the time allowed, the letters are returned to the place from whence they were sent.

If the sender can be traced, either by means of the handwriting or the impression of the seal, the letter is restored to him, and he is required to pay the return postage. Should, however, the sender of the letter be unknown, the post office causes the returned letter, with its address, to be advertised in the newspapers, so that the sender thereof may recover it.

Such letters as are not claimed, are forwarded every fourteen days to the dead-letter office at Berlin.

Here, by virtue of the exclusive power vested in this department, the letters are opened without the contents being read. The names of the writers are noted on the reversed sides in *red ink*, and again closed and sealed up with an official seal ; after which, they are returned to the office from which they were forwarded, in order that they may be delivered to the senders of them.

Should the writer, after all, not be found, (of which fact a certificate from the police of the place must be produced,) the postage of the letter, with which the office from whence it was originally despatched as yet continues chargeable, must be liquidated at the general post office, by the transmission of the said letter; which, after the lapse of a year, is burnt at the dead-letter office at Berlin.

The number of undeliverable letters yearly forwarded to the dead-letter department amounts to about 45,000 ; of which, however, more than two-thirds are delivered after the name of the writer has been ascertained. So that the annual total number of undelivered letters amounts to somewhat less than 15,000.

Question 15. What is the annual pay of a postmaster, and how often is he required to render his accounts?

Answer. The salary of a postmaster differs according to the extent of the business of the office, and varies from 500 to 4,000 rixdollars.

The duty of every post office superintendent is to render the accounts, and he is held particularly responsible for their correctness.

A general statement of receipts and issues, according to their respective classification, is made out monthly, and sent to the general post office treasury at Berlin. At the same time, the overplus forwarded to the treasury, or the additions sent by the treasury to the post office, must be round sums in dollars.

Every four months each post officer must prepare a special statement of his receipts and issues.

The *receipts* for postage and fares, for each distinct post day, and the total amount of each item of receipt and expenditure, must be accompanied by the necessary voucher.

For instance: the letter-bills and fare-tickets must be annexed, to enable the accountant department of the general post office at Berlin to verify the receipts for fares and postage.

The issues must, in like measure, be specially notified. They come under the heads of—

No. 1. Regular or usual expenditure.

No. 2. Occasional or unfixed expenditure.

The expenditures No. 1 consist chiefly of the allowances to the postmasters and secretaries, and the salary of the masters of the post-horses.

The only vouchers required for these payments are the receipts of the persons to whom they have been made.

The expenditures No. 2 consist of the other incidental expenses made in the course of the four months on account of the management of the post office, which cannot be sanctioned without the authority of the general post office ; therefore the accountant department must be furnished by the post offices with the general post office orders and quittances for the sums paid.

The statements respecting the unfixed expenses must be prepared in duplicate. One of the copies, after approval, is returned to the post office; while the other is retained by the post office comptroller as a control for the annual account.

After the receipts and expenditures of the post office have been thus controlled, and the most minute calculations made of every item, the surplus, if any, must be transmitted to the general post office treasury at Berlin; or, should the claim be in favor of the postmaster, it is accordingly remitted.

Each post office must prepare, besides this monthly statement of the receipts and expenses, and the four monthly settlements with the general post office treasury, (which must be always rendered at Berlin by the middle of the ensuing month,) a yearly account, that must be laid before the general post office accountant.

Question 16. How do postmasters pay their dues to the department?

Answer. As stated at query 15, by transmission of hard cash; or by draft on banks, where there are such institutions.

Question 17. How far is the mail carried, per hour, upon the principal trading roads?

Answer. The mail carts travel at the rate of 40 or 45 minutes per German mile upon the Macadamized roads, and 60 minutes upon the common roads.

The fast mail travels with the same degree of speed.

The stages proceed at the rate of a mile per hour. The wagons at the same rate; but are subject to considerable detention at each station, on account of the revision of the packages. The time lost by these detentions is inserted in the time-bills at each station. At every post the time of arrival and departure is marked down in the time-bills.

The last post office is obliged every month to forward the time-bills to the road department of the general post office. This department examines these time-bills, and lays a statement of the time unnecessarily lost before the general post office, which generally decides the fine, (usually a silver grosch per minute,) which is appropriated to the post poor fund.

Question 18. Are there any mails carried upon horseback, or on foot? if so, how much is paid per mile per annum?

Answer. The posts, which are exclusively letters and newspapers, are conveyed in one or two-horse post-chaises.

The expense for them is, upon an average, 15 silver groschen per horse per mile.

Even the smallest places have regular communication with the nearest post establishments by post foot-carriers, or country foot-carriers, as well for the conveyance of letters as of money, to the amount of 50 rixdollars, and small packages weighing six pounds. The total weight which they carry cannot exceed 50 pounds.

The post office includes them in the contract with the general post office, respecting the post contractors, and in which their allowance is fixed—usually regulated, according to the scale, at five silver groschen per Prussian mile.

A copy of such contract is enclosed.

Question 19. Do the receipts of the post office establishment equal the expenses?

Answer. The annual receipts have hitherto exceeded the expenses. Though the excess amounted, in the year 1821, to only about 700,000 rix-

dollars, this sum has, in consequence of the alterations and improvements in every branch of post office concerns, commensurate with the great increase of traffic and the wants of the country, increased to a net annual surplus of one and a half million of dollars.

1. *Number of post offices in the Prussian kingdom at the end of the year 1839.*

236 Post towns.

53 Sub post towns, 1st class.

1,012 Sub post towns, 2d class.

100 Receiving houses in small towns and boroughs.

32 Stations.

1,433 Post offices.

2. *The number of mails, mail-carts, mail-coaches, and other post-coaches, at the same time, was—*

83 Mails conveyed by one or two horses, and carrying only letters.

91 Mail-coaches conveyed by three or four horses, carrying letters and passengers.

209 Mail coaches conveying chiefly passengers, not quite so fast as the preceding.

301 Mail-coaches conveying only packets and the guard.

309 Mail-coaches upon smaller distances, and ordinarily only with one or two horses.

292 Foot posts.

1,285 Posts.

The number of miles made by the different sorts of posts in the year 1838, was 2,395,056.

Question 1. What is the average number of letters *received* daily in the post office at Berlin?

Answer. This number is stated to be 8,200.

Question 2. What is the number of letters *sent* daily from and through the office at Berlin?

Answer. This number has been given to somewhat more; i. e.

1. Letters sent from Berlin originally, 9,000.

2. Letters sent through the post office at Berlin, 9,000.

The daily number of twopenny post letters at Berlin is 2,000.

Question 3. What is the average amount of newspapers *received* daily in the post office at Berlin?

Answer. The number is 18,201.

Saturday, (with those which are only published weekly—in all, 614 different sorts of newspapers,) 34,273.

Question 4. What is the average amount of newspapers sent daily from and through the office at Berlin?

Answer. This number is 15,930.

PRINTED DOCUMENTS.

The department will, herewith, receive printed reports from various committees appointed by the British House of Commons, (in London,) numbered from 1 to 20, upon the subject of the post office department, commencing with an early period of its history, down to the year 1838; also, all the laws passed in relation to it, as well as instructions to postmasters issued by the department itself, numerous blanks, &c.; also, the printed laws, instructions, blank forms, &c., used by the *post office department of Belgium*. [The regulations and organization of this department are so nearly alike to the department of France, that it is deemed unnecessary to make a separate report upon them.]

This is also the case with the post office departments of Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and the free towns of Germany.

The post office system in each of these countries is so nearly alike to that of Prussia, that it is deemed superfluous to give the detail of the duties of their respective departments. Printed laws and instructions from each of these departments are herewith annexed. They were obligingly furnished by the gentlemen at the head of the respective departments. It may be well to add, however, that in all these countries, where railroads exist, the respective companies are obliged, by law, to carry the mails *free of expense*, at such hours as will suit the convenience of the departments.

 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Before closing this report, I most respectfully beg leave to suggest, for your consideration and for that of Congress, some alterations in the existing laws relative to the Post Office Department of the Union. Having been an agent of the department for a period of seven years, during which time I have visited the principal post offices in most of the States of the Confederacy, as well as in the Territories, the defects of the present organization of the department have been frequently and forcibly impressed upon my mind; and my recent investigations abroad have strengthened my opinion as to the necessary remedy. The rapid increase in the population of the country, extending to the remotest parts of our western States and Territories, and the consequent pressing demands upon Congress to create mail-routes, and upon the department to establish additional post offices, make it imperative that something should speedily be done *to lessen the weight of the mails*, in order that they may be conveyed more rapidly over the country. To do this without injury to the public, I have no hesitation in recommending the following as improvements upon the present system, viz:

1. *An entire abolition of the franking privilege.*

There is no desire to charge any particular class of individuals with an abuse of this privilege under the existing law; yet it is well known by every one having connexion with the department, that abuses do exist, and are of daily occurrence. It is a fact, within my own knowledge, that gentlemen high in office, not being able to frank as often as they desired, for want of time or some other cause, have actually procured substitutes to

write their names; and yet these gentlemen did not suppose they were violating any law upon the subject. This I know to have been the case in a particular instance.

The actual number of franked packages sent from the post office of Washington city during the week ending on the 7th of July last, was 201,534; and the whole number sent during the last session of Congress amounted to the enormous quantity of 4,314,948! All these packages are not only carried by the department into every section of the country *free of charge*, but it is actually obliged to pay to every postmaster, whose commissions do not amount to \$2,000 per annum, *two cents for the delivery of each one!* Supposing all the above to have been delivered, the department would lose from its revenue, for this one item, upwards of \$80,000, besides paying for the mail transportation. In addition to this, suppose many of these free packages are not called for, but remain in the offices until they are advertised, (for which *two cents* is paid on each,) then, if afterwards taken out, *the delivery of such package actually costs the department four cents!* Each one of the 13,500 postmasters in the Union has the franking privilege to an unlimited extent as regards *numbers*, being only confined in *weight*. Suppose the average number to be one letter a day for each postmaster which is sent free in the mail, the amount in one year would be nearly *five millions*; so that, taking this data to be correct, the department annually pays for the *delivery of matter which it carries gratis* about \$150,000!

Besides this, many of these packages, even when taken out, are rarely read; for the reason, that the newspapers containing the same document or speech have anticipated their arrival. For instance: it is well known to every member of Congress, and to every one connected with a post office, that, long after the President's message has been published in every newspaper throughout the whole country, and when there is reason to suppose there is scarcely a man in the Union who reads at all that has not seen it, thousands upon thousands are still sent daily under frank from Washington. It is thus, also, with the annual reports of the respective heads of departments, and with numerous reports and speeches made in both Houses of Congress. Were the franking privilege abolished, the postage upon letters could be greatly reduced, without any diminution of the revenue of the department. I am much mistaken in the patriotism of the gentlemen composing the present Congress if they would not readily sacrifice a small personal privilege to effect a great public good.

2. Letters to be charged by weight.

This is so obviously just, that comment upon it is scarcely necessary. By the present regulations of the department, if a *single* letter is rated with *double* postage at the office where mailed, the postmaster at the office where it is delivered has no right to make any abatement of the postage, unless it be opened in his presence, or in the presence of one of his assistants. This cannot be done in nine cases out of ten, and consequently there is often great injustice done to individuals; and, in the end, the department is no gainer by it, for it more frequently happens that letters are *under charged*. Besides, the present mode of charging letters holds out a temptation for clerks to become dishonest. For instance: a letter coming to a delivery-clerk, rated with *single* postage, and he perceiving it to be *double*, demands

proportionable postage from the person to whom it is addressed. This he has an indisputable right to do. If the person refuses to pay it, he is obliged to open the letter in the presence of the clerk ; and then, should it turn out that the letter was not only double, but *treble* or *quadruple*, he would be compelled to pay postage accordingly. The surplus, whatever it might be, could be kept by the clerk without fear of discovery, and without defrauding the postmaster of the office to which he might be attached. The postmaster would only be answerable to the department for the amount charged upon the bill which accompanied the letter ; the department would therefore be the loser, without even knowing that a fraud had been committed upon it. To charge letters by *weight* would be an effectual check upon frauds of this kind, if any exist, and would, besides, be equally just to the department and to the public.

3. *Only two rates of postage for the whole Union.*

If the franking privilege should be abolished, and the law amended with regard to newspapers, I feel fully convinced that the following rates of postage for letters could safely be adopted, without decreasing the revenue of the department, viz :

For all letters weighing not more than half an ounce, for any distance under 500 miles - - - - - 5 cents ;

For any distance over 500 miles - - - - - 10 cents, with the addition of 5 cents for every additional half ounce, when under a distance of 500 miles, and 10 cents when over that distance. In all cases, *the postage to be paid in advance* ; when not so paid, double these rates to be charged. No package weighing over one pound to be admitted into the mail ; none, also, of an inconvenient size, or containing any thing that would tend to injure or destroy the other portions of it. For the convenience of the public, small cards, prepared for the purpose, of an adhesive nature, to be affixed upon the face of the letter mailed, of the denomination of 5 and 10 cents each, might be issued by the department, and sold at all the post offices, which would be evidence of the pre-payment of postage.

The number of letters now carried by private individuals, particularly between the larger cities connected by railroads and steamboats, is almost beyond belief. I have been repeatedly informed by intelligent gentlemen, that it would be but fair to suppose that at least *one half* of the correspondence between New York and Boston never goes into the mail. This is doubtless the case between other cities, and is owing to the present high rates of postage. Were the postage reduced as here recommended, all inducements to evade the law would be taken away. Nearly every person would prefer paying 5 or 10 cents to seeking for a private opportunity at the railroad depots or steamboat landings.

By the pre-payment of all letters, the number of dead letters would be greatly diminished, and thus the department would save a vast amount, in weight, of unnecessary mail-transportation. At present, the average number of dead letters returned to the department quarterly amounts to about 275,000, which, at an average postage of fifteen cents for each letter, exhibits a loss to the department, quarterly, of \$41,250. These letters are collected from every section of the Union, and all of them are carried *twice*

in the mails, without the department being in the slightest degree benefited by their transmission.

From the gradual and steady increase in the number of letters delivered in England since the introduction of the universal penny-postage law, I think I am warranted in saying that in another year the British post office revenue will be nearly or quite as much as it was under its former organization. Compared with this country, it should be borne in mind, that, although the population of England is much larger, and confined to a smaller compass, yet the reduction made in the postage of that Government is nearly ten times as great as what is here proposed. It would be but fair to presume, therefore, (notwithstanding our sparse population, and the distance we are obliged to carry the mails,) that this reduction in the postage can be made in our country without loss to the department.

4. *Newspapers and printed matter of every description to be charged by weight, and to be prepaid.*

The transportation of newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter, is by far the most burdensome portion of the mail, and for which the department receives a very inadequate compensation. The price paid to a contractor is generally in proportion to the *weight* of the mail; and, consequently, that portion for which the least compensation is received, the highest price is paid for its transmission. To remedy this, in some measure, I would earnestly recommend that all newspapers and printed matter of every description should be charged by *weight*. There is no reason or justice in the present law, so far as regards the transmission of printed matter by mail. Why should one of the smaller newspapers pay as much postage as some of the mammoth sheets published in New York and elsewhere, which are perhaps six feet square? It is positively unjust to the publishers, the public, and the mail service. If newspapers were charged by weight, both the publishers and the department would be benefited by the change; for the publishers would then be careful to see that every paper should be *well dried* before it was sent to the post office, thus securing its transmission without being rubbed or defaced; and it would, at the same time, aid in decreasing the weight of the mails.

The postage upon all newspapers should be *paid in advance*, except when sent to offices within the county, district, or parish in which they are published; in that case, they might be sent *free*. Publishers of newspapers ought not to be allowed to send their *exchange papers* *FREE* of postage, as at present. As well might the merchants demand from the department a free exchange of their prices current; or any other class of citizens be allowed to send, free of postage, every thing in relation to any particular branch of business in which they might be engaged.

As the country extends and increases in population, the attention of the department will necessarily be turned to one great object—the most effectual manner of decreasing the weight of the mails with the least injury to the public; in order that it may be enabled to convey them with the speed that seems to be demanded by the increasing wants and enterprise of the country. This can be done without lessening the circulation of any paper to legitimate and reading subscribers, by excluding from the mail only such matter as is now transported from one section of the Union

to another, without being taken from the post offices. As evidence of this, the following statement of the average number of newspapers remaining *weekly* in the post offices of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, will be sufficient proof, viz :

	No. of papers.
In New York -	750
In Philadelphia -	400
In Boston -	500
In Baltimore -	400

The number of periodicals and other publications remaining dead in these post offices is in about the same proportion. If the postage upon these papers and pamphlets had been paid in advance, the probability is that they would have been called for ; or, if not, the department would at least have received its legal equivalent for their transportation. Suppose that the 13,500 post offices in the Union have a proportionate quantity of *dead* printed matter, respectively, and that all this could and would be excluded from the mails if pre-payment were demanded, what an immense weight would at once be taken away !

A newspaper the size of the "Globe," "National Intelligencer," or "Philadelphia Inquirer," will weigh, *when dry*, with a wrapper, about *two ounces*. If papers are allowed to go *free* within the *county* in which they are published, a pre-payment of *one cent* per ounce postage would be but a reasonable charge for those that are sent beyond the limits of the county. For other printed matter of all kinds, *two cents* per ounce might be charged for a distance of 500 miles, and *three cents* for any distance beyond. This would be a reduction upon the present prices, and yet the revenue of the department would be augmented.

As one great desideratum is to lessen the weight of the mails, all publishers might be allowed the privilege of sending their newspapers by private conveyance, or otherwise, even over a mail route.

5. *Special agents.*

At least one intelligent and experienced agent should be employed by the department for each of the larger States in the Union. His duty should be to visit, from time to time, every post office in his district ; instruct post-masters in their duty ; inform the department where new post offices might be advantageously established, and where existing ones should be discontinued ; recommend the removal of unworthy incumbents ; observe that the contractors faithfully perform their duty ; recommend the discontinuance of such mail routes as are useless ; and, in short, to keep a vigilant eye upon all the operations of the department within his district. Such an agent, capable of giving instruction upon all points in relation to the duties of each individual attached to the department, constantly and actively engaged himself, would save much of the labor of the officers in the department at Washington, (who have already more than they can well attend to,) and would be the means of preventing many depredations upon the mail, and impositions upon the department, which are now, for want of such a surveillance, of constant occurrence. Two or three of the smaller States might be connected ; one agent would be sufficient for such a district.

6. *Mail-guards.*

No mail of importance ought to be without a guard. He should have the entire control of it while on the road; receive and deliver the mails at each office upon his route; have a schedule of the time of arrival and departure at the end of the route, and report every failure at the moment of its occurrence, with the reasons, if any. He should be well armed, and be employed and paid by the department. Within a few years, there have been several robberies of the great leading southern, western, and northern mails, while upon the road. The loss to individuals, by these robberies, was much more than would defray the expenses of keeping an efficient mail-guard upon all the leading roads for the next twenty years.

In so large and so rapidly increasing an establishment as the post office, *simplicity* in the detail of its duties should be the study of every one connected with it. The more complicated the system is, the more difficult will it be to manage it with accuracy. *Regularity* and *certainly* in a post office, are essential to effect the object for which it was established. Knowing, from long experience, the mistakes that are of daily occurrence in nearly every post office in the country, and the impossibility of avoiding them under present regulations, it has been my aim in this report to recommend such alterations in the law as not only to reduce very considerably the present high rates of postage, without injury to the revenue, but also to insure *correctness*, *regularity*, and *despatch*, in the transmission and delivery of the mails.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

GEO. PLITT.

To the Hon. JOHN M. NILES,
Postmaster General.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a plan for assessing the value of goods, wares, and merchandise, in the ports of the United States, instead of foreign countries.

FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed; and that one thousand additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the second branch of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, which was passed on the 16th ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report, as soon as practicable, a plan of assessing the value of goods, wares, and merchandise in the ports of the United States, instead of foreign countries," I have the honor now respectfully to reply.

I transmit, herewith, a report made to me by the First Comptroller, dated the 1st instant, submitting a plan to accomplish the object stated in the resolution; and in which I concur, with the exception of that part giving the option to the importer of either paying the duty on the increased value placed on goods by the appraisers, or of relinquishing the goods to the United States. This mode is believed to be practised in some other countries, but the expediency of its adoption here is considered by me questionable.

Independent of that clause, I beg leave to submit the plan before referred to, as containing the views of this department in answer to the inquiry embraced in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
Vice President U. S. and President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Comptroller's Office, February 1, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference of the resolution of the Senate, dated the 16th ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report, as soon as practicable, a plan of assessing the value of goods, wares, and merchandise in the ports of the United States, instead of foreign countries.

Blair & Rives, printers.

ury to report a plan for assessing the value of goods, wares, and merchandise, in the ports of the United States, instead of foreign countries.

In the practical operation of that portion of the 3d section of the act of 3d March, 1833, which provides that after the 30th day of June, 1842, duties shall be assessed upon the value of imports *at the port where the same shall be entered*, some difficulty has been apprehended, by practical men, in securing that uniformity in the imposts so essential to be maintained, and which is so explicitly provided for by the 3d section of the constitution of the United States. The market value of the same description of goods, wares, and merchandise, received in the ports of the United States, it was supposed, might be variously modified in the several ports, by circumstances, and be differently estimated, according to the judgments of the respective public appraisers; the consequence of which, in the absence of some general regulation, would prove injurious to particular portions of the commercial community, inviting the importations of goods into some of the ports of the United States, to the detriment of others.

To obviate these evils, it has been suggested by some that a periodical (say an annual) meeting be directed, at some central port, of appraisers from all the principal ports of the United States—one appraiser at least from each principal port—when the average value of all the chief articles of import into the United States might be fixed, and the rule be established for the ensuing year.

In relation to this suggestion, I would observe, that, although the appraisers of the principal ports might usefully interchange visits with each other at the several principal ports, with a view to the equalization of duties, (a practice which I would strongly recommend,) yet the plan of an annual meeting, to fix an average of value, does not appear to me the most eligible.

Merchandise abroad, at the same periods, seldom varies in value; and therefore reference to the invoice, and a uniform advance for charges, freight, and profit, would more certainly effect fair valuation at the place of importation, and consequently a uniformity of duties, than any other mode which presents itself.

All invoices of goods, *owned either by persons abroad, or resident merchants of the United States*, should be verified by a consul of the United States where there is one, or by two respectable merchants if there be no American consul.

These invoices to be presented on entry of goods, as is now the case, and submitted to the appraisers for examination with the importation. If, upon this examination, the goods be found to be correctly charged, a per centage of (say) 20 per cent. to be added, in lieu of charges, freight, profit, &c., to bring them to the probable market value at the place of importation: the package, or coverings, but no other charges, to constitute a portion of the cost.

Should the appraisers be of opinion the goods are undervalued in the invoice, they should be required to raise upon it, leaving to the importer the choice of either paying the duty on the increased value, or of relinquishing the goods to the United States; and in no case is there to be allowed a *reduction* of the invoice value.

I would add, that the pound sterling of England being taken at \$4 80, instead of \$4 44, (the par value,) it would seem that, in order that she be placed upon a footing in our ports with other countries trading with us,

it would become necessary, towards importations of English goods, that the rate per cent. added, in lieu of the difference between the invoice value, and the market value here, should be put at 15 per cent., and not 20 per cent. as in case of importations from other countries.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. N. BARKER, *Comptroller*.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*Statements of the imports and exports of sugar during the year ending
30th of September, 1840.*

FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

Submitted by Mr. NICHOLAS, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 3, 1841.

SIR: Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to you statements of the imports and exports of sugar during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. R. C. NICHOLAS,
Senate of the United States.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Sugar imported during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

IMPORTED INTO	SUGAR.				IMPORTED FROM	SUGAR.					
	Brown, &c.		White clayed, &c.			Brown, &c.		White clayed, &c.			
	Pounds.	Foreign cost, &c.	Pounds.	Foreign cost, &c.		Pounds.	Foreign cost, &c.	Pounds.	Foreign cost, &c.		
										Loaf, can- dy, and other re- fined.	Loaf, can- dy, and other re- fined.
Passamaquoddy					Swedish West Indies	414	\$40				
Machias	1,700	- \$75	11,798	\$591	Danish West Indies	10,429,260	558,971	344	\$20		
Penobscot	5,583	224	2,280	177	Dutch West Indies	64,288	2,901	3,952	341		
Belfast	1,563	58			Dutch East Indies	2,023,340	100,290				
Bath	377	17			Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-		
Portland	128,093	7,056	25,764	2,503	France	200	10				
Kennebunk	224,622	8,679			French West Indies	83,382	2,842				
Portsmouth	53,853	2,749	3,566	305	British East Indies	17,397	1,424				
Vermont	694	46	-	-	British West Indies	97,038	4,178				
Newburyport	74,794	2,988			British Am. Colonies	520,413	28,070	11,798	591	262	38
Salem	746,713	29,588			Manilla	5,939,203	196,212			363	33
Boston	25,067,201	1,092,789	9,381,186	598,798	Cuba	48,115,792	176,446	12,968,032	837,240	363	33
New Bedford	82,225	4,706			Porto Rico	33,751,891	1,334,050			10	3
Dighton	4,722	213			Hayti	192	6				
Providence	872,006	40,830	23,189	1,572	Mexico	1,250	37				
Bristol	382,429	14,549	20,641	1,586	Central America	46,328	2,125				
Newport	1,858	52			New Grenada	10,540	534				
New Haven	299,933	12,587			Venezuela	564,526	29,726				
Middletown	246,911	13,461			Brazil	5,086,736	259,441				
Oswegatchie	60	4			China	336,379	10,839	484	49	501	43
Champlain	46	5			South Seas	454	20				
Genesee	250	16									
Niagara	178	19									
Buffalo	32	5									

New York	41,997,915	1,878,113	1,086,378	76,192	413	36
Philadelphia	17,061,413	797,386	42,083	2,605	115	15
Baltimore	9,827,440	414,938	43,182	2,870	470	45
Georgetown, D. C.	17,737	711				
Alexandria	55,527	2,578	4,397	319		
Norfolk	1,636,271	69,086	5,649	398		
Richmond	611,031	15,149	9,744	829		
Cherrystone	6,221	300				
Wilmington, N. C.	115,353	4,684	8,211	604		
Newbern	44,061	2,082				
Camden	14,171	777				
Plymouth	4,644	229				
Washington	14,727	761				
Charleston	4,933,165	182,389	930,295	15,890	143	13
Savannah	17,615	800	58,204	4,172		
Brunswick	450	11	157	9		
Key West	928,538	29,607	112,630	6,398		
Mobile	1,673	75	30,329	2,329		
New Orleans	1,605,888	77,890	1,914,920	120,034	160	15
Pensacola	-	-	-	-		
	107,069,013	4,708,162	12,984,610	838,241	1,623	167

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January 27, 1841.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Sugar exported during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

EXPORTED FROM	SUGAR.				EXPORTED TO	SUGAR.			
	Brown.		White clayed, &c.			Brown.		White clayed, &c.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Portland	200	\$16			Russia -	6,683	\$435	8,839,141	\$782,292
Salem	413,297	24,814			Sweden -	1,335,555	70,921		
Boston	2,936,740	171,412	8,858,161	\$783,668	Denmark -	26,276	1,458		
Bristol	3,668	200			Hanse Towns, &c.	626,156	36,933	37,743	2,536
Providence	3,283	156			Holland	724,255	36,713		
New York	4,888,224	264,505	124,405	9,457	Belgium -	2,161,926	126,039		
Philadelphia	1,294,179	77,804	84,606	5,097	France -	532,176	25,423	82,178	4,847
Baltimore	43,471	3,488			French West Indies	34,101	2,477	19,020	1,376
Charleston	95,876	3,637			England	443,795	21,013		
New Orleans	49,266	2,826	14,468	1,296	British West Indies	108,653	4,979		
					British Amer. Colonies	125,794	7,828		
					Honduras	24,647	1,431		
					Gibraltar	375,352	21,717		
					Porto Rico			84,245	6,740
					Italy	1,960,119	110,421	2,417	181
					Sicily	107,435	6,242	2,498	250
					Trieste	647,789	43,565		
					Malta	257,568	16,005		
					Fayal and Azores	23,090	1,507		
					Turkey, &c.	40,547	2,934		
					Texas	120,282	7,864		
					Mexico	1,510	121	13,558	1,205
					Central America	900	66	910	91
					Argentine Republic	17,130	1,360		
					Africa, generally	19,797	1,206		
					New Zealand	3,668	200		
Total	9,738,204	548,858	9,081,640	799,518	Total	9,738,204	548,858	9,081,640	799,518

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, January 27, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Districts exported from.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries exported to.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.			Pounds.	
Boston	-	\$273,201	Danish West Indies	20,155	\$1,959
Salem	-	14,053	Hanse Towns	80,777	9,010
New York	-	839,325	Gibraltar	343,654	34,753
Philadelphia	-	65,133	Malta	165,656	13,900
New Orleans	-	5,054	British East Indies	5,710	589
	49,965		British American colonies	22,939	2,657
			Australia	22,800	1,765
			France on the Mediterranean	926,876	15,578
			French West Indies	9,622	1,247
			Hayti	2,982	1,353
			Spain on the Atlantic	18,835	2,905
			Other Spanish West Indies than Cuba	1,081	136
			Fayal and other Azores	2,209	180
			Cape de Verdes	1,131	123
			Italy	4,245,994	531,435
			Sicily	2,395,336	277,973
			Trieste and other Austrian ports	1,715,437	193,475
			Turkey, Levant, &c.	15,754	1,237
			Texas	65,701	6,481
			Mexico	50,058	5,205
			Central Republic of America	1,687	197
			Displateine Republic	17,528	1,564
			Argentine Republic	33,503	2,621
			Chili	687,781	64,598
			Honduras	8,933	1,004
			South America, generally	112,617	9,071
			Asia, generally	28,700	2,289
			Africa, generally	18,478	1,839
			South Seas, &c.	69,573	6,396
Total	10,381,485	1,189,765		10,381,485	1,189,765

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, February 3, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

MEMORIAL
OF
JOHN McCLELLAND AND OTHERS,

PRAYING

The passage of a general bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the members of Congress :

Your memorialists pray you to enact a general bankrupt law, that will release an unfortunate but honest man from his debts, (and, at the same time, protect the just rights of creditors,) upon the surrender of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

CAMDEN, S. C., *January 28, 1841.*

John McClelland
J. R. Douglas
Thomas Lang
Wm. Kennedy
Geo. Alden
John N. Vooton
J. D. Murray
J. D. Whiteworth
S. J. Young
Jas. H. Burns
J. B. Alexander
W. C. Wockman
A. Burr
W. J. Gerald
John R. Jay
R. S. Gerald
Wm. E. Hughson
John G. Shaw
William I. Taylor
J. A. Young
R. L. Wilson
Jo. Baskin
Jas. W. Baskin
W. D. McDowall
Wiley Kelley
E. W. Bonney

Abraham De Leo
Thomas W. Peques
J. S. Depass
R. G. Jenkins
John Workman
Jesse S. Nettles
W. Anderson
G. N. Gilman
B. N. Deseon
J. W. Doby
R. W. Abbott
J. B. Meury
D. Cortvimet
James Roberts
Jno. Smart
Moreau Naudin
C. H. Davis
James W. Ewen
F. J. Oaks
J. W. Cauty
Wm. Cavan
Thos. Jabmind
W. McWellie
Paul F. Villepigue
C. Matheson
F. Matheson

Blair & Rives, printers.

Wm. Matheson
Wm. B. Johnston
G. G. Young
A. M. Kennedy
Benj. Gass
Geo. Q. McIntosh
James J. Dunlap
Samuel Dunlap
Wm. H. Clarkson
Samuel Townsend
Jonathan P. Shiler
Dennis Seizer
J. C. West
H. Holleyman, jr.
Samuel Shinn
Charles L. Chatter
C. D. Kinkend
E. G. Robinson
Charles M. Hervey
M. M. Levy
S. K. Gifford

S. O. Shinn
Wm. Serrens
Samuel Ives
John H. Anderson
Hayman Levy
Saml. E. Capers
James Dunlap
A. Wilson
Wm. Harris
W. T. Birchmore
D. Minton
J. W. Joy
Kuth J. Moffat
C. Haile
B. B. Salmond
James W. Exum
Tillman L. Dixon
Thos. Walsh
D. B. Cloud
G. N. Fanlour
J. T. Gamewell

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 238.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the claim of Thankful Reynolds for a pension, made the following report:

The deceased husband of the applicant, Daniel Reynolds, was a revolutionary pensioner under the law of March 18, 1818, upon the marine roll, and died May 13, 1832, and, had he been living on the 7th of June, 1832, would have been entitled to the benefits of the law of that date. His widow now claims a pension under the law of 7th July, 1838. It appears, from the letter of the Commissioner of Pensions, dated April 24, 1840, that the grounds of the rejection of this claim at the War Department, were the applicant's non-production of record evidence of her marriage, and the fact that she had made, on oath, two declarations, fixing two different times of marriage; in one, declaring that the marriage took place in 1779; in the other, 1784. Although, at the first glance, the committee deemed this discrepancy of declarations a very suspicious, if not fatal, circumstance, and highly presumptive of fraud, yet, on a thorough examination of all the evidence submitted, this presumption is entirely removed. All the evidence shows the claimant, now old, infirm, and of impaired memory, ever to have sustained a character for honesty and veracity; and a single discrepancy of statement, as to a fact which took place many years since, ought not, in the opinion of the committee, of itself, to induce a belief of intentional dishonesty. There is ample evidence of a cohabitation between herself and her alleged husband, as man and wife, for a period of forty years or more; of their having brought up a large family of children; the eldest of whom must have been born at a time which would carry the marriage back nearly, if not quite, to the period mentioned in the claimant's last declaration—1784. One duly accredited witness swears positively as to the fact of the marriage in her presence, in the town of Grafton, New Hampshire, before a Mr. Ayer, then a justice of the peace, prior to the year 1786. The town clerk of Grafton has examined the town records, and also the records of Justice Ayer—no record of the marriage, however, is found; but he states that the early records are very imperfect. It also appears that no family record was ever kept, and that the claimant, in addition to her great age, infirmity, and loss of memory, is very ignorant, being unable to write; and the

Wm. Matheson
Wm. B. Johnston
G. G. Young
A. M. Kennedy
Benj. Gass
Geo. Q. McIntosh
James J. Dunlap
Samuel Dunlap
Wm. H. Clarkson
Samuel Townsend
Jonathan P. Shiler
Dennis Seizer
J. C. West
H. Holleyman, jr.
Samuel Shinn
Charles L. Chatter
C. D. Kinkend
E. G. Robinson
Charles M. Hervey
M. M. Levy
S. K. Gifford

S. O. Shinn
Wm. Serrens
Samuel Ives
John H. Anderson
Hayman Levy
Saml. E. Capers
James Dunlap
A. Wilson
Wm. Harris
W. T. Birchmore
D. Minton
J. W. Joy
Kuth J. Moffat
C. Haile
B. B. Salmond
James W. Exum
Tillman L. Dixon
Thos. Walsh
D. B. Cloud
G. N. Fanlour
J. T. Gamewell

STATE OF

REPORT

RY,

*the benefit
ber, 1840.*

PARTMENT,
February 4, 1841.

of such accounts as
with the disbursement
benefit of the Indians,
tember, 1840, inclusive,
containing a list of the
fects have been delivered
and object for which they
the balances, under each
prepared in obedience to an
titled "An act to provide for
Affairs."

your obedient servant,

W. B. LEWIS.

committee have no hesitation in believing that her inconsistency of declaration has very naturally and honestly arisen, perhaps, from the error of whoever drew up her papers, or from loss of memory, or want of record proof, or from other circumstances. And the committee are satisfied, from the evidence in the case, that the applicant was married in the year 1784, or near that period, as she alleges, and after the expiration of the last period of her husband's service, and before the 1st day of January, 1794; and, therefore, that she is justly entitled to the pension she claims. They report a bill accordingly.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Statements of the disbursements of money, goods, or effects, for the benefit of the Indians, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1840.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, February 4, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of such accounts as have been rendered by persons charged or intrusted with the disbursement or application of moneys, goods, or effects, for the benefit of the Indians, from the 1st of October, 1839, to the 30th of September, 1840, inclusive, marked No. 1 to No. 31: together with a statement containing a list of the names of all persons to whom goods, moneys, or effects have been delivered within the same period; specifying the amount and object for which they were intended; the amount accounted for; and the balances, under each specific head, still remaining in their hands: prepared in obedience to an act of Congress, of the 30th of June, 1834, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. LEWIS.

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
President U. S. Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

No. 1.

Abstract of disbursements made by Henry R. Schoolcraft, superintendent of Indian affairs for the superintendency of Michigan, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
October 2	Richard Godfrey	For storage of provisions and services in issuing them	\$15 00	
7	J. A. Armstrong	For expenses and services attending payment of annuities	175 00	
9	W. S. Lee	For expenses and services attending payment of annuities	295 14	
30	R. H. Connor	For expenses and services in transportation of annuity	116 00	
November 1	John Orr & Co.	For wharfage on 168 barrels of provisions	6 72	
2	R. D. Turner	For services in collecting drafts and making annuity payments	165 00	
6	John Hulbert	For transportation, incidental expenses and services	287 50	
7	W. S. Lee	For services during payment of Saganaw annuities	64 00	
21	H. Viancour	For services in transporting funds	30 00	\$1,154 36
December 31	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For his salary for the 4th quarter of 1839	375 00	
31	S. L. Rood	For stationary	37 50	
31	Samuel Abbott	For presents for Indians	90 83	503 33
31	Owen Van Dyke	For services as gunsmith	150 00	
31	James Stevens	For services as blacksmith	120 00	
31	Isaac George	For services as blacksmith	120 00	
31	R. J. Casselman	For services as assistant to blacksmith	60 00	
31	James Dame	For services as assistant to blacksmith	60 00	
31	Joseph Dame	For services as farmer	125 00	
31	John M. Johnston	For services as farmer	125 00	
31	Albert Wilcox	For services as assistant to farmer	75 00	
31	Echelus Fieber	For services as assistant to farmer	75 00	
31	George Johnston	For services as carpenter	150 00	
31	R. L. Read	For services as carpenter	150 00	
31	M. R. Johnston	For services as interpreter	75 00	
31	H. Perrault	For services as interpreter	75 00	
31	J. L. Schoolcraft	For services as keeper of dormitory	150 00	
31	J. B. Spencer	For wood for dormitory	300 00	
31	James Ord, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations and current expenses		1,810 00
				455 00

31	John Hulbert, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations and current expenses	90 00	781 28
31	William S. Lee	For services as messenger	75 00	
31	Henry Connor	For services as interpreter	102 86	
31	David Cooper	For rent of office, &c.	8 49	276 45
31	David Cooper	For provisions and tobacco for chiefs		106 75
31	Dr. John D. Irvine	For vaccination of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians		
3	Augustin Pond	For charcoal for smith's shop	30 00	
31	Owen Van Dyke	For services as gunsmith	150 00	
31	James Stevens	For services as blacksmith	120 00	
31	Isaac George	For services as blacksmith	120 00	
31	James Danc	For services as assistant to blacksmith	60 00	
31	R. J. Casselman	For services as assistant to blacksmith	60 00	
31	George Johnston	For services as carpenter	150 00	
31	Benjamin L. Read	For services as carpenter	150 00	
31	Joseph Dame	For services as farmer	125 00	
31	J. M. Johnston	For services as farmer	125 00	
31	Echelus Flier	For services as assistant to farmer	75 00	
31	A. Wilcox	For services as assistant to farmer	75 00	
31	J. L. Schoolcraft	For services as keeper of dormitory	150 00	
31	Henry Davenport	For fuel for dormitory	150 00	
31	Bela Chapman	For lumber, &c. for farm	4 32	
31	John Owen	For seeds, &c. for farm	3 44	1,547 76
31	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For his salary for the 1st quarter of 1840	375 00	
31	M. R. Johnson	For his salary as interpreter for the 1st quarter of 1840	75 00	
31	H. Perrault	For his salary as interpreter for the 1st quarter of 1840	75 00	
28	George Boyd, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations	1,470 00	525 00
28	Joseph Jourdain	For services as blacksmith in 1837	40 00	
28	Joseph Jourdain	For services as blacksmith in 1837	190 00	
28	Thomas Jourdain	For services as striker	60 00	
28	Thomas Jourdain	For services as striker	90 00	
28	Tetash Landree	For services as striker	48 00	
28	George Boyd, sub-agent	Advanced for current expenses of Green Bay agency		1,759 00
1	D. P. Businell, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations Lapointe agency		600 00
1	D. P. Businell, sub-agent	Advanced for current expenses Lapointe agency		2,000 00
28	George Boyd, sub-agent	Advanced for vaccination of Indians		600 00
31	Henry Connor	For services as interpreter	75 00	500 00
31	John Hulbert	For travelling expenses on Indian business	16 00	

1840.

January
March

No. 1—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
March				
31	J. P. Kings, postmaster	For postages from September 30, 1839, to March 31, 1840	\$83 37	
31	David Cooper	For rent of office	50 00	
31	William S. Lee	For fuel and lights for superintendent's office	16 89	
31	William S. Lee	For salary as messenger from January 1 to March 31, 1840	90 00	
29	William S. Lee	For fuel, lights, &c. for superintendent's office	17 61	
October				
30	J. L. Schoolcraft	For travelling expenses from Mackinac to Detroit, and back	17 64	
1840.				
January				
March				
29	Samuel McKnight, postmaster	For postages from January 1 to March 31, 1840	18 67	
31	John Owen	For wharfage	50	\$385 68
June				
30	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For his salary for the 2d quarter of 1840	375 00	
30	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For his travelling expenses during the quarter	36 00	
30	H. Perrault	For services as interpreter during the quarter	75 00	
30	J. L. Schoolcraft	For services as keeper of dormitory	150 00	
30	Owen Van Dyke	For services as gunsmith	150 00	
30	James Stevens	For services as blacksmith	130 00	
30	B. L. Read	For services as carpenter	150 00	
30	George Johnston	For services as carpenter	150 00	
30	Isaac George	For services as blacksmith	130 00	
30	R. J. Caselman	For services as assistant blacksmith	10 00	
30	Ephesus Fiber	For services as assistant to farmer	75 00	
30	Joseph Dame	For services as farmer	125 00	
30	James Dame	For services as assistant to blacksmith	60 00	
30	J. M. Johnston	For services as farmer	125 00	
30	D. McGulpin	For services as assistant to farmer	75 00	
30	M. R. Johnston	For services as interpreter	75 00	
30	J. Rankin, M. D.	For services as physician from October 1, 1839, to March 31, 1840	50 00	
30	J. Rankin, M. D.	For services as physician from March 31 to June 30, 1840	25 00	
30	H. Connor	For services as interpreter	75 00	
30	W. S. Lee	For services as messenger	90 00	
30	W. S. Lee	For fuel and lights for office of superintendent	12 39	
				1,460 00

30	H. S. Baird -	-	-	-	For services at Green Bay agency and postage	-	11 00
30	S. L. Rood -	-	-	-	For stationery	-	30 46
30	Detroit post office	-	-	-	For postages for the 2d quarter of 1840	-	9 46
30	Jones & Cooper	-	-	-	For rent of office for the 2d quarter of 1840	-	50 00
30	W. S. Lee -	-	-	-	For fuel and lights in 1st quarter of 1840	-	17 00
30	Christian Indians	-	-	-	For annuity for 1839 -	-	133 33
30	Charles Shepard, M. D.	-	-	-	For services as physician for the last year	-	100 00
30	William Kennedy	-	-	-	For agricultural implements -	-	75 00
2	J. Rankin, M. D.	-	-	-	For vaccinating 339 Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	-	194 60
30	Eshtonaquot	-	-	-	For emigration of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas	-	95 00
30	J. L. Schoolcraft	-	-	-	For services as keeper of dormitory -	-	150 00
30	O. Van Dyke	-	-	-	For services as gunsmith -	-	150 00
30	James Stevens	-	-	-	For services as blacksmith -	-	190 00
30	B. L. Read -	-	-	-	For services as carpenter -	-	180 00
30	George Johnston	-	-	-	For services as carpenter -	-	150 00
30	Isaac George	-	-	-	For services as blacksmith -	-	130 00
30	R. J. Casselman	-	-	-	For services as assistant blacksmith -	-	10 00
30	E. Fugher -	-	-	-	For services as assistant farmer -	-	75 00
30	Jos. Dame -	-	-	-	For services as farmer -	-	135 00
30	James Dame	-	-	-	For services as assistant blacksmith -	-	60 00
30	J. M. Johnston	-	-	-	For services as farmer -	-	125 00
30	D. McGulph	-	-	-	For services as assistant farmer -	-	75 00
30	M. R. Johnston	-	-	-	For services as interpreter -	-	75 00
30	J. Rankin -	-	-	-	For services as physician -	-	75 00
30	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	-	For salary for the 2d quarter of 1840	-	375 00
30	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	-	For contingencies of agency for 2d quarter of 1840	-	36 00
30	H. Perrault -	-	-	-	For services as interpreter for 2d quarter of 1840	-	75 00
30	Christian Indians	-	-	-	For annuity for 1839 -	-	133 33
30	Charles Shepard	-	-	-	For his services as physician -	-	100 00
30	William Kennedy	-	-	-	For agricultural implements -	-	75 00
30	H. Connor -	-	-	-	For his salary as interpreter, 2d quarter, 1840	-	75 00
30	W. S. Lee -	-	-	-	For his salary as messenger, 2d quarter, 1840	-	90 00
30	W. S. Lee -	-	-	-	For fuel and lights	-	12 39
30	H. S. Baird	-	-	-	For his services for Green Bay agency, and postages	-	11 00
30	S. L. Rood -	-	-	-	For stationery	-	20 46
30	Detroit post office	-	-	-	For postages	-	9 45

May
June

No. 1—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
June	Jones & Cooper	For office rent	\$50 00	364 23
30	W. S. Lee	For fuel and lights, 1st quarter, 1839	17 00	
May				\$885 30
June	Dr. J. Rankin	For vaccinating Indians	-	15 317 03
September	30	For emigration Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas	10,462 08	
30	30	For annuity in coin	5,089 65	
30	30	For annuity in coin	10,131 24	
30	30	For annuity in coin	3,713 50	
30	30	For annuity in provisions, &c.	150 00	
30	30	For his services as keeper of dormitory	150 00	
30	30	For his services as gunsmith	150 00	
30	30	For his services as blacksmith	120 00	
30	30	For his services as assistant blacksmith	40 00	
30	30	For his services as assistant blacksmith	16 00	
30	30	For his services as carpenter	150 00	
30	30	For his services as farmer	125 00	
30	30	For his services as assistant farmer	75 00	
30	30	For his services as physician	25 00	
30	30	For charcoal	63 75	
30	30	For iron and steel	253 03	
30	30	For carpenter's stock	50 46	
30	30	For smith's stock	4 69	
30	30	For his services as physician	200 00	
30	30	For his services as carpenter	131 50	
30	30	For his services as blacksmith	120 00	
30	30	For his services as farmer	125 00	
30	30	For his services as assistant farmer	75 00	
30	30	For iron and steel	42 36	
30	30	For agricultural implements	12 00	
30	30	For his salary as superintendent for the 3d quarter, 1840	375 00	46,642 29
30	30	For contingent expenses for the 3d quarter, 1840	26 50	
30	30	For salary as interpreter for the 3d quarter, 1840	50 00	
30	30	For salary as interpreter for the 3d quarter, 1840	25 00	

30	Samuel Abbott	-	For stationary	6 99	
30	O. Newberry & Co.	-	For provisions for Indians at payment of annuities	1,000 00	
30	M. R. Johnston	-	For salary as interpreter, 3d quarter, 1840	68 75	
9	James Ord, sub-agent	-	For expenses of sub-agency of Sault Ste. Marie	1,552 24	
9	James Ord, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations, Sault Ste. Marie	550 00	
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	-	For expenses of Saganaw sub-agency	580 00	
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations, Saganaw sub-agency	582 50	
14	George Boyd, sub-agent	-	For expenses of Green Bay agency	3,200 00	
14	George Boyd, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations, Green Bay agency	600 00	
3	D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent	-	For expenses of La Pointe sub-agency	32,530 00	
30	O. Newberry & Co.	-	For provisions for Indians at La Pointe sub-agency	1,100 00	
30	D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations at La Pointe sub-agency	700 00	
30	Ottawas of Grand river	-	For old annuity	1,700 00	
30	Alexander de Jourdain	-	For his services as blacksmith	90 00	
30	Robert J. Gravenait	-	For his services as interpreter, &c.	393 10	
30	William S. Lee	-	For his services as messenger	90 00	
30	Henry Connor	-	For his services as interpreter	62 50	
30	Jones & Cooper	-	For rent of office	31 25	
30	Sidney L. Rood	-	For stationary	29 16	
30	Detroit post office	-	For postages	15 21	
30	O. Newberry & Co.	-	For transportation of Indian goods	390 00	
30	Desnoyer & Gillett	-	For storage of Indian goods	22 66	
30	O. Newberry & Co.	-	For transportation of Saganaw goods, 1839	84 00	
30	O. Newberry & Co.	-	For provisions for Saganaws, 1840	225 00	
30	James L. Schoolcraft	-	For travelling expenses and transportation of funds	247 00	
30	James L. Schoolcraft	-	For boat hire, &c.	23 50	
30	Jonathan P. King, P. M.	-	For postages	22 56	
30	Reuben D. Turner	-	For transportation of funds, &c.	242 44	
30	Captain A. Walker	-	For transportation of funds, &c.	75 50	
30	A. R. Davenport	-	For his services in issuing provisions	41 80	
30	Bela Chapman	-	For storage of treaty provisions	41 80	
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	-	For travelling expenses on public duty	23 50	
30	George Johnston	-	For vaccination of Indians	34 00	
30	James Rankin	-	For vaccination of Indians	15 75	
30	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	For travelling expenses on public duty	170 41	
30	William S. Lee	-	For his services collecting funds and attending payments	144 00	
				2,030 24	

Abstract of disbursements made by John Hulbert, sub-agent, in Saganaw sub-agency, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839				
Dec. 31	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 4th quarter of 1839	\$167 50	
31	John B. Desnoyers	For his salary as interpreter for the 4th quarter of 1839	50 00	
31	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For his quarters and office-rent for the 4th quarter of 1839	31 25	
31	S. McKnight, postmaster	For postages for the 4th quarter of 1839	9 50	
31	S. L. Rood	For stationary for the 4th quarter of 1839	4 00	\$293 25
31	G. D. & E. S. Williams	For materials for blacksmith's shop	6 30	
31	John Henderson	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st quarter of 1838	60 00	
31	Estate of J. Henderson, deceased	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 2d quarter of 1838	41 70	
31	Weston G. Elmer	For drawing bricks	12 00	
31	Charles L. Richman	For iron, steel, &c.	28 04	
31	Jeremiah Riggs	For services as farmer, 4th quarter of 1839	125 00	
31	J. B. Richardson, M. D.	For services as physician, 4th quarter of 1839	50 00	
31	Benjamin Cushway	For services as blacksmith, 4th quarter of 1839	120 00	443 04
1840.				
March 31	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 1st quarter of 1840	187 50	
31	John B. Desnoyers	For his salary as interpreter for the 1st quarter of 1840	75 00	
31	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For quarters and office-rent for the 1st quarter of 1840	31 25	
31	S. McKnight, postmaster	For postages for the 1st quarter of 1840	4 75	298 50
31	Jeremiah Riggs	For his services as farmer for the 1st quarter of 1840	135 00	
31	Benjamin Cushway	For his services as blacksmith for the 1st quarter of 1840	190 00	
31	Richard Doney	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 1st quarter of 1840	60 00	385 00
June 30	Jeremiah Riggs	For his services as farmer for the 2d quarter of 1840	125 00	
30	Benjamin Cushway	For his services as blacksmith for the 2d quarter of 1840	190 00	
30	Richard Doney	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 2d quarter of 1840	60 00	
30	Abraham Butts	For ploughing Indian lands	43 75	
30	John Hall	For ploughing Indian lands	28 00	

No. 2—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
June 30	James McCormick	For ploughing Indian lands -	\$48 00	\$611 54
30	George Davis -	For ploughing Indian lands -	17 50	
30	J. B. Richardson	For his services as physician, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	50 00	
30	Jeremiah Riggs	For provender, &c. -	40 30	
30	J. Eldred & Son	For iron, steel, &c. -	79 09	
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent, for the 2d quarter of 1840	187 50	303 50
30	John B. Desnoyers -	For his salary as interpreter for the 2d quarter of 1840	75 00	
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For quarters and office-rent for the 2d quarter of 1840	31 35	
30	S. McKnight, postmaster	For postages for the 2d quarter of 1840	4 25	
30	Jeremiah Riggs	For postages for the 2d quarter of 1840	5 50	
Sep. 30	Jeremiah Riggs	For his services as overseer for the 3d quarter of 1840	125 00	335 00
30	Benjamin Cushtway	For his services as blacksmith for the 3d quarter of 1840 -	150 00	
30	Anoine Dupraw	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 3d quarter of 1840	60 00	
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 3d quarter of 1840	187 50	299 50
30	John Hulbert, sub-agent	For fuel and office-rent for the 3d quarter of 1840 -	31 35	
30	John B. Desnoyers	For his salary as interpreter for the 3d quarter of 1840	75 00	
30	Detroit post office	For postages for the 3d quarter of 1840	5 75	
				2,878 33

1839. Nov. 16	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	\$1,562 50	1839. 1 Oct. 1	By balance due him	9459 33
1840. Jan. 24	To amount received of B. Tromble, damages for cattle killed	101 12	1840. Sept. 30	By disbursements as per abstract	2,878 33
Sept. 5	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	1,562 50			
30	To balance due John Hulbert, sub-agent	84 53			
		<u>3,310 65</u>	Sept. 30	By balance due John Hulbert, sub-agent	<u>3,310 65</u>
					<u>84 53</u>

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, not heretofore accounted for.

JOHN HULBERT, Acting Sub-agent.

No. 3.

Abstract of disbursements made by James Ord, sub-agent.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
Jan. 1	James Ord, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 4th quarter of 1839	\$187 50	
1	Achille Cadotte	For his salary as interpreter for the 4th quarter of 1839	75 00	
1	Stephen R. Wood	For postages for the 4th quarter of 1839	1 69	
4	John M. Hulbert	For stationary for the 4th quarter of 1839	2 50	\$266 69
1	Godfrey Labreche	For his services as blacksmith for the 4th quarter of 1839	120 00	
1	Francis Gornoe	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
May 16	James Ord, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 1st quarter of 1840	187 50	180 00
16	John M. Hulbert	For stationary for the 1st quarter of 1840	3 66	
16	Stephen R. Wood	For postages for the 1st quarter of 1840	38	
16	Godfrey Labreche	For services as blacksmith for the 1st quarter of 1840	120 00	191 04
16	Francis Gornoe	For services as assistant blacksmith for the 1st quarter of 1840	60 00	
				180 00
				817 73

Dr. *James Ord, sub-agent for the Sault St. Marie sub-agency, in account with the United States.* Cr.

1839.		1840.		
Sept. 30	To balance due the United States	\$558 37	By amount of disbursements, per abstract	\$817 73
1840.				
June 30	To balance due James Ord, sub-agent	259 36		
		817 73	By balance due James Ord, sub-agent	259 36

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all public moneys received by me.

JAMES ORD, *Sub-agent.*

SAULT ST. MARIE, Michigan, June 30, 1840.

No. 4.

Abstract of disbursements made by George Boyd, sub-agent for the Green Bay sub-agency, for the year ending 30th of September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839				
Oct. 32	Solomon Davis	For erection of a church and parsonage house		
Dec. 31	David Ward, M. D.	For vaccination of Indians	\$235 00	\$3,000 00
31	O. E. Strong, M. D.	For vaccination of Indians	158 60	
31	George Boyd, sub-agent	For his salary for the 4th quarter of 1839	187 50	393 60
31	James M. Boyd	For his salary as interpreter for the 4th quarter of 1839	75 00	
31	George Boyd	For wood for agency	27 00	
31	M. Bassett & Co.	For stationary for agency	3 38	
31	George Boyd	For postages, &c., for agency	17 50	
31	George Boyd	For a wood-saw for agency	2 00	
31	James M. Boyd	For his salary as interpreter for the 1st quarter of 1839	75 00	
31	Louis Charbonneau	For repairs to agency house	25 50	412 88
31	Antoine Truckier	For his services as blacksmith for the 4th quarter of 1839	130 00	
31	Joseph Jourdain	For his services as blacksmith for the 4th quarter of 1839	130 00	
31	François Lavine	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Thomas Jourdain	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Alexander La Bord	For coal	112 37	
31	Augustus Beeson	For coal	92 12	
31	J. S. Fisk	For iron and steel	59 26	
31	Daniel Whitney	For iron and steel	168 75	792 50
31	Charles Anthony	For allowance to school for Brotherton Indians	100 00	
31	Daniel Bread and others	For allowance to school for Oneida Indians	200 00	
31	T. J. Van Der Brock	For allowance to school for Menominee Indians	200 00	
31	John Metescen, treasurer	For allowance to school for Stockbridge Indians	250 00	750 00
1840				
Mar. 31	George Boyd, sub-agent	For his salary for the 1st quarter of 1840	187 50	
31	James M. Boyd	For his salary as interpreter for the 1st quarter of 1840	75 00	

No. 4—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
Mar.				
31	George Boyd -	For wood for agency	\$27 00	
31	George Boyd -	For postages on public letters	3 75	
31	George Boyd -	For hire of man and horse to carry public papers for 3 months	12 50	\$305 75
31	Antoine Truckier	For his services as blacksmith for 1st quarter of 1840	120 00	
31	Joseph Jourdain	For his services as blacksmith for 1st quarter of 1840	120 00	
31	Thomas Jourdain	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 1st quarter of 1840	60 00	
31	Francis Lavine	For his services as assistant blacksmith for the 1st quarter of 1840	60 00	
June				360 00
30	Antoine Truckier	For his services as blacksmith for 2d quarter of 1840	120 00	
30	Joseph Jourdain	For his services as blacksmith for 2d quarter of 1840	120 00	
30	Thomas Jourdain	For his services as assistant blacksmith for 2d quarter of 1840	60 00	
30	Francis Lavine	For his services as assistant blacksmith for 2d quarter of 1840	60 00	
30	George Boyd, sub-agent	For his salary for 2d quarter of 1840	187 50	
30	James M. Boyd	For his salary as interpreter for 2d quarter of 1840	75 00	
30	George Boyd -	For wood for agency	27 00	
30	George Boyd -	For postages on public letters	2 75	
30	George Boyd -	For hire of man and horse to carry public papers for 3 months	12 50	
30	Louis Charbonneau	For making a cart body	12 00	
30	Louis Charbonneau	For making a wheelbarrow	3 00	319 75
				6,694 48

Cn.

George Boyd, sub-agent, in account with the United States.

Dr.

Dr.				1839. Oct. 29 Dec. 31 1840. Mar. 31 June 30			
1839.							
Sept. 1	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	\$750 00	By disbursements for church, &c.			\$3,000 00	
1	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	440 00	By disbursements for 4th quarter of 1839			9,348 98	
1	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	300 00	By disbursements for 1st quarter of 1840			685 75	
3	To requisition on the Treasury	3,000 00	By disbursements for 2d quarter of 1840			679 75	
1840.							
Mar. 22	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	860 00					
31	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	660 00					
June 30	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, super- intendent	660 00					
30	To balance due George Boyd	21 48					
		6,694 48		June 30	By balance due George Boyd, sub-agent	6,694 48	
						24 48	

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

G. BOYD, *U. S. Indian Sub-agent.*

GREEN BAY SUB-AGENCY, June 30, 1840.

No. 5.

Abstract of disbursements made by D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent in the Lafontaine sub-agency, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
December				
31	Jeremiah Russell	For his services as farmer, 4th quarter 1839	\$150 00	
31	James P. Scott	For his services as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	150 00	
31	James Ematinger	For his services as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	150 00	
31	Joseph Garnett	For his services as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	150 00	
31	Shan-wan-nosh	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	60 00	
31	Augustin Cadotte	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	60 00	
31	Charles Cadotte	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	60 00	
				\$730 00
31	D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent, 4th quarter 1839	187 50	
31	D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent, arrearage 1st quarter 1839	187 50	
31	Charles La Rose	For his salary as interpreter, 4th quarter 1839	75 00	
1840.				
June				
30	James Ematinger	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters 1840	300 00	
30	James P. Scott	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters 1840	300 00	
30	Augustin Cadotte	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters 1840	120 00	
30	Shan-wan-nosh	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st quarter 1840	60 00	
30	Narcisse Roy	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 2d quarter 1840	60 00	
30	Jean Brunet	For iron, steel, and coals	160 00	
30	American Fur Company	For coals	6 25	
				1,006 25
30	D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent, 1st and 2d quarters 1840, deducting for absence from March 1 to May 30	190 05	
30	Charles La Rose	For his salary as interpreter, 1st and 2d quarters 1840	150 00	
				340 05
September				
30	James P. Scott	For his services as blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	150 00	
30	Narcisse Roy	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	60 00	
30	James Ematinger	For his services as blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	100 00	
30	Augustin Cadotte	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	40 00	
30	Joseph Boisseau	For his services as blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	50 00	
30	John Hamilton	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	20 00	

30	Joseph Garnet	-	For his services as blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	-	900 00
30	Charles Cadotte	-	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters 1840	-	190 00
30	John H. Gannon	-	For his services as blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	-	350 00
30	Charles Cadotte	-	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1840	-	60 00
30	Jeremiah Russel	-	For his services as farmer, 1st and 2d quarters 1840	-	300 00
30	Jeremiah Russel	-	For his services as farmer, 3d quarter 1840	-	150 00
30	A. Robertson	-	For seeds, &c. for farmer	-	152 00
30	William Ashley	-	For implements for farmer	-	13 75
30	William Ashley	-	For iron and steel for blacksmith	-	100 58
30	David Dunkle	-	For seeds for farmer	-	46 24
30	David Dunkle	-	For coals, &c. for blacksmith	-	93 00
30	D. P. Bushnell	-	For establishing smith's shop and farm	-	65 00
30	D. P. Bushnell	-	For his pay as sub-agent, 3d quarter 1840	-	187 50
30	Charles La Rose	-	For his services as interpreter, 3d quarter 1840	-	75 00
30	American Fur Company	-	For presents to Indians	-	51 56
30	Cyrus Mendenhall	-	For presents to Indians	-	13 70
30	Charles La Rose	-	For provisions for Indians	-	100 00
30	Cyrus Mendenhall	-	For provisions for Indians	-	30 00
30	Charles La Rose	-	For rent of office	-	50 00
					1,970 57
					506 76
					9,697 33

No. 5—Continued.

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Dr. *D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent, in account with the United States.* Cr.

1839. Sept. 30	To balance on last settlement	-	-	1839. Dec. 31	By disbursements in 4th quarter 1839	-	\$1,930 00
1840. March -	To amount received of J. Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	1840. June 30	By disbursements in 1st and 2d quarters 1840	-	1,346 30
May 14	To amount received of H. R. Schoolcraft, sup't.	-	-	Sept. 30	By disbursements in 3d quarter 1840	-	2,477 33
	To balance due D. P. Bushnell	-	-				
							5,053 63
					By balance due D. P. Bushnell	-	1,776 93

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the credits given embrace all public moneys received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

D. P. BUSHNELL, *Sub-agent.*

L'APOINTE SUB-AGENCY, *September 30, 1840.*

Abstract of disbursements made by Amos J. Bruce, Indian agent for the St. Peter's agency, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
May 25	Turnbull & Thurston	For stationary for agency	\$15 00	
May 26	P. Chouteau, jr. & Co.	For agricultural implements, iron, steel, &c.	546 95	
June 10	Gideon H. Pond	For his salary as farmer, 3d and 4th quarters 1839	300 00	
June 14	Francis S. Denton	For his salary as farmer, 3d and 4th quarters 1839	300 00	
June 25	John Holton	For his salary as farmer, 3d quarter 1839	150 00	
June 30	Oliver Rascoe	For his salary as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839, and coal furnished	170 00	
June 30	Joseph Reasch	For his salary as assistant blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	60 00	
June 30	Antoine Papin	For his salary as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	150 00	
June 30	Antoine Papin, jr.	For transportation of Indian goods	64 50	
June 30	Scott Campbell	For his services as interpreter from October 1, 1839, to June 1, 1840	225 00	
			1,981 45	\$1,981 45

Dr. *Amos J. Bruce, Indian agent, in account with the United States.* Cr.

1840.		1840.		
May 14	To amount received of J. Pilcher, superintendent	June 30	By disbursements, as per abstract	\$1,981 45
		June 30	By balance due United States	9,551 49
June 30	To balance due United States, per contra			4,532 94

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and the accounts given embrace all public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

AMOS J. BRUCE, *Indian Agent at St. Peter's.*

No. 7.

Abstract of disbursements made by Stephen Cooper, sub-agent for the Council Bluffs Sub-agency, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	Stephen Cooper, sub agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 4th quarter of 1839	\$187 50	
31	Claude La Fromboise	For his salary as interpreter for the 4th quarter of 1839	75 00	
31	Benjamin Holt	For stationary for the 4th quarter of 1839	11 00	\$273 50
31	Elisha Stephens	For his services as blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	120 00	
31	John La Fromboise	For his services as assistant blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	180 00
				453 50

DR. <i>Stephen Cooper, sub-agent for the Council Bluffs Sub-agency, in account with the United States.</i> CR.				
1839.				
Sept. 30	To balance due United States	\$741 72	1839. Dec. 31	
Dec. 14	To amount received from S. Pilcher, superintendent	885 00	1840. Aug. 25	
	ent	1,629 72		
		1,176 23		
1840.				
Aug. 25	To balance due the United States, per contra			
				\$453 50
				1,176 23
				1,629 73

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

STEPHEN COOPER, *Indian Sub-agent.*

COUNCIL BLUFFS SUB-AGENCY.

Abstract of disbursements made by James Logan, Indian agent for the Creek agency, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Ang. 1	P. G. Pollock	For his services as teacher	\$233 75	
Nov. 23	John G. Oliver	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
Nov. 23	Alvin Tubbs	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
Nov. 23	W. B. Johnson	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
Dec. 31	W. A. Logan	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
Nov. 23	Jeremiah Cates	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
Nov. 23	John Wade	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
Nov. 23	Charles Grason	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
Dec. 31	D. A. Logan	For his services as wagon-maker	300 00	
Nov. 23	John C. Kuhn	For his services as teacher	400 00	
Dec. 13	W. N. Anderson	For his services as teacher	324 12	
Nov. 23	Dickinson Bust	For his claim for losses	34 93	
Nov. 23	No-cus-har-jo-chi	For his claim for losses	223 72	
Nov. 23	Vieey Hardridge	For his claim for losses	92 00	
Nov. 23	Sin-ho-chi	For his claim for losses	73 66	
Nov. 23	Samuel Bruner	For his claim for losses	128 00	
Nov. 23	Samuel Bruner	For his claim for losses	46 20	
Nov. 23	Nancy Posey	For her claim for losses	63 40	
Nov. 23	Mary Ann Perryman	For her claim for losses	155 00	
Nov. 23	Silvanus Bob	For his claim for losses	16 00	
Nov. 23	Manuel	For his claim for losses	22 00	
Nov. 23	Nelly Perryman	For her claim for losses	14 00	
Nov. 23	Sharper	For his claim for losses	349 00	
Nov. 23	William Perryman	For his claim for losses	90 00	
Nov. 23	William	For his claim for losses	19 00	
Nov. 23	Tommy Hays	For his claim for losses	159 56	
Nov. 23	Beaver	For his claim for losses	43 50	
Nov. 23	Isaac Perryman	For his claim for losses	7 00	
Nov. 23	Fus Harjo	For his claim for losses	91 00	
Nov. 23	J. Smith	For his claim for losses		

No. 8—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1830.				
Nov. 29	B. Sudham	For his claim for losses	\$68 00	
29	Vica Reed	For his claim for losses	24 25	
29	Joseph Smith	For his claim for losses	72 00	
29	B. Vann	For his claim for losses	128 00	
29	B. Vann	For his claim for losses	837 07	
29	Colly	For his claim for losses	19 00	
29	Isaac Perryman	For his claim for losses	12 00	
29	John Derrysurr	For his claim for losses	30 00	
29	Penny Berryhill	For his claim for losses	156 00	
29	William Perryman	For his claim for losses	132 00	
29	Jane Carr	For her claim for losses	2,310 00	
29	John E. Lewis	For his claim for losses	78 00	
29	James Randall	For his claim for losses	130 00	
29	Robert Bruner	For his claim for losses	251 00	
29	D. McKellop	For his claim for losses	75 00	
29	D. McKellop	For his claim for losses	99 00	
29	William Hardage	For his claim for losses	455 00	
29	Hi-e che	For his claim for losses	25 00	
29	Thomas Sudham	For his claim for losses	470 00	
29	Pe-li-i-go	For his claim for losses	20 00	
29	Red Mouth	For his claim for losses	159 00	
29	Polly Gray	For her claim for losses	241 00	
29	Ni-to-ho-mi-chi	For his claim for losses	4 50	
29	Polly Carr	For her claim for losses	190 00	
29	Susanna McIntosh	For her claim for losses	680 00	
29	Chilly McIntosh	For his claim for losses	739 23	
29	Chilly McIntosh	For his claim for losses	285 00	
29	Chilly McIntosh	For his claim for losses	385 00	
29	Cho-co-la Tus-ta-noc-ky	For his claim for losses	586 00	
29	Cho-co-la Tus-ta-noc-ky	For his claim for losses	853 00	
29	And Berryhill	For his claim for losses	52 00	
29	Delilah Sudham	For her claim for losses	592 00	
29	John McIntosh	For his claim for losses	123 37	
29	Benjamin McGaher	For his claim for losses	81 60	

29	P. Berryhill	For his claim for losses	63 00
29	Patty Siris	For her claim for losses	104 00
29	Leah Hardage	For her claim for losses	1,040 00
29	William Hardage	For his claim for losses	461 00
29	Thomas Bruner	For his claim for losses	128 00
29	Thomas Bruner	For his claim for losses	2,649 00
29	Alice	For his claim for losses	96 00
29	Sally Stidham	For her claim for losses	80 00
29	Jane Moore	For her claim for losses	32 00
29	William, (a black)	For his claim for losses	36 00
29	Charlton Hays	For his claim for losses	40 40
29	Benjamin Perryman	For his claim for losses	948 00
29	James Harding, jr.	For his claim for losses	554 80
29	Jane Moore	For his claim for losses	89 00
29	K. Lewis	For his claim for losses	468 00
Dec. 31	Jesse Brown	For his services as interpreter	150 00
31	Little Sims	For building an agency-house	9,000 00
31	James Logan	For contingent expenses of agency	76 00
1840			
Jan. 20	Chiefs of the Florida Indians	For annuity for the year 1839	3,810 00
6	E. L. Cox	For his services as blacksmith for Seminole	300 00
March 31	E. L. Cox	For his services as blacksmith for Seminole	300 00
31	Jesse Brown	For his services as interpreter	150 00
31	James Logan	For contingencies of agency for 1st quarter, 1840	76 00
Jan. 11	Maria Reed	For her claim for losses	126 20
11	John Berryhill	For his claim for losses	30 00
11	Oler Perryman	For his claim for losses	66 00
11	Theophilus Perryman	For his claim for losses	37 00
11	Anna Perryman	For her claim for losses	76 26
11	Billy	For his claim for losses	7 00
11	T. B. Posey	For his claim for losses	51 36
11	Peggy Perryman	For her claim for losses	29 00
23	Chiefs of the Creeks	For annuity for the year 1839	2,600 00
26	Chiefs of the Creeks	For interest upon the claim of \$350,000	17,500 00
26	Woods, Stacher, & Co.	For iron and steel	784 00
March 31	John G. Oliver	For his services as blacksmith	300 00
31	Alvin Tubbs	For his services as blacksmith	300 00
31	William B. Johnson	For his services as blacksmith	300 00
31	William A. Logan	For his services as blacksmith	300 00
			\$20,886 42
			9,236 00
			4,410 00
			926 00

No. 8—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
March 31	Jeremiah Cates	For his services as assistant blacksmith	\$120 00	
31	John Wade	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
31	Charles Grason	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
31	William N. Anderson	For his services as teacher, (\$100 disallowed)	300 00	
31	Talmus Tustanuggee	For his claim for losses	64 00	
31	Joseph Steadham	For his claim for losses	100 00	
31	Ho-tul-go Enar-thlar	For his claim for losses	90 00	
31	Casatur Hargo	For his claim for losses	120 00	
31	Cone Marthlar	For his claim for losses	212 38	\$23,862 03
April 30	Arbasket Flixico	For his claim for losses	171 50	
30	Houigeo Enar-thlar	For his claim for losses	68 00	
May 31	Dinah	For her claim for losses	54 00	
31	Tarski-harjo	For his claim for losses	140 00	
31	Pelt-harjo	For his claim for losses	29 50	
31	Conchlatte Tustanuggee	For his claim for losses	321 00	
31	Hortulge Enar-thlar	For his claim for losses	14 50	
31	Tommy	For his claim for losses	20 00	
31	Colahr Micco	For his claim for losses	24 00	
31	William Hardage, jr.	For his claim for losses	81 05	
31	Homer-to-tee	For his claim for losses	18 00	
31	Tuck-a-batch-e-harjo	For his claim for losses	120 00	
31	Sally	For her claim for losses	24 00	
31	Seasor	For his claim for losses	14 00	
31	Rosy	For her claim for losses	12 70	
31	Archy Gray	For his claim for losses	96 00	
31	Ponah	For his claim for losses	30 00	
31	Se-hi-he	For his claim for losses	18 00	
31	Is-span-na-yo-ho-lo	For his claim for losses	23 00	
31	Talmus Harjo	For his claim for losses	14 10	
31	Hopoy-harjo-irche	For his claim for losses	140 00	
31	Thomas Bruner	For his claim for losses	45 00	
June 30	Talase-harjo	For his claim for losses	60 00	
30	Thomas Berryhill	For his claim for losses	34 00	
May 31	John C. Kuhn	For his services as wheelwright and wagon-maker	300 00	1,272 35
				52,880 80

James Logan, Indian agent, in account with the United States.

	Dr.	1840.		Cr.	
		June	30		
1839.					
August 13	To amount received of W. Armstrong, superintendent	\$456 63	30	By disbursements, as per abstract	\$59,880 80
Nov. 23	To amount received of W. Armstrong, superintendent	59,348 33	30	By balance due the United States	8,256 03
1840.					
March 22	To amount received of W. Armstrong, superintendent	4,255 00			
August 24	To amount disallowed on settlement this day	4,076 87			
		61,136 83			61,136 83
June 30	To balance due the United States, per contra	8,256 03			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the credits given embrace all public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

JAMES LOGAN, Agent for Creeks.

No. 9.

Abstract of disbursements made by Daniel Kurtz, disbursing agent at the seat of Government, under the treaty with the Chickasaws, per act of April 20, 1836, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
October 31	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for October, 1839 -	\$116 66	
31	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for October, 1839 -	83 33	
November 1	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for October, 1839 -	116 66	
30	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for November, 1839	116 66	
30	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for November, 1839	83 33	
December 30	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for November, 1839	116 67	
31	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for December, 1839	116 68	
31	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for December, 1839	116 66	
31	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for December, 1839	83 34	\$949 93
1840.				
January 31	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for January, 1840 -	116 66	
31	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for January, 1840 -	116 66	
31	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for January, 1840 -	83 33	
February 29	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for February, 1840 -	116 66	
29	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for February, 1840	116 66	
29	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for February, 1840	83 33	
March 31	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for March, 1840 -	116 67	
31	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for March, 1840 -	116 66	
31	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for March, 1840 -	83 33	949 96
April 30	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for April, 1840 -	116 66	
30	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for April, 1840 -	116 66	
30	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for April, 1840 -	83 33	
June 1	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for May, 1840 -	116 66	
1	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for May, 1840 -	116 66	
1	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for May, 1840 -	83 33	
30	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for June, 1840 -	116 66	
30	R. C. Austin	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for June, 1840 -	116 66	
30	W. H. Lowry	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for June, 1840 -	83 33	949 95
July 31	Samuel J. Potts	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for July, 1840 -	116 66	

August	31	R. C. Austin	-	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for July, 1840	116 66
	31	W. H. Lowry	-	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for July, 1840	53 33
	31	Samuel J. Potts	-	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for August, 1840	116 66
September	7	W. H. Lowry	-	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for August, 1840	53 33
	7	R. C. Austin	-	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for August, 1840	116 66
	30	Samuel J. Potts	-	For his salary as clerk in Indian office, for September, 1840	116 66
	30	W. H. Lowry	-	For his salary as clerk in General Land Office, for September, 1840	53 33
					833 31
					3,683 91

Daniel Kurtz, disbursing agent, in account with the United States, "carrying into effect treaties with the Chickasaws, per act of April 20, 1836."

1840.		Da.	1840.	Ca.	
January	23	To balance on last settlement	-	By amount of disbursements, as per abstract	\$3,683 91
April	9	To requisition on the Treasury	-	By balance due the United States	1,464 28
			\$2,147 49		
			3,000 00		
			5,147 49		5,147 49
Sept.	30	To balance due the United States, per contra	1,464 28		

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of Indian Affairs, September 30, 1840.

DANIEL KURTZ,
Disbursing agent at the seat of Government.

Abstract of disbursements made by William Armstrong, superintendent of Indian affairs for the western superintendent, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1830.				
Nov. 22	James Logan, sub-agent	For payment of claims of the McIntosh party	\$21,103 33	
29	James Logan, sub-agent	For payment of interest on \$350,000, as per Creek treaty of November 23, 1838, 3d article	17,500 00	
29	James Logan, sub-agent	For treaty stipulations	3,860 00	
30	James Logan, sub-agent	For balance of Creek annuity	2,600 00	\$45,063 33
28	James Logan, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent	750 00	
28	James Logan, sub-agent	For pay of interpreters	150 00	
28	James Logan, sub-agent	For contingent expenses of agency	75 00	
28	James Logan, sub-agent	For buildings, repairs, &c.	2,000 00	
28	James Logan, sub-agent	For limited annuity, 3d article of treaty of September 18, 1823, with the Florida Indians	3,810 00	2,975 00
22	James Logan, sub-agent	For treaty stipulations, Florida Indians	500 00	
22	M. Stokes, sub-agent	For treaty stipulations, Cherokees	-	
22	M. Stokes, sub-agent	For current expenses of his agency	250 00	4,310 00
22	John McKenney, chief	For annuity for Mushulabbee district, Choctaws	250 00	4,360 00
26	Thomas Ladore, chief	For annuity for Puckshenubbee district, Choctaws	250 00	
26	Perre Irwan, chief	For annuity for Pushmataha district, Choctaws	250 00	
31	Tishomingo	For life annuity, Wayne warrior, Choctaws	25 00	
31	Tushkunabbee	For life annuity, Wayne warrior, Choctaws	25 00	
31	Hopahoomah	For life annuity, Wayne warrior, Choctaws	25 00	
31	Choctaw Indians	For annuity, per muster-rolls of the three districts	25,000 00	
31	Choctaw light-horse	For annuity	600 00	
31	Bob Cole	For life annuity	150 00	
31	James S. Harris	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	Jerry Ward	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
31	William Black	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	William Armstrong, native	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	

31	Christopher Spring	For his services as blacksmith	300 00
31	Turnupyerhoomah	For his services as assistant blacksmith	190 00
31	Harris Frazier	For his services as blacksmith	300 00
31	Jeremiah Folsom	For 1,000 bushels coal	100 00
31	Banowatubee	For 793 bushels coal	79 30
31	H. G. Rind	For his services as schoolmaster	416 66
31	Ramsey D. Potts	For his services as schoolmaster	416 66
31	William Wilson	For his services as schoolmaster	416 68
31	John Watson	For his services as schoolmaster	250 00
31	Moses Perry	For his services as schoolmaster	250 00
31	John T. W. Lewis	For his services as schoolmaster	250 00
31	Ebenezer Hochkins	For his services as schoolmaster	250 00
31	Charles G. Hatch	For his services as schoolmaster	250 00
31	Edward Graham	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00
31	Thompson McKenny	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00
31	Noah Wall	For building a dwelling-house and school-house	500 00
31,564 30			
Oct. 23	Steamboat Victoria	For passage of superintendent from Fort Smith to White river	25 00
Nov. 26	Steamboat Meteor	For passage of superintendent from White river to New Orleans	25 00
1	D. Talt & Co.	For record-book, &c.	8 00
2	Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	For twelve kegs	24 00
2	George Shall	For board in New Orleans	17 50
6	Steamboat Meteor	For freight and passage of superintendent to White river	175 00
6	L. Hardaway	For going to Pontotoc, and returning to Memphis, with specie	81 00
6	Solomon Clark	For transportation of specie	49 50
14	Steamboat Trident	For passage and freight from White river to Fort Smith	193 50
1	Steamboat Lady Morgan	For freight of specie	85 00
3	David W. Galaway	For taking charge of specie	180 00
31	Wm. Armstrong, superintendent	For his salary as superintendent	750 00
31	Wm. Riddle	For his salary as interpreter	150 00
31	Eastman Lowman	For his salary as interpreter	150 00
31	Thomas Irwin	For his salary as clerk to superintendent	500 00
31	John G. Ring	For provisions at payment of annuity	600 00
31	Thomas McCurtain	For provisions at payment of annuity	913 50
31	Edward Curtain	For board, &c., of persons transporting specie	55 00
31	Ben Johnson	For transportation of specie to Fort Towson	140 00
31	Caswell Williams	For transportation of specie	196 00
31	R. Houston	For passage of superintendent from Little Rock to Fort Gibson	93 00
31	Steamboat Selma	For freight of specie	62 50
31	Steamboat Little Rock	For passage of superintendent to Little Rock	90 00
31	Robert M. Jones	For wood for superintendent's office	78 00
31	William Armstrong, superintendent	For expenses while travelling on public business	208 50

No. 10.—Continued.

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90

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	Thomas Irwin	For postage on public letters	\$65 69	
31	John R. Strickland	For building superintendent's office	300 00	\$4,306 69
1840.				
March 23	Drenner & C. G. Scott	For iron for Choctaws	760 00	
28	J. R. Berthelet & Co.	For iron for Choctaws	263 60	
28	J. R. Berthelet & Co.	For repairing school-houses, &c.	40 00	
31	William Black	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	William Armstrong (native)	For his services as assistant blacksmith	190 00	
31	James S. Harris	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	Jerry Ward	For his services as assistant blacksmith	190 00	
31	Christopher Spring	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	Tunnayverthoomah	For his services as assistant blacksmith	190 00	
31	Harris Frazier	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	H. G. Rind	For his services as blacksmith	208 33	
31	Ramsey D. Potts	For his services as schoolmaster	308 33	
31	William Wilson	For his services as schoolmaster	208 34	
31	John T. W. Lewis	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00	
31	Peter Antin	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00	
31	Ebenezer Hotchkins	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00	
31	Thomas Allen	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00	
31	T. Wall	For his services as schoolmaster	125 00	
Jan. 17	E. Cole	For printing, advertising, &c.	101 00	3,873 60
22	R. C. Leppen	For passage of superintendent, &c.	19 00	
Feb. 2	Henry Clemmens	For transportation of Indian goods	162 26	
7	H. G. Rind	For mission to the Catdoes	100 00	
12	Robert Getty	For passage of Thomas Irwin, &c.	33 00	
15	W. C. Shipman	For passage of Thomas Irwin, &c.	15 00	
17	A. Martin	For passage of Thomas Irwin, &c.	12 00	
20	George D. Cook	For passage of Thomas Irwin, &c.	13 00	
24	Budd & Colby	For printing, &c.	29 25	
March 6	Henry R. Holland	For freight of Indian goods	34 36	
10	William A. Garrett	For passage of Thomas Irwin, &c.	19 00	
18	Henry R. Holland	For passage of Thomas Irwin, &c.	37 00	
31	William Armstrong, superintendent	For his salary as superintendent	750 00	

31	William Riddle	-	For his salary as interpreter	-	150 00
31	Eastman Lowman	-	For his salary as interpreter	-	150 00
31	Thomas Irwin	-	For his salary as clerk to superintendent	-	600 00
31	Charles Harris	-	For freight on Indian goods	-	534 17
31	Joseph Gibbs	-	For transportation of specie	-	134 00
1839.					
Dec. 20	A. Irwin, jr.	-	For freight of specie	-	24 70
1840.					
March 20	Samuel T. Beall	-	For freight of specie	-	228 00
Jan. 23	C. Jackson, sub-agent	-	For annuity to Osages	-	12,000 00
23	C. Jackson, sub-agent	-	For reimbursement of annuity deducted in 1835	-	3,000 00
23	C. Jackson, sub-agent	-	For reimbursement of annuity deducted in 1829	-	3,000 00
23	John L. Fulbright	-	For building houses and shops	-	659 00
23	C. Jackson, sub agent	-	For current expenses of agency	-	350 00
Feb. 2	C. Jackson, sub-agent	-	For his salary as sub-agent	-	244 50
March 22	M. Stokes, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations (Cherokees)	-	750 00
23	M. Stokes, sub-agent	-	For his salary as sub-agent	-	225 00
23	M. Stokes, sub-agent	-	For current expenses of agency	-	-
23	James Logan, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations (Florida Indians)	-	-
23	James Logan, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations (Creeks)	-	750 00
23	James Logan, sub-agent	-	For his salary as sub-agent	-	225 00
23	James Logan, sub-agent	-	For current expenses of agency	-	-
Jan. 23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations (Senecas and Shawnees)	-	1,640 00
23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For interest on stock (Senecas and Shawnees)	-	650 09
23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations (Senecas)	-	1,940 00
23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For interest on stock (Senecas)	-	245 00
23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For treaty stipulations (Quapaws)	-	375 00
23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For his salary as sub-agent	-	350 00
23	R. A. Callaway, sub-agent	-	For current expenses of his agency	-	-
2	A. M. M. Upshaw, sub-agent	-	For his salary as sub-agent from March 4 to December 31, 1839	-	476 50
March 2	J. H. Heald & Co.	-	For goods furnished Camanche Indians	-	9 00
9	John De Hart	-	For ferriages	-	68 75
9	Sumner Grimes	-	For provisions	-	70 00
9	John Connor	-	For his services as interpreter	-	-
					3,068 74
					18,669 00
					594 50
					3,280 00
					975 00
					500 00
					2,780 00
					975 00
					2,390 09
					2,185 00
					2,940 00
					725 00
					1,235 56

No. 10—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
March 9	Jesse Chisholm	For provisions	\$24 50	\$648 75
June 9	Glasgow & Harrison	For amount paid them from July 1, 1839, for treaty stipulations with Cherokees	534,400 00	
9	Glasgow & Harrison	For amount paid them from July 1, 1839, for treaty stipulations with Seminoles	47,000 00	
9	Glasgow & Harrison	For amount paid them from July 1, 1839, for temporary subsistence of Indians west	108,000 00	689,400 00
				887,683 96

Dr.

William Armstrong, superintendent, in account with the United States.

Cr.

	1840.	1840.	1840.		
Jan. 10	To balance on settlement this day	-	Feb. 3	By requisition refunded the Treasury	\$10,600 00
March 10	To requisition on the Treasury	-	June 18	By requisition refunded the Treasury	8,670 92
18	To amount received of R. D. C. Collins	-	Nov. 6	By amount suspended on former settlements, and now admitted	2,159 40
18	To amount received of R. D. C. Collins	630,671 27	6	By amount disbursed by him in the 4th quarter of 1839 and 1st quarter of 1840	827,683 96
28	To requisition on the Treasury	1,591 65		By balance due the United States	351,350 63
June 4	To requisition on the Treasury	4,100 00			
10	To requisition on the Treasury	800 00			
15	To requisition on the Treasury	60,000 00			
July 16	To requisition on the Treasury	300,000 00			
30	To requisition on the Treasury	160,000 00			
Sept. 1	To requisition on the Treasury	1,127 90			
	To requisition on the Treasury	1,400 00			
	To requisition on the Treasury	50,704 08			
		1,200,464 90			1,200,464 90
	To balance due the United States, as per contra	351,350 63			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Acting Superintendent Wisconsin Territory.

Abstract of disbursements made by Robert A. Callaway, sub-agent for the Neosho sub-agency, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

No.	Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.					
March	9	Seneca and Shawnee Indians	For annuity for 1839	\$1,000 00	
	9	John Mathews	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
	9	William Crabtree	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	120 00	
	9	Seneca and Shawnee Indians	For interest on Seneca and Shawnee stock for 1838		\$1,480 00
	9	Seneca Indians	For annuity for 1839	1,000 00	660 09
	1	William Kendrick	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	150 00	
	1	William T. Kendrick	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	60 00	
	1	Daniel M. Stockton	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	111 62	
	1	Thomas McGown	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	44 62	
	1	Henry A. Burling	For his services as miller, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
	3	Seneca Indians	For interest on Seneca stock for 1838		1,666 24
	5	Quapaw Indians	For annuity for 1839	2,000 00	945 00
	1	George W. Nunting	For his services as blacksmith for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
	1	Mot-ho-se, (Quapaw)	For his services as assistant blacksmith for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	120 00	
	1	Andrew Vanslyke	For his services as farmer for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
	1	George Herron	For his services as interpreter for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	75 00	
	3	James Vallin	For his services as interpreter for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	75 00	
	6	M. Fendell	For provisions at payment of annuities	200 00	
					350 09
					7,051 33

No. 11—Continued.

Dr. *Robert A. Callaway, sub-agent, in account with the United States.* Cr.

1840. Jan. 29 June 3	To amount received of Wm. Armstrong, superintendent Do. do.	1840. June 30		By amount of disbursements, as per abstract - By balance due United States	\$7,051 33 1,678 76 8,730 09
		\$7,765 09 965 00			
	To balance due United States, per contra	8,730 09 1,678 76			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all public money received by me.

R. A. CALLAWAY,
Neosho Sub-agent.

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY, *June 30, 1840.*

Abstract of disbursements made by Joseph M. Street, Indian agent, for the Sac and Fox agency, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

No. 19

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839				
Oct. 16	John Purdon	For repairs to agency house	\$75 12	
1840.				
Jan. 16	Joseph M. Street, agent	For his salary for the half year ending 31st December, 1839	750 00	
27	Josiah Smart	For his salary as interpreter for the half year ending 31st December, 1839	150 00	
30	William B. Street	For expenses of an express to Burlington	20 00	\$995 12
30	Willard Miles	For his services as blacksmith	50 00	
31	Joshua W. Barker	For his services as blacksmith	250 00	
24	Charles H. Withington	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	Harvey Sturdevant	For his services as gunsmith	300 00	
30	Henry Plummer	For his services as assistant blacksmith	190 00	
30	Preston Roberts	For his services as assistant blacksmith	190 00	
25	Richard Kerr	For his services as farmer	300 00	
25	Ruth Kerr	For her services as matron	120 00	
25	Job Smith	For his services as laborer	120 00	
25	William Fullerton	For his services as laborer	120 00	
25	David Fullerton	For his services as laborer	120 00	
25	Richard Wells	For one cow for the farm	20 00	
25	Richard Wells	For provisions	140 48	
31	Samuel Smith	For his services as miller, Soap creek	125 00	
31	Jeremiah Smith	For his services as miller, Appanoose creek	125 00	2,380 48
April 1	Jeremiah Smith	For his services as miller, Appanoose creek	125 00	
1	Samuel Smith	For his services as miller, Soap creek	125 00	250 00
				3,575 60

No. 12--Continued.

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Dr. *Joseph M. Street, Indian agent, in account with the United States.* Cr.

1839. Sept. 30	To balance on settlement	1839. Dec. 31	By disbursements 4th quarter, 1839	\$75 13
1840. Jan. 13	To amount received of J. Filcher, superintendent	1840. April 30	By disbursements 1st and 2d quarters, 1840	3,500 48
		June 30	By John Beach, sub-agent, for amount turned over to him	709 54
				4,985 14

I hereby certify that the foregoing account embraces all public moneys received by my father, the late Joseph M. Street, up to the date of his decease, and not previously accounted for; and that the amount of the vouchers were actually paid by me, pursuant to his direction, as charged above.

WM. B. STREET.

I certify that the foregoing account appears to be correct and just.

JOHN BEACH,
United States Indian agent.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, June 30, 1840.

Abstract of disbursements made by Lieut. Edward Deas, in the removal of Pottawatomis and other Indians, for the year ending 30th of September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
Aug. 9	S. P. Brady	For his services as assistant superintendent of emigration	\$195 36	
10	L. M. Alverson	For goods for Indians	5,000 00	
10	A. Coquillard	For services of interpreters, &c.	302 00	
10	A. Coquillard	For rations furnished Indians	86 50	
24	Lieut. T. L. Brent	For transportation of specie	10 00	
24	A. S. Bagg	For stationary	11 26	
29	D. T. Shaw	For two locks	2 00	
30	Gen. H. Brady	For his actual travelling expenses	630 86	
30	Lieut. E. Deas	For his actual travelling expenses	185 00	
				\$6,351 86
				6,351 86

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DR. Lieut. Edward Deas, U. S. army, disbursing agent, in account with the United States. CR.

	1840.	1840.	
July 23	To Treasury draft received from Gen. H. Brady, United States army	\$5,000 00	By disbursements on account of the removal and subsistence of Indians - - -
23	To cash received from Gen. H. Brady, U. S. A.	2,000 00	By balance due the United States - - -
Aug. 28	To cash received from Gen. H. Brady, U. S. A.	500 00	
		7,500 00	
Sept. 30	To balance due the United States, per contra	1,148 14	
			7,500 00

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I certify, on honor, that the above account of moneys received and expended by me in the period above stated, is just and true.
 EDWARD DEAS,
 Lieutenant U. S. Army, and Disbursing Agent Indian Department.

Abstract of disbursements made by John Beach, Indian agent for the Sac and Fox agency, for the year ending 30th of September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
June 30	Sterling Major	For building chimneys for farm-house	\$30 00	
30	Barnet Barnes	For his services as laborer on farm	34 83	
30	Harrison Barnes	For his services as laborer on farm	34 83	
Sept. 28	P. Chouteau, jr., & Co.	For provisions at payment of annuity	166 25	\$99 66
29	David Meigs	For provisions at payment of annuity	150 00	
30	Richard Kerr	For provisions at payment of annuity	75 00	
30	Josiah Smart	For his services as interpreter, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	150 00	
28	P. Chouteau, jr., & Co.	For provisions for Indians	800 00	541 95
28	Joshua W. Baker	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	300 00	
28	Charles H. Whittington	For his services as blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	300 00	
28	Henry Plummer	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	120 00	
28	Harvey Sutherland	For his services as gunsmith, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	300 00	
28	Richard Kerr	For his services as farmer, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	130 00	
28	Ruth Kerr	For her services as matron at farm, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	130 00	
28	Job Smith	For his services as laborer at farm, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	190 00	
28	William Fullerton	For his services as laborer at farm, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	190 00	
28	Alexander Wells	For his services as laborer at farm, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	98 38	
28	Jeremiah Smith	For his services as miller, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	138 00	
28	Richard Kerr	For articles purchased for farm	243 57	2,881 95
				3,693 86

CN.

John Beach, Indian agent, in account with the United States.

Dr.

1840. June 30	To amount received from the estate of Joseph M. Street, late agent	1840. June 30	By disbursements for 2d quarter of 1840	899 86
Sept. 28	To amount received of J. Fitcher, superintendent	Sept. 30	By disbursements for 3d quarter of 1840	3,483 20
			By balance due the United States	8,011 68
30	To balance due the United States, per contra			6,534 54
				<u>6,534 54</u>
				<u>3,011 68</u>

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

JOHN BEACH, *United States Indian Agent.*

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *September 30, 1840.*

No. 15.

Abstract of disbursements made by Joseph V. Hamilton, Indian agent for the Council Bluffs agency, in the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Oct. 30	Francis Ladish	For his services as blacksmith, 3d quarter 1839	\$125 00	\$120 00
30	Moses Merrill	For his services as teacher, 3d quarter 1839	60 00	
30	Benjamin Gilmore	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1839	150 00	
Nov. 30	J. L. Dougherty	For his services as farmer, 2d quarter 1839	150 00	
30	J. L. Dougherty	For his services as farmer, 3d quarter 1839	150 00	
Dec. 3	James Case	For his services as farmer, 3d quarter 1839	150 00	
Oct. 30	Ray Harvey	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1839	75 00	625 00
30	Louis Lachafelle	For his services as interpreter, 3d quarter 1839	7 50	60 00
Nov. 30	Joseph Ladish	For his services as interpreter	100 00	
Dec. 30	M. W. Thompson	For wood for agency	3 00	
30	C. Tillman	For postages for agency	625 00	
31	J. V. Hamilton, agent	For his salary for the last five months		
1840.				
Jan. 1	John Deroin	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	60 00	810 50
1	Francis Ladish	For his services as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	120 00	
12	John McKinny	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 3d quarter 1839	60 00	
1	Peter Harnois	For his services as blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	120 00	0 00
1	Ray Harvey	For his services as assistant blacksmith, 4th quarter 1839	60 00	
1	Louis Lachafelle	For his services as interpreter, 4th quarter 1839	75 00	180 00
22	John Dougherty, late agent	For his services for the month of July, 1839	125 00	
20	Moses Merrill	For his services as teacher, 4th quarter 1839	125 00	200 00
20	James Case	For his services as farmer, 4th quarter 1839	150 00	
21	J. Gilmore	For his services as blacksmith, 3d and 4th quarters 1839	240 00	
				515 00
				2,780 50

Dr.

Joseph V. Hamilton, Indian agent, in account with the United States.

Cr.

1839. Sept. 30 November	To balance on last settlement To amount received of J. Pitcher, superintendent	\$504 98 3,130 00	1839. Dec. 31 1840. Mar. 31	By disbursements in 4th quarter 1839 By disbursements in 1st quarter 1840 By balance due United States	\$1,685 50 1,135 00 873 78
	To balance due the United States, per contra	3,634 98 873 78			3,634 98

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; and that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all public money received by me, not heretofore accounted for.

JOS. V. HAMILTON, *Indian agent.*

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY, *December 31, 1839.*

No. 16.—Abstract of disbursements made by Richard W. Cummins, agent for the Fort Leavenworth agency, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	William F. Newton	For his services as blacksmith	\$240 00	
31	Joseph Bezoin	For his services as blacksmith	3 87	
31	John Pemeco	For his services as blacksmith	18 68	\$262 55
31	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount returned him, by instructions of department	-	200 00
31	John Vanhorn	For his services as blacksmith	-	
31	Charles Fish	For his services as blacksmith	96 00	
31	James Hays	For his services as farmer	120 00	
31	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For his services as blacksmith	300 00	
31	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount returned him, by instructions of department	300 00	
31	Robert Dunlap	For his services as blacksmith	240 00	816 00
31	Wilson Rogers	For his services as blacksmith	120 00	
31	James M. Simpson	For his services as blacksmith	240 00	
31	Benjamin Rogers	For his services as blacksmith	120 00	
31	Richard W. Cummins, agent	For his salary as agent	750 00	
31	Henry Tiblow	For his salary as interpreter	150 00	
31	Clement Lessert	For his salary as interpreter	150 00	
31	Wm. M. Chick, postmaster	For postages	12 60	
1840.				1,083 60
Feb. 20	Captain Nahktoomin	For life annuity as provided by treaty of 1833	100 00	
20	Seckindashin	For life annuity as provided by treaty of 1833	100 00	
20	Sankocksí	For life annuity as provided by treaty of 1833	100 00	
20	Captain Swanac	For life annuity as provided by treaty of 1833	100 00	
March 10	Captain Ketchum	For life annuity as provided by treaty of 1833	100 00	
June 19	Shawnee chiefs	For annuity for expenses of removal	-	500 00
May 16	Lewis Jones	For transportation agricultural implements	-	500 00
April 20	Simpson & Hunter	For agricultural implements	140 00	80 00
20	James M. Simpson	For oxen	65 00	
26	William Johnson	For oxen	50 00	
				255 00
				4,386 15

Abstract of disbursements made by John T. Cochrane, agent for the transportation of Indian goods from New York to Detroit, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
June 9	Snydam & Jackson - -	For expenses of insurance on Indian goods from New York to Detroit -	\$101 25	
10	Gilllett & Desmoyer - -	For expenses of transportation of Indian goods from New York to Detroit -	386 66	
13	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	For this amount turned over to him, for expenses of transportation from Detroit to Lapointe -	400 00	
30	John T. Cochrane, agent - -	For expenses from New York to Detroit, and back to Washington -	173 00	\$1,060 91
				1,060 91

Dr. *The United States in account with John T. Cochrane, agent.* Cr.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
June 30	To amount of disbursements on account of the transportation of Indian goods, as per abstract -		\$1,060 91	\$1,200 00
	To balance due the United States -		139 00	1,200 00
				1,200 00
				139 00

Abstract of disbursements made by Major Isaac Clark, quartermaster and emigrating agent at New Orleans, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 2	Schooner Victoria	Transportation of Seminoles from St. Augustine	\$600 00	
3	Steamboat Cherokee	Transportation of Seminoles and supplies	40 00	
6	Lieut. B. Board, agent	Advanced for transportation of Indians	100 00	
10	William Leamy	For beef for Seminoles	9 50	
10	J. G. Rowland	For bread for Seminoles	13 06	
20	C. Gum	For corn for Seminoles	4 20	
23	E. Villavaro	For wood for Seminoles	15 00	
27	Steamboat Cherokee	For transportation of Seminoles	654 00	\$1,435 75
1840.				
Feb. 1	William Leamy	For beef for Seminoles	9 00	
March 4	Steamboat Cinderella	For transportation of Seminoles	91 00	100 00
				1,536 75

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Dr. The United States in account with Major Isaac Clark, quartermaster and emigrating agent.

Cr.

Date.	To amount disbursed, as per abstract	1839.	By cash received of Captain P. Morrison	\$20,000 00
March 4	To amount disbursed during last year	May 31		
July 10	To amount paid over to Captain O. Cross			
				20,000 00

I certify, that the above account current exhibits a true statement of all the moneys that have come into my hands during the year ending 30th September, 1840; and that the disbursements have been faithfully made.

I. CLARK, Quartermaster and Emigrating Agent.

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Abstract of disbursements made by Nathaniel West, commissioner under the treaty with the Miami Indians of 6th November, 1838, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839. Dec. 31	Nathaniel West, commissioner	For his services as commissioner from 12th June to 10th December, 1839	\$1,494 00	
1840. June 7	Nathaniel West, commissioner	For his travelling expenses, postages, and advertising	167 50	
	Nathaniel West, commissioner	For his services as commissioner from 27th February to 23d April, 1840, and re-hearing and reporting Kinner's case	464 00	
	John Livingston	For advertising register of claim, printing, &c.	58 50	
				\$2,108 00

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Dr. The United States in account with Nathaniel West, commissioner, &c. Cr.

1840. June 7	To this amount due, as per abstract	1839. Oct. 3	By requisition No. 1947	\$920 00
		1840. Aug. 6	By requisition No. 3140	1,140 50
		Sept. 1	By requisition No. 3378	43 25
		3	By requisition No. 3385	5 25
				2,108 00
				\$2,108 00

I certify, on honor, the above to be correct.

Nathaniel West, June 7, 1840.

NATHANIEL WEST.

Abstract of disbursements made by Nicholas Boivin, agent for an exploring expedition for the benefit of the Winnebagoes, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Oct. 19	A. J. Miller	For passage to rapids	\$30 00	
21	Russell & Reeves	For publishing proposals	8 00	
23	C. Laubach	For 34 days board and fire	9 16	
Nov. 2	Steamboat Malia	For passages from St. Louis to Westport landing	30 00	
9	Daniel Voachum	For expenses at Westport	10 25	
12	A. G. Wilson	For blank-books, &c.	7 94	
25	William Hamilton	For expenses at Great Nemahaw	18 25	
30	C. & F. Choctau	For blankets, &c.	9 00	
30	Black Elk	For horse hire	14 75	
30	G. W. Tate, auctioneer	For expenses on sale of property at auction	1 25	
Dec. 2	William M. Chick	For merchandise for the expedition	235 23	
2	Tom Captain	For use of horse 23 days	16 50	
2	Benjamin Lagoterie	For services as guide	23 00	
12	Richard Brooks	For services as hand one month	33 33	
14	William S. Denny	For commissions on sale of property	5 63	
1840.				
Jan. 11	N. Boivin, agent	For his expenses, as exploring agent, from May 9 to December 11, 1839	118 75	
11	N. Boivin, agent	For his services as exploring agent.	1,130 00	\$1,089 34

N. BOILVIN, Exploring Agent.

[illegible]

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct, and that all the expenditures therein noted were necessary in executing the duties assigned to me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as exploring agent for the Winnebago Indians.

N. BOILVIN, Exploring Agent.

Abstract of disbursements made by Lieutenant B. Board, 3d artillery, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Oct. 23	Steamboat Cherokee -	For subsistence of Indians -	\$12 64	
Nov. 28	H. Van Antwerp, M. D. -	For medicines and attendance -	15 00	
Dec. 28	Solomon Sallers -	For four days' board -	4 00	
Dec. 27	J. H. Marks -	For boarding and lodging -	13 75	
				\$45 39

D_A. *The United States in account current with Lieutenant B. Board, 3d artillery.* **C_R.**

1839.		1839.		
Dec. 27	To amount of disbursements, as per abstract -	Dec. 7	By cash received of Major Isaac Clark, quartermaster and emigrating agent -	\$100 00
	Balance due the United States -			
			Balance due the United States, per contra -	100 00
				54 61

I certify that the above account of moneys received and expended by me, in the period above stated, is just and correct.

B. BOARD, *Lieut. 3d Artillery.*

No. 22.

Abstract of disbursements made by Anthony L. Davis, sub-agent for the Osage River sub-agency, in the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	Robert Wilson	For his services as blacksmith	\$240 00	\$1,060 00
31	Jesse King	For his services as blacksmith	240 00	
31	Andrew Fuller	For his services as assistant blacksmith	120 00	
15	John C. McCoy	For sail, under treaty stipulations	460 00	
31	Anthony L. Davis, sub-agent	For his salary for the 4th quarter of 1839	375 00	906 49
31	Luther Rice	For his salary as interpreter for the 4th quarter of 1839	150 00	
18	John Harris	For carrying mail from agency to Westport	28 00	
23	William M. Chick, postmaster	For postages	8 74	
25	Baptiste Peoria	For provisions	22 75	
30	Robert Polke & Co.	For provisions	18 00	
30	Andrew H. Stinson	For horse hire	4 00	
30	Pottawatomies	For remuneration for annuity goods damaged	300 00	
1840.				
March 31	Anthony L. Davis, sub-agent	For expenses incurred in procuring the annuities for the Fort Leavenworth and Osage River sub-agencies	124 50	329 25
June 30	William A. Sumnerwell	For labor for Pottawatomies	59 95	
30	John Shaw	For labor for Pottawatomies	120 90	
30	Lewis M. Neff	For labor for Pottawatomies	120 00	
30	Baptiste Peoria	For provisions	36 25	50 00
30	William A. Pelott	For provisions	13 75	
30	Ewing, Clymer, & Co.	For iron, steel, and tobacco	421 75	400 00
1	J. W. Barrow	For subsistence and transportation of Indians	96 75	
30	William Gieghorn	For provisions for Indians	448 50	3,318 74

1839.	Dr.	1840.	Cr.	
October 1	To balance due the United States -		By disbursements, as per abstract -	\$3,318 74
December 6	To amount received of J. Flicher, superintendent -	\$1,534 66	By balance due the United States -	487 17
1840.		1,726 00		
February 18	To requisition on the Treasury -	124 50		
August 4	To amount received for J. Barrow -	421 75		
Sept. 30	To balance due the United States, per contra -	3,805 91		3,805 91
		487 17		

I certify, on honor, that the above account current is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

ANTHONY L. DAVIS, Indian Sub-agent.

No. 23.

Abstract of disbursements made by Congrave Jackson, sub-agent for the Osages, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
April 15	Osage Indians	For annuity for 1839	-	\$12,000 00
15	Osage Indians	For annuity reimbursed	-	3,000 00
15	Clermont band of Osages	For annuity reimbursed	-	3,000 00
15	Joseph Doney	For his services as interpreter, 1st and 2d quarters, 1840	\$150 00	
15	Henry Clemmens	For provisions at payment of annuities	150 00	
1839.				
Oct. 16	J. C. Dinwitties & Co.	For stationary for use of office	59 59	359 59
				18,359 59

Dr.

Congrave Jackson, sub-agent, in account with the United States.

Cr.

1840.	1840.	1840.	
January 29	To amount received of W. Armstrong, superintendant	June 30	By amount of disbursements, per abstract
June 2	To amount received of W. Armstrong, superintendant	June 30	By balance due the United States

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me.

CONGRAVE JACKSON, *Osage Sub-Agent.*OSAGE SUB-AGENT, *June 30, 1840.*

Abstract of disbursements made by Joshua Pilcher, superintendent of Indian affairs for the superintendency of St. Louis, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Oct. 2	S. S. Phelps -	Transportation of iron and steel -	\$92 03	
2	S. S. Phelps -	Transportation of annuities, provisions, and presents -	339 41	
2	S. S. Phelps -	Transportation of salt, sugar, coffee, axes, &c. -	30 59	
3	Steamboat Quincy -	Passage of four Sac boys from Choclaw Academy -	28 00	
4	Lucas Rusk -	Fuel for superintendent's office -	2 00	
7	William H. Cox -	Passage of two sick Delaware Indians from Lexington to St. Louis -	10 00	
16	Steamboat Malta -	Transportation of specie and passage of agent -	23 60	
17	Mark Wilson -	Storage, cooperage, and drayage of Indian goods -	59 00	
17	Laurant Provansall -	Boarding 2 sick Delaware Indians -	25 00	
23	Laurant Provansall -	Boarding 2 sick Iroquois Indians -	27 50	
23	F. Provanchere -	Clerk to superintendent, 20th to 24th October, 1839 -	9 00	
24	Wm. C. Anderson -	Coal -	37 61	
26	Steamboat Pizarro -	Transportation of specie and passage of agent -	107 25	
28	J. T. Cleaveland -	Transportation of Indian goods for Pottawatomies -	633 62	
28	A. J. Miller -	Transportation of axes from Prairie du Chien to St. Louis -	26 36	
29	F. Provanchere -	Clerk to superintendent, 27th, 28th, and 29th October, 1839 -	6 00	
30	James Yates -	Wood for superintendent's office -	2 50	
31	Pratte, Chouteau, & Co. -	Transportation of Indian goods for Sac and Fox Indians -	63 36	
31	Pratte, Chouteau, & Co. -	Transportation of Indian goods for the Sioux of Mississippi -	80 27	
31	St. Louis post office -	For postages for the month of October, 1839 -	73 93	
31	Pratte, Chouteau, & Co. -	Transportation of Indian goods for the Iowa Indians -	69 33	
31	Charles P. Billon -	For one box candles for superintendent's office -	18 00	
1	Wm. Clark's executor -	For salary of Gen. Wm. Clark to September 1, 1838 -	254 10	
1	G. R. H. Clark -	For rent of superintendent's office to September 30, 1839 -	50 00	
1	G. R. H. Clark -	For rent of superintendent's office, from July 1 to December 31, 1838, and hire of laborer in office to make fires, &c. -	330 00	
11	Jos. Throckmorton -	Passage and attendance of 2 sick Iroquois Indians -	40 00	
14	Urban E. Fort -	Printing and advertising -	6 25	
14	B. L. Turnbull's estate -	For stationary -	19 38	
11	Turnbull & Thurston -	For stationary -	4 00	
Nov.				

No. 24—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Nov. 14	J. C. Dinnies & Co.	For stationary	\$31 06	
15	Benjamin Hayes	For printing	4 50	
16	Hiram Rich	For transportation of Indian goods	111 06	
16	Charles Keemle	For printing and stationary	29 25	
20	Joseph H. Kilbuck	For expenses of self and companion from St. Louis to Westport	10 00	
Dec. 1	Jonathan L. Bean	For services as special agent and travelling expenses	409 37	
13	Finney, Lee, & Co.	For provisions for Indians	30 15	
14	Chambers & Knapp	For advertising proposals	1 50	
16	J. C. Atkinson	For coal-hods and fenders for superintendent's office	5 25	
18	P. Chouteau, jr. & Co.	For transportation of iron and steel	145 99	
18	P. Chouteau, jr. & Co.	For transportation of ploughs, carts, wagons, &c.	174 00	
18	P. Chouteau, jr. & Co.	For presents to Indians	170 50	
20	Chambers & Knapp	For advertising proposals	4 50	
20	Churchill & Stewart	For advertising proposals	4 50	
20	William Gilpin	For advertising proposals	6 00	
20	Levi Wetmore	For advertising proposals	3 00	
31	Edward Brooks	For services of porter and interpreter	50 00	
31	Wm. N. Fulkerson	For services as clerk to superintendent from 1st October	250 00	
31	Joshua Picheur, superintendent	For services as superintendent, 4th quarter 1839	375 00	
31	St. Louis post office	For postages for November and December, 1839	28 56	
31	G. R. H. Clark	For rent of office, 4th quarter 1839	90 00	
Oct. 13	John McCoy	For provisions for Indians	1,317 18	\$4,501 67
14	Samuel Irvin	For services as issuing agent, from 1st April to 30th June, 1839	273 00	
21	Hiram Rich	For provisions for emigrant Pottawatomes	4,381 50	
21	Hiram Rich	For provisions for emigrant Ottawas	423 75	
21	Hiram Rich	For provisions for indigent Pottawatomes	1,103 72	
21	Hiram Rich	For provisions for emigrant Pottawatomes	2,608 55	
18	Hiram Rich	For provisions for indigent Pottawatomes	2,198 56	
18	Hiram Rich	For provisions for emigrant Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomes	1,209 50	
18	Lych & Trask	For funeral expenses of a Stockbridge Indian	3 00	
18	Edward Brooks	For medicines for a Stockbridge Indian	4 00	
18	Lych & Trask	For funeral expenses of an Indian from Michigan	13 00	
19	Peter Maffott	For funeral expenses of a Stockbridge Indian	3 00	
19	John Flemming	For hauling 21 loads of Indian goods	5 25	

Dec.	27	Dr. C. T. W. Wells	For medical attendance of sick Indians	-	-	335 53
	28	Jonathan H. Stinson	For provisions for sick and lame Indians	-	-	970 00
	28	Andrew H. Stinson	For services as issuing agent for Pottawatomies	-	-	28 00
	28	John B. Tabean	For boarding Indians	-	-	266 75
	12	Hiram Rich	For provisions for Pottawatomies	-	-	598 50
	12	Hiram Rich	For provisions for Ottawas	-	-	3,524 25
	12	Hiram Rich	For provisions for Pottawatomies	-	-	2,152 00
	13	John F. A. Sandford	For transportation and subsistence of Stockbridge and Munsee Indians from St. Louis to Westport	-	-	480 00
Oct.	2	John V. Ingersoll, secretary	For services as secretary to Winnebago commissioner to this day	-	-	100 00
	2	H. L. Dousman	For drayage and storage of specie, rent of rooms, labor, &c.	-	-	504 50
	12	John Haverty	For services as special agent for payment Winnebago half-breeds	-	-	60 00
	28	John V. Ingersoll, secretary	For services as secretary	-	-	150 00
	30	John V. Ingersoll, secretary	For traveling expenses as secretary to commissioner	-	-	90,200 00
	30	Half-breed Winnebagoes	In pursuance of 4th article of the treaty of 1st November, 1837	-	-	584 73
	21	N. Boilvin, agent	Advanced for exploring expedition, benefit of Winnebagoes	-	-	4,000 00
	25	Wau-bun-see	Purchase of five sections of land	-	-	5,825 00
Nov.	29	Iowas	Balance of interest on investment	-	-	50 00
	29	Jeffery Derooin	For life annuity	-	-	60 00
	30	John B. Rubetie	For services as assistant blacksmith	-	-	2,800 00
	30	J. T. V. Thompson	For breaking up and enclosing grounds for Iowas	-	-	1,163 62
	30	W. J. Norris	For live stock for Iowas	-	-	3,500 00
	30	R. B. Mitchell	For erection of houses for Iowas	-	-	600 00
	30	James Duncan	For services as farmer for Iowas	-	-	120 00
	30	H. W. Morgan	For services as blacksmith for Iowas	-	-	345 00
	30	Wm. P. Trippets	For services as miller for Iowas	-	-	100 00
	30	Garnet M. Hensley	For a ferry-boat for Iowas	-	-	2,786 00
	16	Garnet M. Hensley	For erection of mills, &c. for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	1,163 62
	30	William J. Norris	For live stock for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	120 00
	30	Andrew Gilmore	For services as assistant blacksmith for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	2,100 00
	30	R. B. Mitchell	For erection of houses for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	575 00
	30	Benjamin F. Callett	For services as farmer for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	2,800 00
	30	J. T. V. Thompson	For breaking up and enclosing grounds for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	240 00
	30	Stewart M. Reynolds	For services as blacksmith for Sacs and Foxes	-	-	129 00
	13	A. L. Parn & Co.	For provisions for Indians, Council Bluffs sub-agency	-	-	1,200 00
	13	J. V. Hamilton, agent	Advanced for pay of agent and interpreter, Council Bluffs sub-agency	-	-	9,784 63
						1,329 00
						18,751 01
						91,494 50
						4,584 73
						14,563 63

No. 24—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Nov. 13	J. V. Hamilton, agent -	Advanced for pay of blacksmith to Omahas	-	\$360 00
Nov. 13	J. V. Hamilton, agent -	Advanced for pay of blacksmith, farmer, &c. Otoes and Missourias	-	1,210 00
Nov. 13	J. V. Hamilton, agent -	Advanced for pay of blacksmith to Pawnees	-	360 00
Nov. 30	Pierre Borbonier -	For services as interpreter for Sacs and Foxes	\$150 00	
Nov. 30	Jeffery Deroin -	For services as interpreter for Iowas	150 00	
Oct. 12	James McPike -	For oxen, cows, &c. for Sioux	4,370 00	300 00
Oct. 21	Lawrence Taliaferro, agent -	Advanced for treaty stipulations	660 00	
Nov. 25	Oliver Crotte -	For charcoal	60 00	
Nov. 25	Oliver Crotte -	For services as armorer for Sioux	150 00	
Nov. 25	John Emerson, M. D. -	For services as physician for Sioux	60 00	
Nov. 25	Oliver Ruscio -	For services as blacksmith for Sioux	150 00	
Nov. 25	Joseph Reasch -	For services as assistant blacksmith for Sioux	60 00	
Nov. 25	Louis Martin -	For services as farmer for Sioux	150 00	
Nov. 25	Oliver Ruscio -	For coal	80 00	
Nov. 25	Peter Quin -	For services as farmer for Sioux	150 00	
Nov. 25	Anonio Papin -	For services as blacksmith for Sioux	150 00	
Nov. 25	Oliver Faribault -	For services as farmer for Sioux	150 00	
Nov. 25	W. M. Manning -	For services as assistant blacksmith for Sioux	80 00	
Nov. 25	Joseph Godfrey -	For services as assistant blacksmith for Sioux	60 00	6,330 00
Oct. 23	Satterlee Clark, jr. -	For services surveying lands, &c. -	50 00	
Oct. 24	George Beatty -	For expenses of bearing despatches	12 00	
Nov. 18	Simpson & Hunter -	For agricultural implements	250 00	68 00
Nov. 26	P. J. Verhagen -	For services as teacher	250 00	
Oct. 29	John B. Gray, M. D. -	For vaccination of Indians	534 00	500 00
Dec. 5	J. R. De Prefontaine, M. D. -	For vaccination of Indians	210 00	
Nov. 29	Wm. M. Hunter, commissioner -	Advanced for expenses holding treaty with Shawnees and Delawares	300 00	774 00
Nov. 18	R. W. Cummins, agent -	Advanced for life annuity to Delawares	500 00	
Dec. 5	R. W. Cummins, agent -	Advanced for pay of blacksmiths to Delawares	360 00	1,160 00

No. 24—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount	Aggregate.
1840.				
Feb. 15	J. B. Hill	For transportation of axes	\$15 68	
March 2	Wilson P. Hunt	For postages	45 23	
March 2	Wm. C. Anderson	For coal for superintendent's office	4 80	
15	W. N. Fulkerson	For services as clerk in superintendent's office	208 00	
31	Joshua Pilcher	For salary as superintendent, 1st quarter of 1840	375 00	\$653 70
April 29	John C. McCoy	For subsistence of indigent Indians	2 263 50	
29	Hiram Rich	For subsistence of indigent Indians	2,400 77	
29	Hiram Rich	For subsistence of indigent Indians	2,077 89	
29	John C. McCoy	For subsistence of indigent Indians	991 64	
29	John C. McCoy	For subsistence of indigent Indians	575 63	
		For subsistence of indigent Indians	700 44	
May 5	John C. McCoy	Advanced for expenses of his superintendency	-	9,009 86
April 1	Henry Dodge, superintendent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency	-	150 00
May 18	David Lowry, sub-agent	Advanced for contingency of Winnebago mixed-blood commission	-	30 87
18	David Lowry, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations	274 31	62 25
April 1	P. Chouteau, jr., agent American Fur Company	For provisions furnished emigrating agent for Winnebagoes	131 38	
May 14	Amos J. Bruce, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations	-	405 69
14	Amos J. Bruce, sub-agent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency	402 94	4,130 00
June 30	Amos J. Bruce, sub-agent	For salary as sub-agent, 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	750 00	
April 29	John Ganit	For his services as exploring agent to Winnebagoes	-	1,152 94
May 16	R. W. Cummins, sub-agent	Advanced for treaty stipulations	-	78 00
April 27	William C. Anderson	For coal for superintendent's office	4 35	500 00
29	Benjamin Holt	For provisions for Indians	150 00	
30	S. W. Meech	For stationary for superintendent's office	19 50	
30	Edward Brooks	For his services as messenger	37 50	
May 5	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For expenses incurred in investigation of the contract of Glasgow & Harrison	278 63	
9	Charles Keehmle	For printing blanks	21 00	
11	John J. Young	For rent of cellar for coal	36 00	

No. 24—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
Aug. 24	James McCord	For transportation of an Indian	\$10 00	
Sept. 4	Henry Shurlds, Esq.	For specie boxes for Indian department	167 00	
11	Thomas H. Griffith	For detention and services transporting Indian goods	100 00	
11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For packages furnished for Indian department	115 25	
11	William P. German	For transporting Indian goods	4,198 79	
11	William P. German	For transporting Indian goods	60 55	
11	Thomas H. Griffith	For transporting Indian goods	1,632 11	
11	William P. German	For transporting Indian goods	239 77	
11	M. S. Cerre	For presents for Wyandot Indians	1,344 30	
11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For presents for sundry Indians	140 00	
22	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For detention and services transporting Indian goods	111 25	
22	William P. German	For transporting Indian goods	300 00	
23	Benjamin P. Clifford	For services as porter and messenger	1,634 25	
29	Charles Thomas	For his salary as superintendent of Indian affairs	43 75	
30	Joshua Pilcher	For his salary as clerk in office of superintendent of Indian affairs	375 00	
30	John Haverly	For rent of office-rooms for superintendent of Indian affairs	650 00	
30	M. Lewis Clark	For postages on public letters	90 00	
30	Thomas Watson, postmaster		35 85	\$19,079 48
May 1	Zepher Renconter	For interpreter for Yancion Sioux	150 00	
31	Zepher Renconter	For interpreter for Yancion Sioux	150 00	
July 30	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For provisions for Yancion Sioux	620 00	
30	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For presents for Yancion Sioux	502 60	
May 1	Antoine Chenic	For blacksmith for Yancion Sioux	240 00	
1	James Hayes	For assistant blacksmith for Yancion Sioux	120 00	
July 31	Antoine Chenic	For blacksmith for Yancion Sioux	240 00	
31	James Hayes	For assistant blacksmith for Yancion Sioux	120 00	
Sept. 11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For agricultural implements for Yancion Sioux	400 00	
11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For annuity goods for Yancion Sioux	2,900 00	
July 31	William Alley	For provisions for Lowas, Sacs, and Foxes of Missouri	50 00	
Sept. 11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For annuity-goods for Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	4,000 00	
11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For iron and steel for Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	219 30	
11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For salt for Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	250 00	
11	P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co.	For annuity-goods for Sioux of St. Peter's	8,650 00	

No. 25.

Abstract of disbursements made by D. Lowry, Indian sub-agent for the Prairie du Chien Sub-agency, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	David Lowry, sub-agent	For his salary as sub-agent for the 4th quarter of 1839	\$187 50	
31	American Fur Company	For articles furnished for payment of annuities	28 62	
31	American Fur Company	For articles furnished for sub-agent's office	14 13	
31	H. L. Dousman	For presents for Indians	16 76	
20	H. L. Dousman	For transporting goods and provisions to Painted Rock	192 37	
31	J. H. Lockwood	For plank for shelter for goods at Painted Rock	105 00	
31	Marsh & Bugbee	For articles furnished sub-agency	1 57	
31	Moore & Sheet	For corn for Indians	107 25	
31	George Boyd	For his salary as issuing commissary	105 00	
31	C. Strain	For his services as express to Mineral Point	14 13	
31	Stephen Tainter	For transportation of goods to Painted Rock	57 50	
31	Lewis A. Lowry	For his salary as interpreter	75 00	
31	William Cripps	For repairing sub-agency house	5 00	
31	Major Thomas A. B. Boyd	For provisions, ferriages, &c.	12 12	\$921 95
Oct. 7	Winnebago Indians	For annuity money for 1839	30 944 21	
7	Winnebago Indians	For annuity goods for 1839	13,751 43	
7	Winnebago Indians	For annuity provisions for 1839	6,000 00	
Dec. 31	H. Snyder	For services as blacksmith for 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	240 00	
31	F. Dechokette	For services as blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	120 00	
31	Jacob Raynerson	For services as blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	120 00	
31	Francis Gagner	For services as assistant blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	John Francis	For services as assistant blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Joshua Worrell	For services as assistant blacksmith for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Lyman Foot	For services as physician for 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	100 00	
31	A. W. Elwes	For services as physician for 3d and 3d quarters of 1839	100 00	
31	A. W. Elwes	For services as physician, per treaty of 1st November, 1837, for 1839	600 00	
31	Thomas C. Linton	For his services as farmer for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Thomas Billips	For his services as farmer for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Joseph Higgins	For his services as farmer for 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	120 00	
31	John Linton	For his services as farmer for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	
31	Charles S. Adams	For his services as farmer for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	

31	A. J. Thomas	For his services as farmer for 4th quarter of 1839	90 00
31	H. F. Delany	For his services as farmer from 28th July to 31st December, 1839	102 00
31	John Morrison	For one axe	9 50
31	Jacob Lemons	For his services as farmer for 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	120 00
31	Samuel C. Thomas	For his travelling expenses hunting oxen	26 87
31	John Linton	For articles for farm	1 38
31	American Fur Company	For articles for farm	78 68
31	J. H. Lockwood	For articles for school, and repairs	155 90
31	J. H. Lockwood	For provisions	10 00
31	H. Kesler	For pork	60 00
30	Abner McDowell	For his services as superintendent of school and farm	125 00
31	Tilleshore Giron	For her services as teacher for 4th quarter of 1839	120 00
31	Nancy McDowell	For his services as teacher for 4th quarter of 1839	120 00
31	Minerva Brownson	For his services as interpreter for 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	250 00
31	Sylvanus Lowry	For articles for school	17 30
31	Samuel Gilbert	For instructing Indian children at Prairie du Chien	8 00
31	Isaac Heaton	For his services as teacher for 4th quarter of 1839	120 00
31	Joseph T. Miles	For her services as teacher for 4th quarter of 1839	60 00
31	Evelina Miles	For his services as baker for 4th quarter of 1839	45 00
31	Jacob Lemons	For her services as keeper of boarding-house for pupils	95 03
31	Ann Lemons	For articles furnished for school	48 68
31	American Fur Company	For provisions for school	250 00
31	E. Tainter	For provisions for school	9 63
31	E. W. Pelton	For articles for school	17,000 00
31	Marsh & Bugbee	For annuity of Portage Winnebago Indians	600 00
31	Winnebago Indians	For annuity under 4th article of treaty of July, 1830	
31	Wabash Sioux		
Oct. 1840.			79,136 60
March 31	Antoine Grignon	For hauling goods for Indians	2 50
31	American Fur Company	For presents for Indians	263 24
31	H. Gillett	For provisions for Indians	545 34
March 31	R. Ray	For provisions for Indians	37 50
31	H. Francis	For provisions for Indians	89 37
31	James Bass	For provisions for Indians	203 10
31	John Robertson	For provisions for Indians	6 00
31	E. Tainter	For provisions for Indians	300 31
31	E. Tainter	For provisions for Indians	12 00
31	Thomas Stewart	For provisions for Indians	93 75
31	Thomas Stewart	For his services as agriculturist	280 00
31	A. J. Thomas		18 10
31	John L. Lockwood	For provisions for Indians	10 13
Jan.			
March 31			285 74

No. 25—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840				
March 31	American Fur Company	For provisions for Indians	\$11 38	
31	Marsh & Co.	For provisions for Indians	5 50	
31	J. H. Lockwood	For provisions for Indians	4 49	
31	W. H. C. Folsom	For hauling for farm	50	
31	J. H. Lockwood	For articles furnished for school	27 75	
31	E. W. Peltron & Co.	For articles furnished for school	72 19	
31	J. Lemons	For articles furnished for school	7 50	
31	Marsh & Co.	For articles furnished for school	10 61	\$1,735 52
June				
30	S. L. Tainter	For hauling provisions, goods, &c.	49 51	
30	J. H. Lockwood	For files for smiths' shops	1 50	
30	L. R. Marsh	For files for smiths' shops	9 63	
30	E. W. Peltron	For files for smiths' shops	75	
30	American Fur Company	For files, &c. for smiths' shops	20 88	
30	Oliver Gilbert	For his services as express to Mineral Point	16 00	
30	Thomas P. Street	For postages on public letters	12 50	
May 3	H. F. Lander	For boating plank to Painted Rock	19 00	
30	S. Henry	For guarding provisions at Painted Rock	31 50	
June 30	Edward Gill	For guarding provisions at Painted Rock	39 00	
24	Henry Baker	For guarding provisions at Painted Rock	33 00	
23	Albert Baker	For guarding provisions at Painted Rock	23 00	
30	P. Goulat	For guarding provisions at Painted Rock	13 50	
30	N. Boivin	For travelling expenses collecting Indians	44 75	
30	Winnebago Indians	For annuity in goods for 1839, per treaty of 1st November, 1837	6,304 36	313 52
30	Winnebago Indians	For provisions for 1839, per treaty of 1st November, 1837	4,000 00	
30	Winnebago Indians	For provisions for 1840, per treaty of 1st November, 1837	10,000 00	
30	J. H. Lockwood	For articles furnished Winnebago farm	31 13	
30	John Campbell	For his services as farmer on Winnebago farm	36 00	
30	E. W. Peltron	For articles for school	11 64	
30	L. R. Marsh	For articles for school	19 19	
30	American Fur Company	For articles for school	2 00	
30	J. L. Lockwood	For articles for school	64 13	
May 31	J. T. Mills	For his services as teacher	200 00	

June 30	J. H. Lockwood	For seed for farm	11 97	
May 31	Amner McDowell	For his services as superintendent of farm and school	208 33	
June 30	Evelina Mills	For her services as teacher	200 00	
June 30	H. Powers	For articles furnished for school	28 00	
June 30	Isaac Henton	For instruction for children at Prairie du Chien	10 00	
June 30	J. H. Lockwood	For articles furnished for school	3 32	
June 30	Joseph Bass	For articles furnished for school	1 25	
May 30	R. Ray	For articles furnished for school	30 93	
May 31	John Handy	For his services as farmer	8 50	
June 30	S. L. Tanager	For hauling, &c. for school	5 25	
June 30	L. R. Marsh	For articles furnished for farm	1 88	
June 30	American Fur Company	For articles furnished for farm	8 88	
June 30	E. W. Petron	For his services as teacher	5 60	
May 31	N. S. McDowell		200 00	21,391 66
July 14	George Beatty	For his services as conductor of transportation	334 22	
Sept. 30	Wm. L. Tippets	For expenses incurred as conductor of transportation	32 62	
Sept. 30	Wm. L. Tippets	For his services as conductor of transportation	449 40	
Sept. 30	D. G. Fenton	For his services as enrolling agent	248 20	
Sept. 30	P. Manegre	For his services as interpreter	5 00	
Sept. 30	P. Manegre	For his services as interpreter	187 20	
Sept. 30	P. Manegre	For expenses bearing an express	10 00	
Sept. 30	M. St. Cyr	For services as interpreter	27 50	
Sept. 30	A. Grignon	For services as interpreter	110 00	
Sept. 30	C. Schopier	For building a shelter	16 00	
Sept. 30	D. O'Connor	For use of a horse 28 days	28 00	
Sept. 30	T. Pansh	For bearing an express	2 00	
June 30	Nau-sau-ney-hee	For collecting Indians 2 days	4 00	
Sept. 30	H. L. Dousman	For services as guide, bearing express, &c.	80 75	
April 14	John Laronde	For services collecting Indians	5 00	
Sept. 30	Wank-chey-hee soock	For services collecting Indians	5 00	
Sept. 30	J. Rend	For services as guide	68 00	
July 14	J. H. Lockwood	For articles furnished	67 00	
Sept. 30	H. Jones	For transportation of tools, &c.	3 00	
Sept. 30	L. R. Marsh	For services of interpreter	34 50	
Sept. 30	B. Blazedell	For ferrages	6 00	
Sept. 30	William Gorman	For transportation of tools, &c.	86 70	
May 30	L. R. Marsh	For articles furnished	7 38	
Sept. 30	Luke Lapoint	For bearing an express	16 00	
Sept. 30	Antoine Grignon	For bearing an express	16 00	
Sept. 30	John Thomas	For his services as conductor	330 00	

No. 25—Continued.

Dr.

The United States in account with David Lowry, sub-agent.

Cr.

1839. Dec. 31	By disbursements in the 4th quarter of 1839	1839. Sept. 30	By balance from last account	\$50,561 68
1840. March 31	By disbursements in the 4th quarter of 1839	Oct. 28	By a draft on the Missouri Bank	1,000 00
June 30	By disbursements in the 1st quarter of 1840	Dec. 17	By a draft on the receiver at Galena	200 00
Sept. 30	By disbursements in the 2d quarter of 1840	1840. April 1	By cash received of Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	11,024 37
	By disbursements in the 3d quarter of 1840	May 18	By goods and provisions	30,065 75
	By balance on hand due the United States	June 3	By cash received of J. Pilcher, superintendent, for iron and steel	274 31
		Aug. 19	By cash received of J. Pilcher, superintendent, By annuities of Winnebagoes, in goods, for 1840, received of J. Pilcher, superintendent	10,093 18
			By cash received of Joshua Pilcher, superintendent, ent, on account of removal and subsistence of Indians	20,000 00
		Sept. 30	By balance due United States, per contra	7,000 00
				130,209 31
				31,944 75

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed; and that the accounts given embrace all public moneys received by me, not otherwise accounted for.

D. LOWRY, *U. S. Indian Sub-agent.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

Abstract of disbursements made by Henry Dodge, Governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, Wisconsin Territory, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.		Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.					
Jan. 1	William Henry, P. M.	-	-	\$63 93	
1	M. V. B. Burris	-	-	94 00	
1	George Beatty	-	-	11 38	\$69 31
April 2	William Henry, P. M.	-	-	35 71	
2	George Beatty	-	-	28 50	64 21
July 6	William Henry, P. M.	-	-	16 56	
6	M. V. B. Burris	-	-	49 00	64 56
Sept. 30	M. V. B. Burris	-	-	24 00	
30	Philip W. Thomas	-	-	5 00	
30	William Henry, P. M.	-	-	49 26	78 86
					306 33

Abstract of disbursements made by Governor Robert Lucas, superintendent of Indian affairs for Iowa Territory, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	Jesse Williams	For his services as messenger for the year 1839	\$365 00	
31	Samuel J. Parker	For provisions and presents for the Indians	200 00	
31	Samuel J. Parker	For carrying packages	15 00	
31	E. Lowe postmaster	For postages for the year 1839	40 57	
31	Jesse Williams	For clerical aid during the year 1839	244 43	\$665 00

Dr. *Robert Lucas, Governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, in account with the United States.* Cr.

1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	21
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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, IOWA TERRITORY,
Burlington, January 27, 1841.

ROBERT LUCAS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Abstract of disbursements made by Montfort Stokes, agent for the Cherokee nation, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1940.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Nov. 23	Montfort Stokes, agent	For his salary as agent for the 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	\$750 00	
23	Hercules T. Martin	For his salary as interpreter for the 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	150 00	
26	Cornelius Parris	For his salary as blacksmith for the 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	\$900 00
26	James W. Griffin	For his salary as assistant blacksmith for the 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	120 00	
26	James W. Griffin	For hauling iron and steel	7 00	
29	John Morris	For his salary as blacksmith for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
29	John Morris	For hauling iron and steel	20 00	
29	Philip Ussery	For his salary as assistant blacksmith for 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	120 00	
Dec. 4	As-to-in-lah	For board of Cherokees at Fairfield school	430 00	
15	James A. Hart	For his salary as wheelwright, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
4	Thomas N. Finley	For his salary as wagonmaster, 1st and 2d quarters, 1839	300 00	
30	Allen Thompson	For his salary as blacksmith from February 14 to June 30, 1839	235 00	
30	Jesse T. Griffith	For his salary as assistant blacksmith from February 14 to June 30, 1839	90 00	2,212 00
				3,112 00

Dr.

Montfort Stokes, agent for the Cherokee nation, in account with the United States.

Cr.

1839. Sept. 30 Nov. 22	To balance due the United States - To amount received of W. Armstrong, superintendant -	\$56 94 5,335 00	1840. Sept. 30 Sept. 30	By disbursements, as per abstract - By balance due the United States -	\$3,112 00 9,579 94
1840. Sept. 30	To balance due the United States, per contra	5,391 94 2,279 24			5,391 94

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true.

M. STOKES,
Agent for Cherokee nation.

No. 29.

Abstract of disbursements made by Samuel Milroy, sub-agent for the Miami sub-agency, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of disbursement.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839				
Dec. 24	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	For his salary for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	\$375 00	
24	Peter Andre	For his salary as interpreter for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	150 00	
24	Samuel Milroy	For contingent expenses of the agency	27 37	\$552 37
28	John M. Bowman	For conducting boys from Choctaw Academy	130 25	
Oct. 28	Robert H. Milroy	For transportation of specie	22 50	
29	R. C. Green	For printing and advertising	13 50	
Dec. 26	Albert Draper	For his salary as miller, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	300 00	
26	Joseph Carnot	For his salary as blacksmith, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	240 00	166 25
26	Joachim Fernandez	For his salary as assistant blacksmith, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	120 00	
1840				
March 5	Thomas Robb	For his services in collecting the Indians	62 50	
3	Joseph Barron	For his services as interpreter	62 50	
5	Joseph Frucky	For rations for Indians	81 00	
2	A. Chamberlain	For rations for Indians	15 00	
3	Anthony Martin	For supplies for Indians	11 50	
3	William Polke	For his services as pilot	5 00	
Feb. 29	H. Lasselle, Jr.	For powder and lead for Indians	4 75	
March 3	William Polke	For his services as conductor	180 00	
27	Hamilton & Taber	For provisions for Indians	53 05	
13	N. & A. Bowen	For clothing for Indians	10 00	
26	Samuel Milroy	For provisions for Indians	12 00	
10				
April 28	Banks & Scott	For advertising for agency	1 00	497 30
May 30	H. B. Milroy	For transportation of specie to agency	17 50	
30	H. B. Milroy	For transportation from Indianapolis to agency	26 25	
30	Anthony Mastan	For services to procure boys for Choctaw agency	27 00	
June 25	Samuel Milroy	For travelling expenses, &c. in the 1st quarter of 1840	24 50	
25	Samuel Milroy	For travelling expenses, &c. in the 2d quarter of 1840	38 37	

Abstract of disbursements made by Purdy McElvain, sub-agent for the Wyandot sub-agency, for the year ending September 30, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Dec. 31	Purdy McElvain, agent	For his salary for the 4th quarter of 1839	\$187 50	
31	James Rankins	For his salary as interpreter, for the 4th quarter of 1839	75 00	
31	W. & J. Walker	For stationary	26 50	
31	John Duddleson	For fuel	37 00	
31	William Walker	For postages	5 40	
31	Purdy McElvain, agent	For contingent expenses while absent on Indian business	36 75	
31	Purdy McElvain, agent	For contingent expenses in relation to drafts	5 00	\$373 15
31	Charles Graham	For his salary as blacksmith, for the 4th quarter of 1839	120 00	
31	Abraham Trager	For his salary as assistant blacksmith, for the 4th quarter of 1839	60 00	180 00
1840.				
March 31	Purdy McElvain, agent	For his salary for the 1st quarter of 1840	187 50	
31	James Rankins	For his salary as interpreter, for the 1st quarter of 1840	75 00	
31	William Walker	For postages	4 05	
31	Purdy McElvain, agent	For contingent expenses while absent on Indian business	29 25	295 80
31	Charles Graham	For his salary as blacksmith, for the 1st quarter of 1840	120 00	
31	Abraham Trager	For his salary as assistant blacksmith, for the 1st quarter of 1840	60 00	180 00
June 30	Charles Graham	For his salary as blacksmith, for the 2d quarter of 1840	120 00	
30	Abraham Trager	For his salary as assistant blacksmith, for the 2d quarter of 1840	60 00	
30	W. & J. Walker	For iron and steel	61 00	
30	Thomas Hodges	For coal for smiths' shops	49 00	290 00
30	Purdy McElvain, agent	For his salary for the 2d quarter of 1840	187 50	
30	James Rankins	For his salary as interpreter, for the 2d quarter of 1840	75 00	
30	W. & J. Walker	For stationary	28 70	
30	John Duddleson	For fuel	25 00	
30	William Walker	For postages	4 75	
30	Purdy McElvain, agent	For contingent expenses while absent on Indian business	70 25	391 20

No. 30—Continued.

Dr.

Purdy McElwain, sub-agent for the Wyandot sub-agency, in account with the United States.

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1896.	To Treasury draft No. 767	-	\$149 70	Sept. 30	By balance due Purdy McElvain, sub-agent -	9601 95
Nov. 9	To Treasury draft No. 1,189	-	993 50	" "	By disbursements, as per abstract -	9 399 50
1840.	To Treasury draft No. 3,015	-	88 50	" "	By balance due the United States -	294 25
June 30	To Treasury check on Bank of America, New York	-	5,000 00			
Sept. 30	To Treasury check on Bank of America, New York	-	3,917 50			
Oct. 30	To Treasury draft No. 4,892	-	553 50			
Dec. 30	To Treasury draft No. 4,893	-	370 00			
			10,994 70			10,994 70
30	To balance due the United States, per contra	-	294 25			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just, as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

WYANDOT SUB-AGENCY, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, September 30, 1840.

PURDY McELVAIN, Indian Sub agent.

Abstract of disbursements made by Daniel Kurtz, disbursing agent at the seat of Government, for the year ending 30th of September, 1840.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1839.				
Oct. 10	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	\$500 00	
Nov. 8	F. A. Dickens	-	324 57	
23	D. S. White	-	106 22	
29	F. A. Dickens	-	70 81	
Oct. 1	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	
Nov. 2	H. S. Addison	-	50 00	
9	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	
2	H. S. Addison	-	50 00	
30	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	
30	H. S. Addison	-	50 00	
Dec. 31	Sundry persons	-	49,306 76	\$50,708 36
1840.				
Mar. 17	M. J. P. Weedman	-	59 01	
Feb. 10	G. M. Keim	-	15 73	
Jan. 12	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	
9	H. S. Addison	-	50 00	
Feb. 9	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	
21	Allen Hamilton	-	186 00	
24	J. T. Douglass	-	60 00	
Mar. 5	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	
Feb. 17	A. L. Davis	-	333 33	
Jan. 30	R. M. Johnson	-	156 00	1,108 06
•				
May 14	E. B. Gould	-	2,428 34	
June 3	W. H. Thomas	-	1,530 25	
April 2	J. Latimer	-	36 63	
2	E. Laub	-	5 02	
2	C. R. Brown	-	42 58	
2	S. Wright	-	13 60	
1	J. D. Johnson	-	83 33	

No. 31—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.	Aggregate.
1840.				
April 6	James Maher	For board of Sioux delegation in 1837	3156 00	
17	J. Latimer	For copying documents for Indian office	11 30	
17	S. Wright	For copying documents for Indian office	10 33	
30	J. D. Johnson	For services as clerk for April, 1840	83 33	
June 9	J. D. Johnson	For services as clerk for May, 1840	83 33	
10	A. S. White	For claim of Richard Helvey	31 63	
15	A. S. White	For claim of Byanberg & Brearly	30 32	
15	A. S. White	For claim of U. S. Vail	19 14	
April 24	W. Armstrong, superintendent	Advanced for provisions	1,300 00	
17	E. Laub	For copying documents for Indian office	2 10	25,766 92
July 18	W. Armstrong, superintendent	Advanced for treaty stipulations	1,000 00	
Sept. 26	Sarah Ann Lines	For depredations by Florida Indians	219 53	
July	S. Wright	For copying documents for Indian office	32 43	
July	C. R. Brown	For copying documents for Indian office	57 43	
Aug. 3	J. G. Bruff	For completing Indian land patents	93 00	
4	S. Wright	For copying documents for Indian office	6 60	
4	J. Latimer	For copying documents for Indian office	26 86	
4	C. E. Mix	For personal expenses, per instructions of 4th of August, 1840	75 00	
July 3	W. Armstrong, superintendent	Advanced for treaty stipulations	2,850 00	
9	W. H. Thomas	For claim of N. B. Woodfine vs. Ann Hyatt	75 00	4,436 77
				62,019 10

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No. 31—Continued.

Daniel Kurtz, &c., in account with the United States—Continued.

Dr.

Cr.

Sept. 30	To J. Vanhorne, captain, for amount received of him 1st of May, 1840 - - -	\$11,363 78	1840. Sept. 30	By appropriation for amount disbursed by J. S. Gardiner between 1st of October, 1838, and 30th of September, 1840 - - -	\$60,949 89
	To E. A. Hitchcock, major, for amount received 18th of October, 1839, and 18th of March, 1840 - - -	1,027 30		For the value of 490 guns turned over to H. R. Schoolcraft - - -	3,709 25
	To J. C. Reynolds, late agent, for amount received of him 15th of October, 1839 - - -	2,024 92		For this sum paid into the Treasury 26th of July, 1839, for which he received no credit - - -	2,000 00
	To appropriation for interest received on Seneca and Shawnee stocks in 1838 - - -	2,619 35		By balance due the United States - - -	215,773 20
	To balance due the United States, per contra - - -	476,925 20			476,925 20
		215,772 20			

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of Indian Affairs, December 16, 1840.

D. KURTZ, Disbursing Agent.

Statement containing a list of the names of all persons to whom goods, money, or effects, have been delivered between the 1st day of October, 1839, and the 30th day of September, 1840; specifying the amount and object for which they were intended; the amount accounted for; and the balances, under each specific head, still remaining in their hands.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1839. Oct. 1	1963	J. G. Bruff	<i>Contingencies of the Indian department.</i> For his services to the Senate and War Department, in the preparation of maps showing the position of lands occupied by Indians in amity with the United States, September, 1839	\$90 00 1,301 15	\$90 00 1,301 15	
8	1976	John T. Sullivan	For stationary furnished Indian department			
11	2012	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements in various agencies, 4th quarter, 1839	600 00	600 00	
11	2013	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for same purpose	224 37	224 37	
12	2024	John Baccus	For boarding guards, at the time of negotiating treaty with Miamies of Indiana			
26	2073	James Stryker, sub-agent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements in his agency	171 32	171 32	
29	2091	William Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements in various agencies, 4th quarter, 1839	237 50	237 50	
29	2093	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements in his agency, 4th quarter, 1839	325 00	325 00	
30	2097	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced to meet disbursements in various agencies, 4th quarter, 1839	25 00	25 00	
30	2098	Purdy McElvain, sub-agent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency, 4th quarter, 1839	122 50	122 50	
Nov. 5	2152	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced to meet disbursements in various agencies, 4th quarter, 1839	37 50	37 50	
5	2155	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced to meet disbursements in various agencies, 4th quarter, 1839	150 00	150 00	
5	2156	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced for contingencies of his agencies	225 00	225 00	
30	2224	William Wilson	For his services as deputy marshal before the board of commissioners for payment of debts of Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien	507 50	507 50	
				50 00	50 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1839.						
Dec. 10	2283	George Boyd, sub-agent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency, 4th quarter, 1839	\$1,318 69	\$1,318 69	
16	2298	John Flemming, jr., commissioner	Advanced to meet expenses of commission	500 00	500 00	
28	2343	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency, 4th quarter, 1839	200 00	200 00	
1840.						
Jan. 6	2303	Samuel Milroy, sub agent	Carried to his credit by a counter-requisition	581 18	581 18	
9	2332	Jacob Gideon	For printing done for the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, between 16th of August and 31st of December, 1839	103 00	103 00	
14	2415	D. Kuriz, disbursing agent	Advanced to meet disbursements	2,500 00	2,184 83	\$315 17
18	2424	L. Tallafiero, late agent	For balance due him on settlement	171 62	171 62	
Feb. 18	2523	A. L. Davis, sub-agent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency, 1st quarter, 1840	194 50	124 40	10
March 9	2617	Adam Eckfeldt	For 71 medals for Indians, furnished by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	55 38	55 38	
April 9	2708	Purdy McElvain, sub-agent	Advanced to meet disbursements in his agency, 1st quarter, 1840	83 50	83 50	
May 11	2806	Henry A. Leveke	For services under engagement with commissioners, under treaty of 29th July, 1837, with Chippewas	229 26	229 26	
30	2883	John T. Cochran, agent	Advanced to pay for transportation of Indian goods	1,200 00	1,200 00	
June 15	2939	Ennion Elliott	For transportation of Indian goods	98 41	98 41	
25	2973	Joshua Picheur, superintendent	Advanced for contingencies of his agency	70 75	70 75	
July 3	2985	Jacob Gideon, jr.	For printing for Indian bureau	304 55	304 55	
3	2987	Jas. R. Butler, storekeeper	Advanced for transportation of Indian goods	35 88	35 88	
21	3053	John Ganu	For his services as issuing agent	240 00	240 00	
21	3107	Sydney & Kevan	For transportation of Indian goods	371 84	371 84	
28	3107	Sydney & Humphreys	For transportation of axes, hatchets, &c.	45 27	45 27	
27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	30 00	30 00	
30	3119	R. B. Marcy, late disbursing agent	For transportation of Indian goods	593 66	593 66	
31	3141	Capt. O. Cross, assist. quartermaster	For amount advanced to meet disbursements in various agencies	279 50	279 50	
Aug. 13	3164	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent				

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840. Aug. 21 Sept. 9	3236 3312	Thomas Griffith, late agent H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition Advanced him for pay of superintendent and agents Detroit agency	\$125 80	\$125 80	
9	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of superintendent and agents Western superintendency	750 00	750 00	
24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of superintendent and agents in his superintendency	3,000 00	-	\$3,000 00
				3,000 00	1,620 90	1,379 10
1839. Oct. 26 29	2073 2091	James Stryker, sub-agent W. Armstrong, superintendent	<i>Pay of sub-agents.</i> Advanced him for 4th quarter, 1839	15,875 80	11,496 70	4,379 10
29	2092	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency, 4th quarter, 1839	375 00	375 00	
30	2097	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced him for 4th quarter, 1839	750 00	750 00	
30	2098	Purdy McElvain, sub-agent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency, 4th quarter, 1839	375 00	375 00	
30	2099	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency for 4th quarter, 1839	750 00	750 00	187 50
Nov. 5	2152	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency for 4th quarter, 1839	750 00	512 50	187 50
1840. May 18	2352	James Jackson	For his services as sub-agent for Ottowas of Maumee, 1st quarter, 1836	750 00	750 00	
Aug. 13	3184	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency	187 50	187 50	
25	3247	Purdy McElvain, sub-agent	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Sept. 9	3310	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents	12 20	12 20	
9	3312	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency	375 00	375 00	
9	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of sub-agents in his superintendency	1,500 00	1,500 00	
				750 00	-	750 00

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	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STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840. Sept. 9 24	3314 3366	Purdy McElvain, sub-agent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for pay of interpreters in his agency - Advanced him for pay of interpreters in his superintendency	\$150 00 1,800 00	\$75 00 391 75	\$75 00 1,408 25
1839. Oct. 8	1974	J. Pilcher, superintendent	<i>Transportation and incidental expenses.</i> Advanced him to meet disbursements in his superintendency	9,675 00	8,116 75	1,558 25
Nov. 12 28 Dec. 28	2200 2340 2508	R. D. C. Collins, late mil. disbursing agent D. Kurtz, disbursing agent	Carried to his credit by a counter-requisition - Advanced him to meet disbursements -	150 00 598 67 1,778 15	150 00 598 67 -	1,778 15
Oct. 30 Nov. 5 Dec. 2	2099 2156 2247	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	<i>Provisions at the distribution of annuities.</i> Advanced for provisions at St. Louis superintendency Advanced for the same purpose Advanced for his agency	100 00 50 00 2,246 42	100 00 50 00 2,246 42	130 78
Jan. 6 March 28 28	2363 2673 2674	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent D. Kurtz, disbursing agent W. Armstrong, superintendent	Carried to his credit by a counter-requisition - Advanced him to meet disbursements - Advanced him to meet disbursements in his superintendency	618 82 1,200 00 800 00	618 82 1,069 92 800 00	130 78
May 20	2862	Joseph McCaichen	For his services as commissioner to treat with the Wyandots	600 68	600 68	300 00
Aug. 13 Sept. 24	3184 3366	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for provisions at the Detroit agency - Advanced him for provisions at the St. Louis superintendency	1,925 00 1,200 00	1,925 00 1,200 00	300 00 -
				8,740 92	8,610 14	130 78

1839.		Distribution of Indian.			
Oct.	4	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for disbursements in his superintendency	250 00	250 00
	7	S. G. Bruñé, bishop, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the year 1837 and January, 1838	325 00	325 00
	9	H. Hill, treasurer, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 3d quarter of 1839	423 50	423 50
	9	H. Lincoln, treasurer, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 3d quarter of 1839	500 00	500 00
	9	Edward Whiting	For education of Indian youths for the 3d quarter of 1839	100 00	100 00
	24	James Swords, treasurer	For education of Oneidas	400 00	400 00
	30	Frederick Resé, bishop, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 3d quarter of 1839	250 00	250 00
Nov.	5	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for disbursements in his superintendency	250 00	250 00
	5	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced him for same purpose	250 00	250 00
Dec.	6	William Rannels	For education of Indian youths at the Wyandot station, Ohio, for the 3d quarter of 1839	100 00	100 00
1840.					
Jan.	8	H. Hill, treasurer, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 4th quarter of 1839	423 50	423 50
	9	H. Lincoln, treasurer, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 4th quarter of 1839	500 00	500 00
	14	Frederick Resé, bishop, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 4th quarter of 1839	250 00	250 00
	20	Benben Smith	For education of R. Smith, jr., a half-breed Chippewa, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	75 00	75 00
	20	William Rannels	For education of Indian youths for the 4th quarter of 1839	100 00	100 00
	21	Edward Whiting	For education of Indian youths at the Mohegan school, in the 4th quarter of 1839	100 00	100 00
	23	Lyman Fitch	For education of M. B. Pierce, a Seneca Indian, in the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	100 00	100 00
Feb.	8	Griffith M. Cooper	For education of Indian youths for the 1st quarter of 1840	75 00	75 00
	29	B. Fenwick, bishop, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of 1839	225 00	225 00
March	13	P. J. Verhagen	For education of Pottawatonic youths from February 1 to December 31, 1839	275 00	275 00
April	7	H. Hill, treasurer, &c.	For education of Indian youths for the 1st quarter of 1840	423 50	423 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840.						
April 11	2733	Rev. James Covell, jr.	For education of William Jamison, a Seneca Indian, for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1839	\$75 00	\$75 00	
15	2738	Edward Whiting	For education of Indian youths for the 1st quarter of 1840	100 00	100 00	
24	2765	Rev. T. Johnson and J. Green	For education of Indian youths for 1840	6,250 00	6,250 00	
May 12	2808	James Mankin	For allowance for education of Indian youths at Wyandot school	100 00	100 00	
June 12	2935	Griffith M. Cooper	For education of Indian youths for the 2d quarter of 1840	75 00	75 00	
July 6	2991	Reuben Smith	For education of R. Smith, jr., a half-breed Chippewa, for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1840	75 00	75 00	
10	3006	Edward Whiting	For education of Indian youths for 2d quarter of 1840	100 00	100 00	
15	3015	H. Hill, treasurer, &c.	For education of Indian youths	422 50	422 50	
17	3034	Lyman Fitch	For education of M. B. Pierce, a Seneca	100 00	100 00	
31	3127	William Runnells	For education of Indian youths	100 00	100 00	
Aug. 15	3196	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	Advanced for civilization of Indians	300 00	300 00	
Sept. 16	3352	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For education of Indian youths	509 00	250 00	\$250 00
24	3368	Griffith M. Cooper	For education of Indian youths	75 00	75 00	
25	3369	Rev. F. V. Badin	For education of Indian youths	500 00	500 00	
				14,165 00	13,915 00	250 00
1839.			<i>Vaccination of Indians.</i>			
Oct. 11	2011	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for vaccinating Indians in the superintendency of St. Louis	500 00	44 00	456 00
14	2028	Wm. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced for vaccinating Indians Western superintendency	1,500 00	-	1,500 00
14	2029	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For amount advanced for vaccinating Indians in the Detroit agency	500 00	500 00	
14	2030	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for vaccinating Indians in the superintendency of St. Louis	500 00	-	500 00
				3,000 00	544 00	2,456 00

Special Agent for Agents.				
1830, 3 Oct.	1946	Joshua Plicher, superintendent	For buildings and repairs for the St. Louis superintendency	4,950 00 4,950 00
1840. Sept. 1	3364	Joshua Plicher, superintendent	For buildings and repairs for the St. Louis superintendency	400 00 400 00
			Commissioners to adjust claims to reservations with Choctaws, act March 3, 1837.	4,650 00 4,650 00
July 13	3009	B. M. Gaines	For his services as district attorney in adjusting claims to reservations	644 46 644 46
			An act for the relief of sundry citizens who have lost property by depredations of certain Indian tribes, act June 30, 1834.	
July 26	3093	Braxton Cooper	For claim for Indian depredations in Missouri	375 00 375 00
			Salary of clerk in the office of Indian affairs south of the Mississippi.	
1839. Oct. 29	2091	Wm. Armstrong, superintendent	For salary of clerk to superintendent of Western territory	500 00 500 00
			Removal and subsistence of Indians, acts of 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	
Nov. 4	2147	S. W. Moore, 7th infantry	Carried to his credit by counter-requisition	1 95 1 95
6	2165	Joshua Plicher, superintendent	For amount advanced for removal and subsistence of Indians in 1839	500 00 500 00
Dec. 17	2363	George Whitman	For conveying Seminoles and negroes from New Orleans to Fort Gibson	500 00 500 00
24	2394	J. S. Ketchum	For eighty days' services in removing Potawatomes of St. Joseph	240 00 240 00
30	2348	L. H. Sands, late superintendent	For account for services and expenses between August 8, 1837, and March 14, 1838	831 48 831 48
1840. Jan. 26	2454	L. H. Sands, late superintendent	For balance of his account withheld on settlement December 30, 1839	600 00 600 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

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When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840.						
April 9	2710	Rev. Isaac McCoy	For compensation surveying, &c., lands for Indian department in 1839	\$768 00	\$768 00	
28	2767	General Hugh Brady	For amount advanced him for the removal and subsistence of Indians	10,000 00	7,500 00	\$2,500 00
June 26	2972	General Hugh Brady	For amount advanced him for the removal and subsistence of Indians	5,000 00	45 83	5,000 00
July 28	3109	Lieutenant J. G. Reynolds	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	1,400 00		1,400 00
30	3118	William Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced him for the removal and subsistence of Indians	500 00	500 00	
Sept. 22	3120	J. B. Grayson, late agent	For amount due him on settlement of his accounts	100 00	100 00	
	3359	Stewart, Fontaine, & Hargrave	For amount due them for removal and subsistence of Indians	20,487 26	11,587 26	8,900 00
1839.			<i>Treaty with Cherokees of December 29, 1835, act of July 2, 1836.</i>			
Oct. 10	2010	William Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced him for treaty stipulations	225,000 00	225,000 00	
12	2023	Lt. Edw. Deas, late mil. disb. agent	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	116 39	116 39	
1840.						
Feb. 26	2549	Henry Bateman	For his services and expenses as conductor in the Cherokee emigration	162 20	162 20	
April 11	2725	G. E. Mountcastle	For amount awarded him under the 9th article of the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29, 1835	125 44	125 44	
23	2762	G. W. Churchwell	For his services as counsel in Cherokee reservations	3,747 00	3,747 00	
30	2773	Stand Waite	For claims; No. 192 for \$332, and No. 380 for \$31 81, book A	363 81	363 81	
June 2	2868	Edward Gunter	For balance awarded him under the 9th article of the treaty of December 29, 1835	10,949 00	10,949 00	
2	2887	Archy Campbell	For balance awarded him under the 9th article of the treaty of December 29, 1835	278 71	278 71	
10	2915	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced him for subsistence	255,000 00	215,000 00	40,000 00
11	2930	G. W. Churchwell	For his services as counsel in Cherokee reservations	839 20	839 20	

July	9	3003	Glaspow A. Harrison	-	-	-	For balance due them for stipulations	36,197 97	36,197 97	130,000 00
	9	3000	William H. Thomas	-	-	-	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	9,210 01	9,210 01	
	16	3009	W. Armstrong, superintendent	-	-	-	For amount awarded him by commissioners on his claim for valuations, &c.	23,323 18	23,323 18	
	17	3037	John Ross	-	-	-	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	487 40	487 40	
Aug.	20	3020	J. Van Horne, late disbursing agent	-	-	-		681,736 31	521,736 31	160,000 00
<i>Treaty with Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of 28th March, and supplementary article of 31st March, 1836, act 2d July, 1836.</i>										
1839.										
Oct.	7	1968	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	-	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations, &c.	250 00	250 00	
Dec.	12	2236	Maj. John Garland, mil. disburs'g ag't	-	-	-	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	9,230 00	9,230 00	
1840.										
Jan.	23	2445	Henry Hill, treasurer	-	-	-	For amount of his claim for sundry small accounts against Ottawas and Chippewas	77 30	77 30	
March	13	2644	John P. Arndt	-	-	-	For amount of his claim against Ottawas and Chippewas	333 67	333 67	
May	9	2691	James B. Prickett	-	-	-	For amount of his claim against Ottawas and Chippewas	100 00	100 00	
	9	2802	Albert E. Bull	-	-	-	For amount of his claim against Ottawas and Chippewas	500 00	500 00	
Sept.	9	3311	J. F. Porter	-	-	-	For amount of his claim against Ottawas and Chippewas	605 00	605 00	
	12	3341	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	-	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	500 00	500 00	
								11,595 97	11,595 97	
<i>Fulfilling treaties with Creeks, act 3d March, 1837.</i>										
1839.										
Oct.	3	1942	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	-	For expenses of Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy	577 50	577 50	
	29	2091	W. Armstrong, superintendent	-	-	-	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	2,780 00	2,780 00	
Nov.	15	2206	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	-	For annual allowance for Choctaw Academy	114 00	114 00	
	19	2218	John M. Wyse, secretary, &c.	-	-	-	For amount advanced to meet expenses of commission, &c.	305 00	305 00	
Dec.	7	2263	Henry Derringer	-	-	-	For rifles	8,100 00	8,100 00	
	13	2263	T. T. Sloan, military disbursing agent	-	-	-	For disbursements in 3d and 4th quarters 1837, and 1st quarter 1838	9,769 66	9,769 66	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840.						
Jan. 8	2374	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For clothing, &c., for Indian students at the Choctaw Academy	\$85 50	\$85 50	
8	2376	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For tuition, &c., Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy	577 50	577 50	
April 15	2739	Forsyth & Kibby	For advertising Indian reservations	18 50	18 50	
July 6	2990	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For allowance for Choctaw Academy	10 00	10 00	
July 27	3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For expenses of Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy in 1st quarter, 1840	525 00	525 00	
27	3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For expenses of Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy in 2d quarter, 1840	525 00	525 00	
27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	For axes, hatchets, &c.	293 76	293 76	
28	3106	Alabama Emigrating Company	For balance of account for demurrage on steamboats and wagons, &c.	38,646 00	38,646 00	
28	3107	Suydam & Kevan	For Indian goods	9,622 74	9,622 74	
30	3124	Hickerson Burnham	For balance for subsistence of Creeks	1,266 44	1,266 44	
Sept. 1	3290	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	48,743 50	48,392 34	\$351 16
8	3306	C. F. W. Miller	For subsistence furnished Creeks	1,983 89	1,983 89	
8	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced, treaty stipulations	2,280 00	-	2,280 00
				119,923 99	116,592 83	2,631 16
<i>Cherokees, objects specified in 3d article of the treaty in 1835, act 12th June, 1838.</i>						
Mar. 2 & 4	2572	Betsey Elder and husband	For claim of Betsey Elder, alias Woodward, alias Gethiel, for \$4,000, awarded for assessed value of a reservation of land	1,118 00	1,118 00	
	2573	William H. Thomas, per order		712 00	712 00	
	2596	William Lambart, per order		530 00	530 00	
	2597	Robert T. Hanks, per order		40 00	40 00	
	2598	G. E. Mountcastle, per order		100 00	100 00	
2	2574	William Rogers	For amount awarded him as one of the heirs of David McNair, under the 3d article of treaty of 29th December, 1835	1,043 08	1,043 08	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1839.			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, act of March 3, 1837.</i>			
Oct. 30	1987 2097	H. Lincoln, treasurer, &c. H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 3d quarter of 1839 - For amount advanced for treaty stipulations and current expenses -	\$250 00 1,000 00	\$250 00 1,000 00	
1840.			<i>For education of Indian youths, 4th quarter of 1839 -</i>			
Jan. 9	2380	H. Lincoln, treasurer, &c.	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	250 00	250 00	
Aug. 13	3184	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	3,200 00	3,200 00	
Sept. 24	3312 3366	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations - For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	1,000 00 600 00	1,000 00 -	\$600 00
			<i>Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Mississippi in 1837, act of July 7, 1838.</i>	6,300 00	5,700 00	600 00
Jan. 18	2425	Henry Derringer	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition, per request of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, being erroneously charged to "fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Saganaw," on requisition No. 1459, issued June 3, 1839 -	1,040 00	1,040 00	
23	2442	P. H. Brown, secretary, &c.	For his services as secretary to commissioners, and mileage, under the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty of July 29, 1837 -	680 00 184 62 5,463 09 595 38 1,114 72 160 09 2,541 81	680 00 184 62 5,463 09 595 38 1,114 72 160 09 2,541 81	
Feb. 26	2518	John Halliday	For his claim against the Chippewas -			
March 2	2571	Benjamin F. Baker and others	For their claims against the Chippewas -			
9	2618	Joseph R. Brown	For his claim against the Chippewas -			
10	2636	John Johnson's estate	For his claim against the Chippewas -			
16	2652	James Ernanger	For his claim against the Chippewas -			
23	2662	Michael Cadotte's estate	For their claims against the Chippewas, represented by P. H. Brown -			
24	2665	Truman A. Warner's estate Lucius Lyon, commissioner	For part payment of amount due him for his services as commissioner, under the 3d and 4th articles of treaty of July 29, 1837 -	749 26	749 26	

April 17	9746	Rosalie Dounman	-	-	For her claim against the Chippewas	116 30	116 30
May 11	2805	Daniel Dingley's heirs	-	-	For his claim against the Chippewas	461 53	461 53
	2806	Henry A. Levaque	-	-	For his services under engagement with commissioners under treaty of July 29, 1837	70 74	70 74
June 16	2944	Bela Chapman	-	-	For his claim against the Chippewas	184 62	184 62
						13,361 25	13,361 25
1839.					<i>Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, trust fund, education, &c.</i>		
Oct. 3	1942	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	For education of Indian youths	210 00	210 00
Nov. 15	1236	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	Allowance for Choctaw Academy	41 00	41 00
1840.							
Jan. 8	2376	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	For education of Indian youths	105 00	105 00
April 28	2768	Richard Smith, agent	-	-	For stocks purchased under treaty stipulations	3,992 04	3,992 04
July 6	2790	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	Allowance for Choctaw Academy	2 00	2 00
	2793	John T. Douglass	-	-	For outfit, &c., of Indian youths	71 18	71 18
	3087	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	For education of Indian youths	28 76	28 76
	3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	For education of Indian youths	105 00	105 00
	3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	For education of Indian youths	105 00	105 00
						4,659 98	4,659 98
1839.					<i>Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Mississippi, act of March 3, 1839.</i>		
Nov. 5	2153	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	Advanced for treaty stipulations	2,000 00	2,000 00
1840.							
July 27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	-	-	For axes, hatchets, &c.	690 00	690 00
	3107	Snydam & Kewan	-	-	For Indian goods	18,167 47	18,167 47
	3184	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	Advanced for treaty stipulations	11,092 50	11,092 50
Aug. 13	3279	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	Advanced for treaty stipulations	3,050 03	3,050 03
Sept. 9	3312	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	Advanced for treaty stipulations	2,000 00	2,000 00
						37,000 00	37,000 00
1839.					<i>Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians, act March 3, 1837.</i>		
Nov. 5	2152	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	Advanced for treaty stipulations	750 00	750 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840. Aug. 13 Sept. 9	3184 3312	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	Advanced for treaty stipulations - Advanced for treaty stipulations -	\$750 00 750 00	\$750 00 750 00	
1839. Oct. 18 Nov. 15 - 1840. Jan. 8 July 6 27 27	1942 2047 2206 2376 2434 2990 3101 3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	<i>Cherokees—Schools, trust fund, interest on stock for, &c.</i> For education of Indian youths - For expenses of Indian youths - For allowance for Choctaw Academy - For expenses of Indian youths - For outfit and expenses of C. McIntosh, a Cherokee - For allowance for Choctaw Academy - For education of Indian youths - For education of Indian youths -	2,350 00 420 00 171 00 83 00 420 00 86 50 8 00 420 00 420 00	2,250 00 420 00 171 00 83 00 420 00 86 50 8 00 420 00 420 00	
1839. Oct. 10 30 1840. Aug. 17 Sept. 24	2007 2099 3199 3366	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent W. B. Mitchell, commissioner Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, act of March 3, 1837.</i> For expenses of Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy For amount advanced to meet disbursements - For amount advanced for expenses of commission - For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	2,097 50 171 00 360 00 636 00 26,930 00	2,097 50 171 00 360 00 - 26,930 00	\$636 00 26,930 00
1839. Oct. 24	2067	W. Armstrong, superintendent	<i>A. P. Chouteau, mission of, &c. among the wild tribes, &c.; act of July 7, 1838.</i> For amount advanced to meet expenses of mission, &c.	26,097 00 648 73	531 00 648 73	27,566 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1839 Oct. 30 1840. Aug. 13	2099 3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, act of March 3, 1837.</i> For advance for treaty stipulations - 12 79 - For advance for treaty stipulations - - - - -	\$350 00 7,680 00	\$350 00 -	\$7,680 00
1839. Oct. 3	1942	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Florida Indians, act of March 3, 1837.</i> For education of Indian youths, 3d quarter of 1839 -	262 50	262 50	
Oct. 10	2010	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount paid Glasgow & Harrison for subsistence	40,000 00	40,000 00	
Oct. 29	2091	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For advance to meet disbursements -	500 00	500 00	
Nov. 15	2206	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For allowance for Choctaw Academy -	51 75	51 75	
1840. Jan. 8	2376	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 4th quarter of 1839 -	262 50	262 50	
Jan. 10	2915	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For advance for subsistence -	6,000 00	5,372 10	627 90
June 27	2977	Daniel Boyd -	For services as agent in removal of Florida Indians -	30 00	30 00	
July 2	2983	Glasgow & Harrison -	For subsistence -	3,082 50	3,082 50	
July 6	2990	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For allowance for Choctaw Academy -	5 00	5 00	
24	3088	J. J. Abercrombie, late agent	For balance due on settlement -	167 50	167 50	
27	3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 1st quarter of 1840 -	210 00	210 00	
27	3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 2d quarter of 1840 -	262 50	262 50	
Sept. 9	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For advance to meet disbursements -	500 00	-	500 00
			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, act of March 3, 1837.</i>	51,334 25	50,206 35	1,127 90
July 27 Aug. 13	3103 3185	Madeira & Humphreys Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For axes, hatchets, &c. - For advance to meet disbursements -	500 35 3,479 65	500 35 3,479 65	
				3,980 00	3,980 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840. Feb. 15	2514	B. F. Larned -	<i>Annuities, per acts 3d March, 1835, and 14th June, 1836.</i> For amount paid D. Farrer for his services as blacksmith in 1835 -	\$75 00	\$75 00	
1839. Dec. 28	2340	D. Kurtz, disbursing agent -	<i>Current expenses Indian Department, act 3d March, 1837.</i> For amount advanced him to meet disbursements - <i>Expenses of a treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, act 14th June, 1836.</i>	12,306 39	-	\$12,306 39
Oct. 24	2065	A. Fuller & Co. -	For board and expenses of G. D. Williams and others, in 1836 -	97 13	97 13	
Oct. 30	2099	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent -	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, act 3d March, 1837.</i> For amount advanced him -	1,960 00	1,960 00	
1840. April 28	2768	Richard Smith, agent -	<i>Kansas schools—trust fund for, &c.</i> For purchase of stocks, under treaty stipulations - <i>Twelve maps of the lands of each Indian tribe, for the use of the Secretary of War and Senate, act 3d March, 1839.</i>	740 00	740 00	
1839. Nov. 6 Dec. 6	2162 2259	J. G. Bruff - J. G. Bruff -	For services in preparation of maps - For services in preparation of maps -	93 00 90 00	93 00 90 00	
1840. Jan. 4 Feb. 7 March 4	2363 2482 2595	J. G. Bruff - J. G. Bruff - J. G. Bruff -	For services in preparation of maps - For services in preparation of maps - For services in preparation of maps -	93 00 93 00 87 00	93 00 93 00 87 00	

April 4	9088	J. G. Bruff	-	-	For services in preparation of maps	93 00	93 00	
May 5	9785	J. G. Bruff	-	-	For services in preparation of maps	90 00	90 00	
June 4	9806	J. G. Bruff	-	-	For services in preparation of maps	93 00	93 00	
July 2		J. G. Bruff	-	-	For services in preparation of maps	90 00	90 00	
Sept. 11	3320	J. G. Bruff	-	-	For services in preparation of maps	27 00	27 00	
						849 00	849 00	
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, act 3d March, 1837.</i> For amount advanced him for treaty stipulations, &c.	7,875 00	765 95	7,108 05
					<i>Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias and Peorias, act 3d March, 1837.</i>			
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	For amount advanced him for treaty stipulations	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
					<i>Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, act 3d March, 1837.</i>			
July 28	3107	Suydam & Kavan	-	-	For goods furnished for the Kickapoos	450 25	450 25	250 00
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	For amount advanced him for expenses of agency	250 00	-	4,549 75
Sept. 24	3365	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	For amount advanced him for treaty stipulations, &c.	4,549 75	-	4,799 75
						5,250 00	450 25	
Nov. 6	2165	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas, act 3d March, 1837.</i> For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	1,000 00	1,000 00	
July 18	3042	R. A. Forsyth, superintendent	-	-	For amount due him on settlement	934 12	934 12	
Aug. 13	3184	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	1,700 00	1,700 00	2,600 00
	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	-	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	2,600 00	-	2,600 00
						6,234 12	3,634 12	2,600 00
April 28	2768	Richard Smith, agent	-	-	<i>Ottawas and Chippewas—trust-fund for, &c.</i> In part payment for stocks purchased for Ottawas and Chippewas	5,767 50	5,767 50	
Oct. 28	2091	W. Armstrong, superintendent	-	-	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Osages, act 3d March, 1837.</i> For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	1,000 00	1,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840.						
Feb. 21	2534	Samuel P. Harris, agent	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	\$0 16	\$0 16	
July 27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	For axes, hatchets, &c.	293 76	293 76	
July 28	3107	Suydam & Kewan	For goods for Indians	7,650 66	7,650 66	
Sept. 1	3380	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	1,960 58	1,960 58	
Sept. 9	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	1,825 00	1,825 00	
				12,730 16	12,730 16	
1839.			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Olloes and Missourias, act 3d March, 1837.</i>			
Oct. 30	2099	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	850 00	850 00	
1840.						
July 27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	For axes, hatchets, &c.	399 78	399 78	
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	4,030 06	3,298 69	\$731 37
				5,279 84	4,548 47	731 37
			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Paines, act 3d March, 1837.</i>			
July 27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	For axes, hatchets, &c.	174 88	174 88	
Aug. 28	3107	Suydam & Kewan	For goods for Indians	330 00	330 00	
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	3,500 00	-	3,500 00
Sept. 24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	4,095 12	-	4,095 12
				8,100 00	504 88	7,595 12
			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Piankeshaws, act 3d March, 1837.</i>			
Sept. 24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	800 00	-	800 00

Aug. 13	3184	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	400 00	400 00
1839.					
Oct. 3	1942	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, act 3d March, 1837.</i>		
5	1964	Friend Johnson	For education of Indian youths, 3d quarter of 1839	735 00	735 00
10	2007	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For his services as blacksmith, and those of Boyd Lindsay, his assistant, 3d quarter of 1839	180 00	180 00
19	2049	Robert Wilson	For expenses of Indian youths, Choctaw Academy	171 00	171 00
19	2050	Robert Wilson	For his services as blacksmith, &c., and those of his assistant, 4th quarter of 1839	180 00	180 00
22	2068	H. W. Tilley, late disbursing agent	For his services as blacksmith, &c., and those of his assistant, 1st quarter of 1839	180 00	180 00
28	2076	Robert Wilson	For amount suspended on former settlement, and now admitted	11 38	11 38
30	2099	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For his services, and those of his assistant, as blacksmith and gunsmith, 3d quarter of 1839	180 00	180 00
Nov. 13	2193	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	900 00	900 00
15	2206	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	15,000 00	5,635 30
Dec. 21	2317	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	For allowance for Choctaw Academy	145 00	145 00
1840.			For amount advanced for treaty stipulations, &c.	494 25	494 25
Jan. 8	2374	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For expenses of Indian youths, Choctaw Academy	256 50	256 50
8	2376	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 4th quarter of 1839	682 50	682 50
April 8	2701	D. Kurtz, disbursing agent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	25 85	25 85
May 9	2739	John Tipton, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	1,000 00	1,000 00
July 3	2959	Joel W. Barrow	For subsistence of Pottawatomies	421 75	421 75
6	2990	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For allowance for Choctaw Academy	193 72	193 72
27	3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 1st quarter of 1840	525 00	525 00
27	3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 2d quarter of 1840	525 00	525 00
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations	7,900 00	7,900 00
20	3223	J. Van Antwerp, late disbursing agent	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition	170 76	170 76
12	3342	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	427 00	427 00
15	3347	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	27 00	27 00
24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements	8,409 00	8,409 00
				38,660 71	17,717 55
				30,943 16	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840.			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Pollawatnomies of Wabash, act 7th July, 1838.</i>			
Sept. 24	3365	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	\$12,000 00	-	\$12,000 00
1839.			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Quapaws, act 3d March, 1837.</i>			
Oct. 3	1942	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 3d quarter of 1839 -	157 50	\$157 50	
29	2091	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced to meet disbursements -	720 00	440 00	280 00
Nov. 15	2206	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For allowance to Choctaw Academy -	30 75	30 75	
1840.						
Jan. 8	2374	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For expenses of Indian youths, Choctaw Academy -	171 00	171 00	
9	2376	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For tuition of Indian youths, 4th quarter of 1839 -	157 50	157 50	
July 6	2990	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For allowance for Choctaw Academy -	1 00	1 00	
27	3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 1st quarter of 1840 -	52 50	52 50	
27	3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	For education of Indian youths, 2d quarter of 1840 -	52 50	52 50	
Sept. 9	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	720 00	-	720 00
			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri of 1837, act 7th July, 1838.</i>	2,062 75	1,062 75	1,000 00
1840.						
Jan. 20	2433	E. A. Hitchcock, disbursing agent	For treaty stipulations -	500 00	500 00	
Feb. 5	2477	Henry Derringer	For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition -	448 00	448 00	
Sept. 24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	7,870 00	-	7,870 00
1840.			<i>Fulfilling treaty with Pollawatnomies of the Prairie, act of 7th July, 1838.</i>			
				8,818 00	948 00	7,870 00
Sept. 24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	For amount advanced for treaty stipulations -	10,855 01	-	10,855 01

<i>Discharging treaty with Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawattomies, act of 3d March, 1837.</i>							
1839.							
Nov. 5	Joshua Pitcher, superintendent	-	-	2,640 00	-	2,640 00	
Dec. 28	D. Kurtz, disbursing agent	-	-	5,814 83	-	5,814 83	
1840.							
Feb. 3	P. Chouteau, jr., & Co.	-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00	50,000 00	
Aug. 13	Joshua Pitcher, superintendent	-	-	50,000 00	-	50,000 00	
				63,454 83	5,000 00	58,454 83	
<i>Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi in 1837, act of July 7, 1838.</i>							
1839.							
Oct. 8	Joshua Pitcher, superintendent	-	-	3,500 00	3,500 00		
Nov. 3	Joshua Pitcher, superintendent	-	-	20,756 00	17,948 00	2,808 00	
Nov. 25	Jeremiah Smith	-	-	519 14	519 14		
Dec. 16	James Erwin	-	-	117 13	117 13		
1840.							
Feb. 4	P. Chouteau, jr., & Co.	-	-	2,163 96	2,163 96		
24	John Campbell's estate	-	-	7,400 00	7,400 00		
29	John Campbell's estate	-	-	711 50	711 50		
				35,167 73	32,359 73	2,808 00	
<i>Fulfilling treaty with Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, Ottobes, and Missourias, act of 3d March, 1837.</i>							
1839.							
Oct. 3	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	525 00	525 00		
10	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	256 50	256 50		
Nov. 15	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	103 50	103 50		
1840.							
Jan. 8	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	85 50	85 50		
8	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	210 00	210 00		
2990	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	3 00	3 00		
3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	157 50	157 50		
27	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	157 50	157 50		
27	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	-	-	1,498 50	1,498 50		

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1839. Nov. 25	2234	A. Gallup, commissioner	<i>Stockbridge Indians—expenses of holding a treaty with, act of 3d March, 1839.</i>	\$601 83	\$601 83	
1839. Oct. 30 1840. Aug. 13	2099 3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, act of 3d March, 1837.</i> Advanced to meet disbursements - - - Advanced for treaty stipulations - - -	840 00 6,340 00 7,180 00	- - -	\$840 00 6,340 00 7,180 00
1839. Oct. 29 1840. Aug. 20 Sept. 9	2091 3221 3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent R. D. C. Collins, late disbursing agent W. Armstrong, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Senecas and Shawnees, act of 7th July, 1838.</i> Advanced for treaty stipulations - - - Carried to his credit by counter-requisition - - - Advanced for treaty stipulations - - -	420 00 259 00 420 00	420 00 259 00 420 00	
June 8	2910	J. Robinson & Z. L. Jameson	<i>Expenses of a delegation of Seneca Indians, act of 7th July, 1838.</i> For expenses of Seneca delegation - - -	1,099 00 394 61	1,099 00 394 61	
July 16	3030	W. Armstrong, superintendent	<i>Seminole Indians—holding treaty with, &c., act of 3d March, 1839.</i> Advanced to meet expenses of treaty - - -	1,127 90	-	1,127 90

		<i>Fulfilling treaty with Nemaha, act of 2d March, 1837.</i>			
1839.					
Oct. 29	3091	W. Armstrong, superintendent	-	720 00	720 00
1840.					
Sept. 9	3313	W. Armstrong, superintendent	-	720 00	720 00
				1,440 00	1,440 00
<i>Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of Mississippi, act of 3d March, 1837.</i>					
1839.					
Nov. 5	3154	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	5,810 00	5,810 00
	2156	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	420 00	420 00
1840.					
Jan. 18	2424	Law. Taliaferro, late agent	-	420 00	420 00
Jan. 27	3103	Madeira and Humphreys	-	349 75	349 75
July 28	3107	Snydam & Kevan	-	980 13	980 13
Sept. 13	3343	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	1,000 00	1,000 00
	3345	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	500 00	500 00
	3356	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	8,670 13	8,670 13
				18,150 00	8,979 88
					9,170 12
<i>Fulfilling treaty with Yancdon and Santie Sioux, act 7th July, 1838.</i>					
1839.					
Oct. 30	2099	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	360 00	319 78
1840.					40 22
July 27	3103	Madeira & Humphreys	-	399 78	399 78
Aug. 13	3185	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	3,580 22	3,580 22
				4,340 00	4,299 78
					40 22
<i>Fulfilling treaty with Weas, act 3d March, 1837.</i>					
Sept. 24	3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
<i>Carrying into effect treaty with Sioux of Mississippi in 1837, act 7th July, 1838.</i>					
Jan. 18	2424	Law. Taliaferro, late agent	-	720 00	720 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1839. Dec. 13 1840. May 20 June 9	2296 2860 2913	Wm. H. Hunter, commissioner Joseph McCutchen - Joseph McCutchen -	<i>Holding a treaty with the Wyandots of Ohio, act 7th July, 1838.</i> For expenses of holding treaty - For his services as commissioner - For his services as commissioner -	\$300 00 79 00 160 00	\$300 00 79 00 160 00	
1839. Oct. 13 1840. Aug. 25 Sept. 9	2098 3247 3314	Purdy McElvain, agent Purdy McElvain, agent Purdy McElvain, agent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Wyandots, act 3d March, 1837.</i> Advanced for treaty stipulations - Carried to his credit by counter-requisition - Advanced for treaty stipulations -	360 00 964 35 360 00	360 00 964 35 290 75	\$69 25
1839. Oct. 8 16 Nov. 5 1840. July 28 28 28 Sept. 8 24	1973 2037 2155 3110 3114 3115 3301 3366	Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent J. V. Ingersoll, secretary John Flemming, commissioner John Flemming, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent Joshua Pilcher, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, act 3d March, 1837.</i> Advanced for treaty stipulations - Advanced for treaty stipulations - Advanced for treaty stipulations - For his services as secretary to commissioners - For his services as commissioner - For amount carried to his credit by counter-requisition - Advanced to meet disbursements - Advanced for treaty stipulations -	2,700 00 4,400 00 1,700 00 397 50 1,476 07 1,500 00 300 00 20,000 00	2,700 00 4,400 00 1,700 00 397 50 1,476 07 1,500 00 300 00 20,000 00	69 25
				1,684 35	1,615 10	
				32,473 57	32,473 57	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840. April 28	2768	Richard Smith, agent -	<i>Memories—trust fund for, &c.</i> For purchase of stocks under treaty stipulations -	\$3,827 50	\$3,827 50	
1839. Nov. 5	2152	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Menomies, act of 3d March, 1837.</i> Advanced to meet disbursements -	720 00	720 00	
Dec. 13	2204	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	240 00	240 00	
Dec. 12	2292	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	9,230 00	9,230 00	
1840. March 13	2645	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	144 00	144 00	
Aug. 13	3184	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	31,110 00	31,110 00	
Sept. 9	3312	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	720 00	720 00	
				42,164 00	42,164 00	
1839. Oct. 3	1942	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	<i>Fulfilling treaty with Miamies, act of 3d March, 1837.</i> For education of Indian youths -	210 00	210 00	
Nov. 15	2092	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	900 00	900 00	
Nov. 15	2206	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	Allowance for Choctaw Academy -	41 50	41 50	
1840. Jan. 8	2374	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	Expenses of Indian youths -	216 50	216 50	
Jan. 8	2376	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	Education of Indian youths -	210 00	210 00	
Jan. 8	2381	Samuel Milroy, sub-agent -	Advanced to meet disbursements -	2,726 03	2,726 03	
Jan. 8	2459	Mahlon Shinn -	Claim under 2d article of treaty -	27 00	27 00	
Feb. 21	2539	Anthony Keller -	Claim under 2d article of treaty -	50 00	50 00	
July 6	2990	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	Allowance for Choctaw Academy -	1 00	1 00	
July 6	2995	William Deal -	Claim under 2d article of treaty -	15 25	15 25	
July 27	3101	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	Education of Indian youths -	52 50	52 50	
July 27	3102	Rev. Thos. Henderson, superintendent	Education of Indian youths -	52 50	52 50	

STATEMENT—Continued.

When issued.	No. of requisition.	Names of persons to whom issued, and in what capacity.	For what purpose.	Amount of requisition.	Amount accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
1840.						
June 8	2911	Eliz. Godain -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	\$180 00	\$180 00	
29	2959	Daniel Grant -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	75 00	75 00	
July 1	2980	J. H. Knier -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	343 00	343 00	
7	2994	Thomas Craighead -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	95 37	95 37	
18	3043	J. Vign -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	28 93	28 93	
18	3044	G. T. Rostwick -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	182 25	182 25	
18	3045	James Armistson -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	15 00	15 00	
18	3046	Neal and Johnson -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	36 28	36 28	
18	3047	Taggart and Pendleton -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	301 56	301 56	
Aug. 15	3197	W. Z. Stuart -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	90 00	90 00	
28	3256	J. W. Müller -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	1,465 66	1,465 66	
Sept. 1	3276	L. Saitonfield and others -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	1,010 53	1,010 53	
1	3275	James B. Fowler -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	300 00	300 00	
18	3357	Stone, Wood, and Starr, for sundry persons -	Claim under 4th and 5th articles of treaty	211 87	211 87	
				95,456 63	95,456 63	
1839.			<i>Creek treaty of November, 1838, act of March 3, 1839.</i>			
Dec. 26	2327	Hickerson Burnham -	Account for subsistence -	1,200 00	1,200 00	
28	2344	J. M. Wyse, secretary	For his services as secretary to commissioners	400 00	400 00	
1840.						
Jan. 9	2351	J. M. Wyse, secretary	For his services as secretary to commissioners	305 00	305 00	
Mar. 3	2585	J. M. Wyse, secretary	For his services as secretary to commissioners	300 00	300 00	
4	2698	Beiler and Farmer -	Advertising Creek reservations	134 00	134 00	
April 1	2683	J. M. Wyse, secretary	For his services as secretary to commissioners	155 00	155 00	
June 23	2953	J. M. Wyse, secretary	For his services as secretary to commissioners	305 00	305 00	
4	2986	W. Armstrong, superintendent	For pay of stock animals, &c., per 2d and 6th articles of treaty	60,000 00	60,000 00	
July 26	3094	J. M. Wyse, secretary	For amount advanced for treaty purposes	150 00	-	\$150 00

Ang. Sept.	10 9	J. M. Wynn, secretary J. M. Wynn, secretary	- -	- -	For amount advanced for treaty purposes For amount advanced for treaty purposes	155 00 155 00	- -	155 00 155 00
						63,959 00	62,799 00	460 00
CO	1840.				<i>Creek Indians—supplies prior to their removal, &c., act of 31st July, 1840.</i>			
Aug.	4	Dr. P. B. McKelvey	-	-	For medical services rendered Creek Indians on their removal	131 00	131 00	
					<i>Creek orphans, trust fund for, &c.</i>			
	April	Richard Smith, agent	-	-	For stocks purchased under treaty stipulations	8,190 00	8,190 00	
	1839.				<i>Treaty with Great and Little Osages in January, 1839, act of 3d March, 1839.</i>			
Oct.	30	Thomas S. Speirin, commissioner	-	-	Advanced for expenses of commission	500 00	500 00	
1840.					For his services as secretary to commissioner	800 06	800 06	
Aug.	28	Abel R. Corbin, secretary	-	-		1,300 06	1,300 06	
					<i>Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, trust fund, mills, &c.</i>			
	April	Richard Smith, agent	-	-	For stocks purchased under treaty stipulations	12,342 98	12,342 98	
					<i>Treaty with Cherokees in December, 1835, act of 3d March, 1839.</i>			
	June	Herman Lincoln	-	-	For payment of improvements on missionary reservations	1,528 63	1,528 63	
					<i>Fulfilling treaty with Six Nations of New York, act of 3d March, 1837.</i>			
	Aug.	H. R. Schoolcraft, superintendent	-	-	Advanced for treaty stipulations	500 00	500 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Am't unaccounted for.
Contingencies of the Indian department -	\$21,936 47	\$17,291 20	\$4,645 27
Pay of Indian agents -	15,875 80	11,496 70	4,379 10
Pay of sub-agents -	9,949 70	7,699 70	2,250 00
Presents to Indians -	2,950 00	1,487 87	1,462 13
Pay to interpreters -	9,675 00	8,116 75	1,558 25
Transportation and incidental expenses -	2,536 82	748 67	1,778 15
Provisions at the distribution of annuities -	8,740 92	8,610 14	130 78
Civilization of Indians -	14,165 00	13,915 00	250 00
Vaccination of Indians -	3,000 00	544 00	2,456 00
Building houses for agents -	4,650 00	4,650 00	
Commissioners to adjust claims to reservations with Choctaws, act 3d March, 1837 -	644 46	644 46	
An act for the relief of sundry citizens who have lost property by depredations of certain Indian tribes, act 30th June, 1834 -	375 00	375 00	
Salary of clerk in the office of Indian affairs south of the Mississippi -	500 00	500 00	
Removal and subsistence of Indians, acts of 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836 -	20,487 26	11,587 26	8,900 00
Treaty with Choctaws of 29th December, 1833, act 2d July, 1836 -	681,736 31	521,736 31	160,000 00
Treaty with Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of 28th March, and supplementary article 31st March, 1836, act 2d July, 1836 -	11,595 97	11,595 97	
Fulfilling treaty with Creeks, act 3d March, 1837 -	119,223 99	116,592 83	2,631 16
Cherokees—objects specified in 3d article of the treaty in 1835, act 12th June, 1838 -	82,753 45	64,955 95	17,797 50
Fulfilling treaty with Choctaws, act 3d March, 1837 -	6,560 00	6,560 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Chickasaws, act 3d March, 1837 -	5,187 50	5,187 50	
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw in 1837, act 7th July, 1838 -	37,736 18	37,736 18	
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, act 3d March, 1837 -	6,300 00	5,700 00	600 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Mississippi in 1837, act 7th July, 1838 -	13,361 25	13,361 25	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, trust fund, education, &c. -	4,639 98	4,639 98	
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Mississippi, act 3d March, 1839 -	37,000 00	37,000 00	
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians, act 3d March, 1837 -	2,250 00	2,250 00	
Cherokee schools, trust fund, interest on stock for, &c. -	2,037 50	2,037 50	
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, act 3d March, 1837 -	28,097 00	531 00	27,566 00
A. P. Chouteau; mission of, &c., among the wild tribes, &c., act 7th July, 1838 -	648 73	648 73	
Fulfilling treaty with Christian Indians, act 3d March, 1837 -	400 00		400 00
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, act 3d March, 1837 -	26,851 36	23,448 84	3,402 52

Delawares, completing the surveys under treaty with, and expenses of locating the Delaware and Winnebagoes, act 3d March, 1839	960 00	960 00	7,680 00
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, act 3d March, 1837	8,040 00	360 00	1,187 90
Fulfilling treaty with Florida Indians, act 3d March, 1837	51,334 25	50,206 35	
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, act 3d March, 1837	3,980 00	3,980 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas and Chippewas, act 3d March, 1837	68,295 00	68,205 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas and Chippewas, act 3d March, 1837	1,830 00	1,830 00	
Brotherton Indians—expenses of a division of the lands of, &c., act 21st July, 1840	2,311 90	2,311 90	
Act for the relief of Chastelain and Ponvert, and for other purposes, passed 21st July, 1840	475 69	475 69	
Expenses of Indian medals, act 7th July, 1838	75 00	75 00	
Annuities, per acts 3d March, 1835, and 14th June, 1836	12,206 39	97 13	12,306 39
Current expenses of Indian department, act 3d March, 1837	97 13	97 13	
Expenses of a treaty with Chippewas of Saganaw, act 14th June, 1836	1,960 00	1,960 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, act 3d March, 1837	740 00	740 00	
Kansas schools, trust fund for, &c.			
Twelve maps of the lands of each Indian tribe, for the use of the Secretary of War and Senate, act 3d March, 1839	819 00	849 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, act 3d March, 1837	7,875 00	766 95	
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias and Peorias, act 3d March, 1837	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, act 3d March, 1837	5,250 00	450 25	
Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas, act 3d March, 1837	6,324 12	3,634 12	
Ottawas and Chippewas, trust fund for, &c.	5,767 50	5,767 50	
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, act 3d March, 1837	12,730 16	12,730 16	
Fulfilling treaty with Otooes and Missourians, act 3d March, 1837	5,979 84	4,548 47	
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, act 3d March, 1837	8,100 00	504 88	
Fulfilling treaty with Piankeshaws, act 3d March, 1837	800 00	400 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies of Huron, act 7th July, 1838	400 00	400 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, act 3d March, 1837	38,660 71	20,943 16	
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies of Wabash, act 7th July, 1838	19,000 00	19,000 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Quapaws, act 3d March, 1837	2,063 75	1,069 75	
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri of 1837, act 7th July, 1838	8,818 00	948 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of the Prairie, act 7th July, 1838	10,855 01	10,855 01	
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, act 3d March, 1837	63,454 83	5,000 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, in 1837, act 7th July, 1838	35,167 73	32,359 73	
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, Ottawas, and Missourians, act 3d March, 1837	1,498 50	1,498 50	
Stockbridge Indians—expenses of holding a treaty with, act 3d March, 1839	601 83	601 83	
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, act 3d March, 1837	7,150 00	7,150 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Senecas and Shawnees, act 7th July, 1838	1,099 00	1,099 00	
Expenses of a delegation of Seneca Indians, act 7th July, 1838	394 61	394 61	
Seminole Indians—holding treaty with, &c., act 3d March, 1839	1,197 90	1,197 90	
Fulfilling treaty with Senecas, act 3d March, 1837	1,440 00	1,440 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of Mississippi, act 3d March, 1837	18,150 00	8,979 88	
Fulfilling treaty with Yanceton and Santie Sioux, act 7th July, 1838	4,340 00	4,339 78	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Appropriation.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Am't unaccounted for.
Fulfilling treaty with Weas, act 3d March, 1837	\$3,000 00		\$3,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Sioux of Mississippi in 1837, act 7th July, 1838	720 00	\$720 00	
Holding treaty with the Wyandots of Ohio, act 7th July, 1838	539 00	539 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Wyandots, act 3d March, 1837	1,684 35	1,615 10	69 25
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, act 3d March, 1837	32,473 57	32,473 57	
Carrying into effect treaty with Winnebagoes in 1837, act 7th July, 1838	154,633 06	154,633 06	
Temporary subsistence, expenses, &c., Indians west, &c., act 7th July, 1838	107,323 68	105,323 68	2,000 00
Menomones, trust fund for, &c.	3,827 50	3,827 50	
Fulfilling treaty with Menomones, act 3d March, 1837	42,164 00	42,164 00	
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies, act 3d March, 1837	5,670 36	5,670 36	
Treaty with Miamies in December, 1838, act 3d March, 1839	95,456 63	95,456 63	
Creek treaty of November, 1838, act 3d March, 1839	63,259 00	63,799 00	540 00
Creek Indians—supplies prior to their removal, &c., act 31st July, 1840	131 00	131 00	
Creek orphans, trust fund for, &c.	8,190 00	8,190 00	
Treaty with Great and Little Osages in January, 1839, act 3d March, 1839	1,300 06	1,300 06	
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, trust fund, mills, &c.	12,342 98	12,342 98	
Treaty with Cherokees in December, 1835, act 3d March, 1839	1,538 63	1,538 63	
Fulfilling treaty with Six Nations of New York, act 3d March, 1837	500 00	500 00	
	2,132,141 32	1,710,433 00	421,708 32

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, February 4, 1841.

W. B. LEWIS, *Second Auditor.*

LETTER

FROM

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PILOTS OF NEW
YORK,

RECOMMENDING

The repeal of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS' OFFICE,
New York, February 3, 1841.

SIR : Having been called on by a committee of branch pilots of this city, appointed by their own body to request of us our opinion as it regards the United States pilot law passed by Congress in 1837, granting the right to New Jersey pilots of bringing to and taking from the wharves of this city all vessels they may meet with, we are of opinion, that the law operates extremely hard on the pilots of New York ; as the New Jersey pilots do not come under our jurisdiction, and are consequently entirely independent of the laws of this State, to which the New York pilots are subject.

We have, in several instances, known the fact of the New Jersey pilots taking from our wharves vessels that were brought in by New York pilots, by taking them out for a less rate than the laws of this State allow our pilots. We would respectfully refer you to sections 14 and 23 of the pilot law of this State, which will satisfy you that no combination can be formed by our pilots, as the law of this State now exists ; as no one pilot in any boat can have an interest in any other boat, without the consent of the commissioners ; and, consequently, the earnings of each boat is equally divided between the pilots belonging to the boat, and a pilot cannot participate in the earnings of more than one boat.

We are, therefore, of opinion, that the United States law should be repealed ; or, at least, the pilots of New Jersey should be subject to the same rules and regulations that the New York pilots are.

We are, with much respect, your obedient servants,

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots,

JOSEPH SPINNEY, JR.,
Secretary.

Hon. SILAS WRIGHT,
U. S. Senator.

Blair & Rives, printers.

AN ACT for the licensing and government of the pilots of the port of New York by the way of Sandy hook.—[Passed April 12, 1837.]

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SEC. 1. There shall be in the city of New York a board, to be entitled "The Board of Commissioners of Pilots," for the licensing, regulation, and government of pilots of the port of New York, by the way of Sandy hook, and the persons so engaged in the piloting of vessels to and from that port.

SEC. 2. Such board shall consist of five persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall be appointed as soon as convenient after the passing of this act, and shall hold their offices respectively for two years from the first Monday in March, 1837, and until others shall be appointed ; and all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate shall be supplied by the Governor, for the residue of the term during which such vacancies shall occur.

SEC. 4. The said commissioners, before they shall enter upon the duties of their office, shall respectively take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the sixth article of the constitution of this State, before the mayor or recorder of the city of New York ; which said oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York. The said commissioners, or one of them, shall administer the said oath or affirmation to the secretary to said board of commissioners, and also to every person who shall be licensed as a pilot in pursuance of this act, who shall respectively take, subscribe, and file the same as above mentioned, before they shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 5. The said board of commissioners shall establish an office in some convenient and proper place in the city of New York, where they shall meet on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to execute and perform the duties appertaining to their office. They shall appoint a secretary, and one or more persons as messengers to the said board ; they shall also have full power and authority, and are hereby required, to make and duly promulgate and enforce all rules, regulations, orders, ordinances, and by-laws, not contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States, or this State, and to impose such fines and penalties for any breach thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as to them, in the exercise of their discretion, shall be deemed just, reasonable, and proper, as well to facilitate the due execution of their own powers and the performance of their own duties, as to enforce the performance of the duties required by this act to be performed by pilots licensed by virtue thereof, and their apprentices, boat-keepers, and other persons employed in the pilot service ; and which said rules, regulations, orders, ordinances, and by-laws, shall appear to the said commissioners best calculated to effect the objects of this act, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and to secure to the said pilots, as nearly as may be practicable, an equal chance and encouragement for a fair competition for business in their calling, in proportion to their diligence, activity, industry, and enterprise. And if any pilot or other person shall deem himself aggrieved by any such rules, regulations, orders, ordinances, or by-laws, or the partial and unjust operation of them, or any of them, he may appeal in the manner and form mentioned in the eleventh section of this act.

SEC. 6. The said commissioners shall cause to be kept by their secretary, who shall be in daily attendance at their office, a proper book or books, in which shall be written all the rules, regulations, orders, ordinances, and by-laws, which shall or may be made by the said commissioners; and also all their official transactions, doings, and proceedings, and whatever else may be by them deemed proper and useful, and necessarily pertaining to their own and the duties of others connected with or employed in the pilot service. They shall also cause to be kept by their secretary a register, in which shall be noted the names and places of residence of all the pilots who shall or may be licensed by virtue of this act, together with the date of the license of said pilots, respectively, and which book or books of entries shall and may be inspected by any person or persons desiring to inspect the same.

SEC. 7. The said commissioners shall, with all convenient speed after their appointment, proceed to license all those persons now licensed to act as pilots by the way of Sandy hook, including those called deputy pilots, as they may deem competent after examination, and also every other person of full age and good moral character making application therefor, who, after an examination in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall be found qualified to act as such pilot, giving a preference to such as have served three years as an apprentice to a licensed pilot; and the said commissioners shall continue from time to time to increase the number of pilots in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, as the said commissioners may deem proper, and the public good require. And for each license so granted, the said commissioners shall receive the sum of two dollars; and the pilots so licensed are hereby authorized and required to employ such boats for said pilot service as shall be approved of by the said commissioners, which boats shall be reported to their secretary on the first Mondays in May and November, in each year, with the names of the apprentices and others attached thereto, or interested therein, respectively; all which persons shall be subject to the lawful orders, rules, and regulations of the commissioners aforesaid.

SEC. 8. The said licenses shall be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, and signed by the commissioners, or a majority of them, and certified by the secretary.

SEC. 9. Any person not holding a license as pilot, who shall pilot or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New York by the way of Sandy hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one month; but no such penalty shall be incurred by piloting or offering to pilot any vessel which shall have been within sight of Sandy hook, with the usual signal for a pilot, and shall have waited two hours without one having offered: nor shall this section apply to the captain or master belonging to any vessel acting as pilot thereof by virtue of this act.

SEC. 10. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power and authority at any and at all times to suspend any pilot license by virtue of this act, for any time they may think proper; and may also, if deemed by them just and necessary, revoke and annul any license which shall have been by them granted to any person to act as a pilot as aforesaid, upon proof of negligence or carelessness on the part of any pilot, or of wilful dereliction of duty, or violation of any of the provisions of this act, or disobedience of any lawful order, rule, regulation, or by-law, duly made and promulgated by the said commissioners.

SEC. 11. If any complaint shall be preferred against any pilot, or person connected with a pilot boat, for any misbehaviour or neglect of duty, which complaint shall be deemed by the commissioners material to be investigated, they shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and sworn to before one of the said commissioners by the persons making the same, unless arising upon the knowledge of one or more of the said commissioners. And before any pilot shall be fined, suspended, or deprived of his license for any alleged misconduct, he shall be summoned, by a notice in writing, to appear before said commissioners, specifying the nature and substance of the default with which he shall or may be charged, signed by the secretary, by order of the said commissioners; which notice shall be delivered to such pilot personally, or be left at his usual place of abode, at least fifteen days previous to the time mentioned in such notice for his appearance, to show cause, if any there may be, why he ought not to be fined, suspended, or his license revoked, as the case may be; and if such pilot shall neglect or refuse to appear as required by the said notice, or if, on appearing before the said commissioners, he shall not show good and sufficient cause why he should not be fined, suspended, or his license be revoked, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, either to revoke the license of the said pilot, or to suspend him from acting as such, or to fine him for such misconduct, as they may deem proper, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars; and an entry thereof shall be made by the secretary in the books of the said board, of such fining, suspension, or revocation, specifying the reasons or causes therefor. And the said pilot who may deem himself aggrieved by the proceedings of the said board, under this or any other section of this act, may, at any time, within fifteen days after due notice of the decision or judgment of said commissioners, appeal to the mayor, recorder, and first judge of the court of common pleas of the said city of New York; and the said commissioners shall, if duly notified of such appeal, forthwith certify and return a true copy of the record or minute of their said proceeding and decision in the premises, with the causes and reasons thereof duly set forth, to the said mayor, recorder, and first judge, who, after examination, shall decide thereon, and confirm or reverse such act and decision of the said board of commissioners as to them, or any two of them, shall seem just and proper; which decision shall be final and conclusive, and shall be committed to writing, and transmitted by the said mayor, recorder, or first judge to the said board of commissioners, who shall conform themselves thereto. And, further, that it shall be the duty of the said mayor, recorder, and first judge, or any two of them, to decide upon the said appeal, and to transmit their decision to the said board of commissioners within ten days after the making of the appeal; but, pending the said appeal, and until the act of suspension or revocation appealed from, the appellant shall be disqualified from acting as a pilot.

SEC. 12. The said commissioners shall have power and authority to issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses to testify before them in all cases in which the power to adjudicate the same is conferred on them by this act, and to administer oaths to such witnesses. Every person duly subpoenaed as a witness, who shall not appear, or appearing, shall refuse to testify, shall forfeit for every such non-appearance or refusal, (unless some reasonable cause or excuse shall be shown on his oath, or the oath of some other person,) such fine, not exceeding fifty dollars, as the said com-

missioners shall think reasonable to impose; which fine, when collected, shall be appropriated by them as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 13. The mayor, recorder, and first judge aforesaid, or such of them as shall hear and decide any appeal, shall be entitled to receive from the appealing party, on presenting his appeal, the sum of ten dollars; but which shall, together with his taxable costs, be reimbursed out of the funds of the commissioners, in case their proceedings or order appealed from shall be set aside or reversed.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, before they shall grant a license to any person applying therefor, to act as a pilot in pursuance of this act, within one week thereafter, to call such applicant before them, and in presence of one or more of the pilots of the said port licensed to pilot vessels to and from the said port by the way of Sandy hook, who shall be notified to attend for the purpose, and who are hereby required to attend and assist in such examination; or, in case of the non-attendance of the pilot or pilots who shall be so notified to attend for that purpose, then, without the presence or assistance of any licensed pilot, to examine, or cause to be examined, such applicant, touching his qualifications for the office of a pilot, and in particular touching his knowledge of the sailing and management of a square-rigged vessel, and also touching his knowledge of the tides, soundings, bearings and distances of the several shoals, rocks, bars, and points of land, and night lights, in the navigation for which he applies for a license to act as a pilot, and touching any other matter relating thereto, which the said commissioners may think proper: And if, upon examination, the person so applying shall be found to be of good moral character and temperate habits, and to be possessed of sufficient ability, skill, and experience to act as a pilot, and not otherwise, the said commissioners may grant him a license for piloting vessels to and from the port of New York by the way of Sandy hook.

SEC. 15. The captain, owner, agent, or consignee, of any vessel outward bound, and requiring a pilot, shall make application therefor at the office of the commissioners, stating the name of said vessel, the wharf, pier, or place where such vessel shall then be lying, and the time when said vessel will sail, which particulars shall be immediately entered in a book, to be kept for that purpose, by the secretary of said board. And it shall be the duty of the said secretary, when such application shall be made, to give notice thereof, without unnecessary delay, to a pilot then unemployed, giving preference to the one who may have brought such vessel into port, or to a pilot belonging to the same boat. And it shall be the duty of the pilot receiving such notice, to repair on board said vessel in time to take charge of and pilot said vessel to sea; and for his neglect or refusal so to do, without good cause, he shall, on proof thereof, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be suspended or deprived of his license, as the commissioners shall adjudge.

SEC. 16. The master or commander of every vessel coming into or going out of the said port, by the way of Sandy hook, shall give to the pilot employed in piloting such vessel, upon his inquiring, a true account of the draught of water of such vessel. And in case any master or commander shall not give a true account of such draught of water, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and if such vessel should be run aground in consequence of such false account, the pilot shall not be responsible for the same.

SEC. 17. If any pilot shall be carried to sea when a boat is attending to receive him, he shall be entitled to receive at the rate of one hundred dollars a month during his necessary absence, until his return to the port of New York, in addition to the pilotage of said vessel, all which said monthly pay and pilotage shall be paid by the master or owner of said vessel to the said pilot, for the use of such pilot. When any vessel with a pilot on board, whether inward or outward bound, shall be blown off to sea, the charge of said vessel by the pilot shall cease.

SEC. 18. Every pilot licensed as such in pursuance of this act, before he shall enter on the performance of his official duties, shall enter into a recognizance to the people of this State, before the mayor or recorder of the city of New York, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the said mayor or recorder, in the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars each, with condition that the said pilot will diligently and faithfully execute the trust reposed in him, and the duties required of him by virtue of this act, and according to the directions of said act, and the rules, orders, regulations and by-laws of the board of commissioners, made and promulgated by them in pursuance of said act; and every recognizance, if forfeited, may, at the instance of the said commissioners, or on the request of any person aggrieved, be prosecuted under the direction of the said commissioners, in any court having cognizance thereof, to judgment and execution, as in other cases; and the amount of such recognizance when received, shall, by order of the court in which the same was recovered, be paid to the said commissioners; and the said commissioners shall, in such case, and also at any time after suit brought on such recognizance, if required by any party interested therein, examine into and ascertain the damages sustained by the party so aggrieved, and shall apply the money which may be recovered and received by them, or as much thereof as shall be required for that purpose, in or towards the payment of the damages so ascertained, and shall make report in writing to the aforesaid court, of the damages so ascertained, and of the payment thereof as aforesaid; but if the defaulting pilot shall, before judgment shall be obtained on his recognizance as aforesaid, pay to the said aggrieved party the damages to be ascertained by the said commissioners, in like manner as aforesaid, together with costs of suit, the suit on such recognizance shall be discontinued.

SEC. 19. If any pilot, licensed by virtue of this act, shall, through negligence or carelessness, cast away or lose any vessel under his care, and be thereof convicted by due course of law, he shall be deprived of his license, and be deemed forever thereafter incapable of acting as a pilot in this State; and if any pilot shall run a vessel aground, through carelessness or neglect, he shall not, on proof thereof, be entitled to any pilotage.

SEC. 20. The commissioners, their secretary, messenger or messengers, or any other persons employed by or under them, except pilots duly licensed, shall not be concerned or interested, directly or indirectly, in any pilot-boat, or with any part or portion of the earnings of any pilot.

SEC. 21. No master of any vessel of seventy five tons burden and under, belonging to any citizen of the United States, and licensed and employed in the coasting trade by the way of Sandy hook, shall be required to employ a licensed pilot by virtue of the provisions of this act, unless the services of such pilot shall be expressly desired and actually obtained by such master.

SEC. 22. If the master of any vessel above seventy five, and not exceeding two hundred tons burden, and owned by a citizen of the United States,

and sailing under a coasting license to or from the port of New York by the way of Sandy hook, shall be desirous of piloting his own vessel, he shall first obtain a license for such purpose from the commissioners of pilots, who are hereby authorized and required to grant the same, signed by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, certified by their secretary, and subscribed with his name: which said license shall be and continue in force one year from the date thereof, or until the termination of any voyage during which the license may expire: on obtaining which license, and during the continuance thereof, the said master shall not be obliged to employ or pay any licensed pilot, except when the services of such pilot shall be expressly desired and actually obtained. The application for the said license shall be made in writing, by the said master, and subscribed with his name, and shall contain a description, the name, tonnage, and draught of water of such vessel, and what trade said vessel is or shall be usually employed in, which said writing shall be filed in the office of the said commissioners; and all the proceedings in relation thereto shall be duly noted in the proper book or books in the said office; and if any wilful fraud or misrepresentation shall be committed or made in the said application, the license which shall or may have been granted in pursuance thereof, shall, on due examination and proof of such fraud or misrepresentation, before the said commissioners, be by them declared void. For such license to be obtained in pursuance of this section of this act, the master to whom the same shall be granted, shall pay to the said commissioners four cents per ton, registered tonnage. If the master to whom the license as aforesaid shall be granted, shall cease to have charge of the vessel for which the license aforesaid shall have been obtained, and before the expiration of the term of its duration, his successor in the command of said vessel shall, on due application as aforesaid to the commissioners of pilots, be entitled to a new license for the unexpired time for which the first license shall have been granted, and without any additional charge therefor.

SEC. 23. The earnings of the pilots belonging to any one boat, shall be equally divided among the pilots of said boat; and no pilot shall participate, unless authorized by the commissioners, in the earnings of any others than those attached to the same boat; and for breach of this provision, any pilot or pilots shall forfeit his or their license or licenses.

SEC. 24. Each boat shall have at least two apprentices; and besides all other requisite and necessary knowledge of the business and duties of pilots, they shall be instructed in the knowledge of the management and sailing of ships and other vessels, at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the commissioners of pilots; and if indented apprentices, provisions conformable thereto shall be contained in their indentures.

SEC. 25. A journal shall be kept in every pilot boat, under the direction of the pilots attached thereto, in which shall be entered a faithful account of all their transactions. Such entry shall be made every twenty-four hours by the pilot having the particular charge of the boat for the time being, and if no pilot shall be on board, then by the oldest apprentice, and shall be signed with the name of the person making it, which journal shall be subject to the inspection of the commissioners of pilots whenever called for by them. The entries therein shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated against the persons connected with such pilot boat; a false entry therein shall forfeit the license of the pilot by whom the same shall

have been made or sanctioned. And an omission to keep such journal, or to make regular entries therein, or a refusal to produce the same to the commissioners, shall warrant the immediate suspension of the pilots attached to the pilot boat, or such of them as, on due examination, shall appear to be in fault. Any pilot licensed by virtue of this act, who shall pilot any vessel into the port of New York, shall, with all convenient speed, report at the office of the said commissioners the arrival of said vessel, stating in said report the distance and bearing from Sandy hook light-house; where, and the time when, he boarded said vessel; the names of the master, owners and consignees, and also the tonnage and draught of water of said vessel, and the place where moored; which said report shall be duly noted by the secretary in the appropriate book or books to be kept for that purpose in the office of the said commissioners.

SEC. 26. For every day of detention at the wharf or in the harbor, beyond the time specified for the sailing of the vessel, or beyond the usual detention of getting vessels from sea to the wharf, and from the wharf to the sea; and for every day of detention of an inward bound vessel by ice, longer than two days for the passage from the sea to the wharf, three dollars shall be added to the pilotage. If any pilot be detained at quarantine by the health officer for having been on board of a sickly vessel as pilot, the master, owner, or consignee of such vessel shall pay to such pilot all necessary expenses of living, and three dollars per day for each and every day of such detention.

SEC. 27. The commissioners shall cause printed instructions to be furnished to every pilot, who shall immediately exhibit the same upon his boarding any vessel as pilot, to the master or mate thereof, under the penalty of ten dollars for each offence. The commissioners shall also cause a printed copy of this act, and of the rules, orders and regulations by them made from time to time, to be delivered to each licensed pilot, or at the place of abode of each pilot, for his use.

SEC. 28. Every pilot shall, on boarding any vessel, request an entry to be forthwith made by the master or mate, in her log-book, of the time and place of such boarding. And if the pilot shall present a written or printed request, (which it shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide for this purpose,) then, unless such entry shall be forthwith made, no complaint against the pilot on that voyage shall be heard by the commissioners, unless in case of loss of life.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the pilot boat on that station where outward bound vessels discharge their pilot, to render every necessary aid for taking out and receiving the pilots from said vessels: and said boat shall also give such facilities for sending said pilots to the city of New York or quarantine, as may be required by the by-laws or regulations to be established by said commissioners.

SEC. 30. The fees or pay for pilotage are hereby established as follows: For piloting any merchant vessel bound to the port of New York, and not exempted from pilotage by virtue of this act, from the southward or eastward of the white buoy on the eastern edge of the outer middle near the bar, to her anchorage, moorings, or to a wharf, as shall be directed by the master of the said ship, in the port of New York, the following rates:

For every vessel drawing less than fourteen feet water, two dollars per foot.

For every vessel drawing fourteen feet, and less than eighteen feet, two dollars and fifty cents per foot.

For every vessel drawing eighteen feet and upwards, three dollars per foot.

Pilotage inward and outward on foreign merchant vessels, not entitled by the laws of the United States to enter on the same terms as ships or vessels of the United States, shall be increased by adding one-fourth to the above rates.

If the master or owner of any vessel shall request the pilot to moor said vessel at a place within Sandy hook, and not to be taken to the wharf or harbor at New York, or the vessel be detained at quarantine, the same pilotage shall be allowed, and the pilot entitled to his discharge.

For piloting public armed vessels belonging to the United States, and also those belonging to foreign nations, five dollars per foot.

SEC. 31. When any ship or vessel bound to the port of New York shall be taken in charge by any pilot appointed by virtue of this act, at such distance to the southward or eastward of Sandy hook light house, as that said light house could not be seen from the deck of such ship or vessel, in the day time and in fair weather, the addition of one-fourth to the rates of pilotage herein beforementioned shall be allowed to such pilot; and if any such pilot, at the said distance from Sandy hook light-house, shall offer his services as a pilot, and which said offered service shall be intentionally avoided or expressly refused, such pilot shall be paid one-half the amount of pilotage, as if his services had been accepted and performed.

SEC. 32. For piloting any ship or vessel from the port of New York to the southward or eastward of the white buoy on the eastern edge of the outer middle, so that said ship or vessel can safely proceed to sea, the like fees for pilotage shall be paid as are herein allowed for piloting said vessel when inward bound, and taken charge of by a pilot to the southward or eastward of the said white buoy.

SEC. 33. No more than one-half the rate of pilotage allowed for a vessel boarded to the southward or eastward of the white buoy, shall be demanded or received for piloting any vessel bound to the port of New York, if the same shall be boarded between the point abovementioned and Flinn's knoll.

SEC. 34. No pilotage whatever shall be allowed to any vessel which shall have proceeded inward as far as Flinn's knoll without a pilot, and without a pilot having before offered his services, unless said vessel shall then make a signal for and obtain a pilot.

SEC. 35. Every pilot offering to go on board of any vessel inward bound, eastward or southward of said white buoy, (except such as are by this act not subject to pilotage,) shall be entitled to half the amount to which he would have been entitled, had his services been accepted at the place where so offered by him, as aforesaid.

SEC. 36. Between the first day of November and the first day of April, inclusive, four dollars shall be added to the full pilotage for every vessel not exempted from pilotage by this act, drawing ten feet water and upward; and for every other vessel, subject to pilotage, two dollars; and one half of such sums to half pilotage.

SEC. 37. The pilotage shall be payable by the master, owners, consignees, or agents entering or clearing the vessel at the port of New York, who shall be jointly, and any of them jointly and severally, liable therefor. The said compensation shall be paid to the said commissioners, for the use of the pilots earning the same; and when received by the said commissioners, shall, on demand, forthwith be paid to such pilots. And it shall be lawful

for the said commissioners to charge, at the foot of each account for pilotage, and to add thereto, three per cent., and to demand and receive the same of and from the said master, owners, consignees, or agents; but should it be more convenient for the pilot to collect his pilotage, it shall be his duty to do so, together with the three per cent. aforesaid; and the said pilot shall report the amount so collected, and pay over the said three per cent. to the said commissioners within five days after collecting the same, all which shall be recorded in appropriate books, to be kept by said commissioners; and which sum, so added and received, together with the several fees required and authorized by this act, to be charged and received by the said commissioners, shall constitute a fund, out of which shall, if sufficient, be paid the several sums following, viz:

To each of the said commissioners, the sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

To the secretary of said commissioners, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

A reasonable compensation to the messenger or messengers authorized by this act, to be determined by the commissioners.

A reasonable sum or sums to pay for office-rent, furniture, stationary, fuel, and other incidental and necessary expenses, which shall be incurred by the said commissioners in the performance of their official duties. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, yearly, and every year, on or before the first day of January, to transmit to the comptroller of the State a full and true account of all the fees and money belonging to the aforesaid fund, received and paid by the said commissioners, as in this act is provided, which said account shall be signed with the name of one or more of the said commissioners, and countersigned and attested on oath by the secretary of the said board of commissioners.

SEC. 38. In case any vessel bound to the port of New York, shall be lost within fifty miles of Sandy hook, which vessel shall have been in sight of the light house there, and no pilot shall have offered to board said vessel, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to inquire if any fault or negligence shall have existed in not having furnished such vessel with a pilot; and if any, whose was such fault or negligence; and the pilot or pilots found to be in fault, after a full hearing then to be had in the premises before the commissioners, without unnecessary delay, shall be forthwith suspended; and the commissioners may displace such pilot or pilots, and shall publish the result of their inquiries.

SEC. 39. Every pilot who shall have exerted himself for the preservation of any vessel in distress and in want of a pilot, shall be entitled, for any extraordinary services, to such sum as the pilot and master, owner or consignee can agree on; or, in case of not agreeing, as the commissioners shall determine to be a reasonable reward.

SEC. 40. Every pilot, in charge of a vessel, becoming intoxicated, shall not, on proof thereof, be entitled to any pilotage for the voyage, and shall be suspended for six months; and for a second offence, may be deprived of his license.

SEC. 41. This act shall not be applied to the pilots through the channel of the East river, commonly called Hell Gate.

SEC. 42. All pecuniary fines and penalties imposed by this act, or the said commissioners by virtue of this act, shall be sued for in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, and when recovered, shall be paid to

the party aggrieved, or to the trustees of the Pilots' Charitable Society, as the commissioners may deem proper to direct; by whom such fines and penalties respectively may be sued for and recovered, and who may, on the order of the commissioners, prosecute the bond of any pilot for whose default any fine or pecuniary penalty shall be imposed. But no penalty or forfeiture under this act, or under the powers hereby granted, shall deprive any party of his ordinary remedy at law for any default or misdemeanor.

SEC. 43. All laws now in force, and which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, saving all claims accrued under the same, prior to this act going into effect.

SEC. 44. This act shall take effect from its passage, so far as to authorize the appointment and organization of the commissioners of pilots; and on the first day of May next for all other purposes.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Secretary's Office.*

This bill having been approved and signed by the Governor of this State on the 12th day of April, 1837, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day.

JOHN A. DIX
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

PRAYING

The donation of the swamp lands in that State to the counties in which they are situated, for certain purposes.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT TO YOUR HONORABLE BODY:

That, within the boundaries of the counties of Stoddard, Wayne, Cape Girardeau, Scott, and New Madrid, in this State, there is a considerable body of low, wet, and marshy land, the surface of which a greater part of the time is covered with water, and not susceptible of cultivation, and unfit for the habitation of man. As to the extent of the territory in this condition, your memorialists refer to the maps of the country, the surveys and plats made by the officers of Government, and the returns of the surveyors, to establish the fact that the same are not worth surveying, and are incapable of being surveyed. Said marshy lands, in their present condition, are not only valueless to the General Government, but are injurious, by rendering its other lands, lying around and contiguous to them, of less value. During the summer and fall seasons, in consequence of the rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, and the noxious effluvia arising therefrom, the health of the country is greatly injured; and that circumstance discourages emigration, and makes the communication over those swamps difficult and often dangerous. Your memorialists are of opinion that said lands may be reclaimed, and freed from those stagnant pools of water which now exist, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants of the surrounding country: but that it would require a considerable amount of labor and money to effect that very desirable object. Yet it is also believed that the land reclaimed would afford a sufficient compensation for the labor and money expended for the completion of the work. Your memorialists, considering the great injury inflicted on that part of the country by the earthquakes, and the mutual advantages resulting to the General Government and this State, respectfully request that Congress pass a law, granting to each of said counties a donation of all the said marshy lands lying within each of their

Blair & Rives, printers.

respective boundaries, the proceeds arising from the sales of the lands in each of said counties, after defraying the expense of reclaiming them, to be applied to the making of roads and canals in the counties to which they belong; and that the State may make such enactments as may be necessary to carry the object of the grant into effect.

Your memorialists request such other and further action as Congress in its wisdom may think best.

STERLING PRICE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M. MARMADUKE,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 12, 1840:

TH. REYNOLDS.

MISSOURI,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, James L. Minor, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a memorial to Congress, on the subject of swamp lands in the counties of Stoddard, Wayne, Cape Girardeau, Scott, and New Madrid, as the said memorial appears on file in this office.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said office, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

JAMES L. MINOR,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

The improvement of the navigation of the Neenah and Wisconsin rivers.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

In the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

'The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS TO YOUR HONORABLE BODIES:

That the improvement of the navigation of the Fox (or Neenah) and Wisconsin rivers, in this Territory, is a measure deserving of immediate and honorable consideration. Its importance has repeatedly been urged, and a survey, by an officer of the engineer corps, made during the summer of 1839. The report of this officer has been made, and submitted to you. The result of the survey has been much more favorable than was anticipated, and the estimate trifling in comparison with the great benefits which would arise to the northern and western portions of this Territory by its completion. When are taken into view the advantages which must result, not only to the Territory, but to the United States, from the accomplishment of the improvement alluded to, and the comparatively trifling nature of the obstacles to be overcome in effecting it, your memorialists cannot believe that your honorable bodies will hesitate in making such reasonable appropriations as may bring about the great desideratum—a connexion of the northern lakes with the Mississippi river, via the Neenah and Wisconsin rivers. It will be advantageous to the United States and to this Territory, in throwing open for settlement and improvement a vast extent of country, bordering the eastern and western shores of Neenah river and its numerous tributaries, a great portion of which is yet owned by the Government, and the value of which must necessarily be enhanced, and an early sale thereof effected. Notwithstanding the want of facilities of commercial intercourse, and the present almost insurmountable obstacles to be encountered by settlers in penetrating the interior, so inviting is this country, in consequence of the fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate, and the many other natural advantages which it possesses, that, even now, when there are scarcely any means of ingress or egress, the tide of immigration is steadily,

Blair & Rives, printers.

though slowly, finding its way to this region. Commercial facilities only are wanted to secure to this country a rapid settlement, a prosperity unexampled and abiding; and the Government will be benefited, not only by the great increase in the value of its domain along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and a speedy sale thereof effected, but the annual saving to the United States, in the transportation of troops and military stores from the lakes to the Mississippi, on this route, would, in the course of a very few years, your memorialists believe, be sufficient to cover the expenses of the desired improvement. Your memorialists would also call the attention of your honorable bodies to the importance of improving the navigation of the Rock and Peckatonica rivers; flowing, as they do, through a portion of our Territory unsurpassed in the richness of its soil, or in the variety and extent of its agricultural productions, their improvement would open a channel through which the already abundant products of the country would find a ready market. The State of Illinois has made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of said Rock river within the limits of that State, and has already expended a portion of said sum on the work; and no doubt is entertained of the completion of the same to the line of the Territory. It will be recollected that a former Congress made an appropriation of lands for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a canal to connect lake Michigan with the Rock river, which we believe will be completed at an early period. From these facts, it appears to your memorialists that the improvement of said river would be of incalculable advantage, and enable the Territory to avail itself of the benefits of said canal, and also of the improvements made on said river by the State of Illinois. Your memorialists would also state the importance of the improvement of the Grant river, known as the Grant Slue. This is the outlet for that rich mineral and agricultural country in the vicinity of the village of Van Buren. Several million pounds of lead are annually produced at this place, which, at a low stage of the water in the Mississippi, has to be wagoned several miles to the landing for steamboats. Your memorialists believe that the small sum of five thousand dollars, judiciously expended, would remove the obstructions, and give a good and safe navigation to the depot of that portion of the mineral country.

Your memorialists would also state that the improvement of the Platte river, which empties itself into the Mississippi from the east, in this Territory, is of the first importance to the mineral region in the Territory. There are now annually sent to our eastern cities, for market, from the immediate vicinity of the town of Platteville, more than two million pounds of lead; which, together with all the supplies for mining and farming purposes, are transported to and from the Mississippi in wagons, a distance of twenty-five miles, at great expense and inconvenience to the smelter and farmer. The Little Platte river is navigable for the largest class of steamboats to within nine miles of Platteville; and a canal or railroad can be constructed from the head of navigation, up this river, to Platteville, at a small expense. Your memorialists would ask of your honorable body an appropriation of the sum of one thousand dollars for a survey and estimate of the cost of said improvement. Your memorialists will not trespass long upon the attention of your honorable bodies, in setting forth the beneficial results that must necessarily flow from these improvements. When it is known that the ordinance of 1787 takes from the Legislature of the Terri-

tory the power of granting the right to individuals to improve these rivers, and to receive tolls for the passage of boats thereon, another reason will present itself in favor of its support. They feel convinced that the objects suggested to you, from their great importance, cannot fail to receive your attention ; and they would respectfully ask an appropriation, in money, to effect them, or a donation of every section, or fractional section of land, designated by an odd number, within three miles of either bank of said rivers ; and in case any such sections, or any part of them, have been previously sold, to grant to the Territory a corresponding quantity of land, out of any of the unsold land of the Government within the Territory.

D. NEWLAND,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MAXWELL,

President of the Council.

Approved January 13, 1841 :

HENRY DODGE.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

The survey and construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin
RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the construction of a railway, connecting Lake Michigan with the river Mississippi, and extending through this Territory, is justly deemed to be an object of the greatest interest to the citizens of the Territory, and one which we believe is entitled to the serious consideration of the Congress of the United States, from its importance in a national point of view. This fact, together with that of the practicability and feasibility of the work, the benefits which would result from the completion thereof, not only to our own citizens, but to the country at large, and the very strong claims it thereby possesses on the liberality of the National Legislature, was fully set forth in a memorial on this subject, presented to your honorable bodies at the last session of Congress, to which we would respectfully beg leave to refer you; only repeating here our earnest petition, that an immediate appropriation be made, in money, for a complete survey of the route, which has thus far been but partially effected; and, further, that an appropriation (to be applied to the construction of the work) of every alternate section (odd numbers) of land, for five miles on each side of the line, throughout its entire length, be made; and providing that, whenever any of said sections shall have been previously entered or occupied, an equal quantity of land shall be taken in some other part of the Territory in lieu thereof.

D. NEWLAND,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MAXWELL,

President of the Council.

Approved January 15, 1841:

HENRY DODGE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WISCONSIN,

IN RELATION

To the survey of the public lands north of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Resolutions relative to the survey of the public lands within the Territory.

Resolved, by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin—

1. That the interest of the General Government, and of the citizens of the Territory, requires the survey, at an early period, of the public lands north of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; and that an appropriation for that purpose is solicited, by the Legislative Assembly, at the present session of Congress.

2. That the Governor transmit copies of the above resolution to the Hon. J. D. Doty, delegate, and to the presiding officers of each branch of Congress.

D. NEWLAND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES MAXWELL,
President of the Council.

Approved January 12, 1841 :

HENRY DODGE.

Blair & Rives, printers.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING

The contracts made in that department during the year 1840; the payments on account of miscellaneous claims during the same year; and the expenditures from the marine hospital fund during the year 1839.

FEBRUARY 8, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 6, 1841.

SIR: In obedience to the "Act concerning public contracts," approved April 21, 1808, and the "Act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," approved March 2, 1809, I have the honor to transmit:

1. Statement of contracts made in the Treasury Department during the year 1840.
2. Statement of contracts relative to light-houses, floating-lights, buoys, stakeages, &c.
3. Statement of payments made according to law, at the Treasury, during the year 1840, on account of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1809.
4. Statement of expenditures from the marine hospital fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen during the year 1839.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,

President of the United States Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

No. 1.

Statement of contracts authorized by the Treasury Department for the year 1840.

Date of contract.	Name of contractor.	Contracted for.	Amount to be paid.	Place to be delivered or performed.
March 5, 1840	Lemuel Hollock	Rations for revenue cutter	\$0 20	New Bedford, Massachusetts.
April 1, 1840	C. Sherman & Co.	Rations for revenue cutter	17	Newport, Rhode Island.
April 1, 1840	Joseph Decormis	Rations for revenue cutter	17½	Norfolk, Virginia.
April 1, 1840	Russel Chapman	Rations for revenue cutter	20	New Haven, Connecticut.
April 1, 1840	Chasny G. Howell	Rations for revenue cutter	18½	Erie, Pennsylvania.
April 1, 1840	Partman Houghton	Rations for revenue cutter	17 41	Eastport, Maine.
April 6, 1840	Adam Bailey	Rations for revenue cutter	20	Boston, Massachusetts.
March 29, 1840	M. H. Davis	Stone for marine hospital	1,500 00	Mobile, Alabama.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *First Comptroller's Office, February 1, 1841.*

Statement of contracts made relative to light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, stakeages, &c., in 1840.

Date.	For what object.	Contractors.	Price.
1840			
Jan'y 20	For materials and work done round the light-house at Cape Henlopen, in Delaware	Winslow Lewis	\$5,750 00
31	For refitting the light-house at Cape Henlopen with a new lantern, stone deck, 18 lamps, and 18 by 21 inch reflectors	Winslow Lewis	3,500 00
March 5	For placing and keeping up stakeages in Providence river, Rhode Island, in the year 1840	Amrose Armington	170 00
17	For charter-party of schooner "Gazelle," to deliver supplies of oil, &c., at the northern light-houses	Jonathan Howland, jr.	4,079 99
17	For repairing apparatus at the northern light-houses (included in the above.)	William T. Hawes	7,881 00
21	For supplying oil for the light-houses on the lakes	Henry N. Hooper & Co.	3,730 00
April 1	For making 90 parabolic reflectors for the use of light-houses from Maine to North Carolina	W. Hewins and W. Fisher	46,200 00
1	For supplying 45,000 gallons of oil for the light-house establishment from Maine to North Carolina, inclusive (excepting Rhode Island and New York)	Sanford Bell	2,835 00
14	For supplying 2,700 gallons of oil for the light-houses in Rhode Island	Warren Gates	2,000 00
May 22	For placing 1,000 tons of stone round Little Gull island, New York, to secure the light-house thereon	Alexander M. McGregor	1,600 00
23	For replacing ten dolphins, carried away by the ice, and repairing two dolphins, in Providence river, Rhode Island	Levi Johnson	4,050 00
June 10	For building and fitting up a light-house at the mouth of Saginaw river, Michigan. (This work is not yet finished)	Benj. Davol and Geo. Read	3,560 00
15	For building a stone pier and fence at Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts	Winslow Lewis	2,000 00
20	For taking down and rebuilding the light-house at Thomas' point, Maryland	J. W. P. Lewis	2,500 00
23	For building a pier and enclosure at Lynde point, Conn., to secure the light-house and keeper's dwelling	John Bishop	2,840 00
23	For rebuilding on a new site the light-house and keeper's dwelling, at Stonington, Connecticut	John H. Gregory	1,300 00
30	For rebuilding two monuments, one on Abbott's rock and the other on Great Aqua Viæ, in Salem harbor, Massachusetts	Smith & Yarnell	1,435 00
Sept. 5	For delivering 700 perches of stone, and replacing stone, at Little Watt's island, in Chesapeake bay	Wm. T. Hawes	17,250 00
Oct. 1	For supplying 18,000 gallons of oil for the light-house establishment, from South Carolina to Louisiana, inclusive		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fifth Auditor's Office, February 5, 1841.

S. PLEASANTON.

No. 3.

Statement of payments made according to law, at the Treasury, during the year 1840, on account of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1809.

Date.	No. of warrant.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Jan. 9	3639	Samuel L. Burritt, assistant counsel in relation to private land claims in Florida, under the act of May 23, 1838, for \$625, on account of his salary from 1st October to 31st December, 1839 - - - - -	\$625 00
	3646	Thomas Douglass, attorney for the eastern district of Florida, for \$375, on account of additional compensation, under the act of May 23, 1838, from 1st October to 31st December, 1839 - - - - -	375 00
18	3727	John M. Fontaine, for \$415 75, being the amount of compensation for his services as translator, allowed by the judge of the eastern district of Florida, acting as commissioner under the provisions of the act of Congress of 26th June, 1834, for the relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida - - - - -	415 75
29	3780	Rosalie R. Reid, for \$180, being the amount allowed her for her services as a clerk to the judge of the eastern district of Florida, between the 1st October and 31st December, 1839, rendered necessary pursuant to services required of the judge of said district, per act 26th June, 1834 - - - - -	180 00
Dec. 3	6572	Alexis M. Andrew, for \$33, being the amount allowed him for his services as a clerk to the judge of the eastern district of Florida, during the quarter ending September 30, 1840, rendered necessary pursuant to services required of the judge of said district, per act 26th June, 1834 - - - - -	33 00
26	6704	William Wood, for \$16, for conveying in his schooner Lily, Captain Paulding, of the navy, in search of a wreck in Tappan bay - - - - -	16 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 23, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 4.

STATEMENT
OF
THE MARINE HOSPITAL FUND,
FOR THE YEAR 1839.

Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital fund for

Ports or districts.	Agents.	Seamen re- lieved.	Accommodation.	Rate of board and nurs- ing.	
MAINE.					
Passamaquoddy -	Sam'l A. Morse	31	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	\$186 79
Machias -	Wm. Brown -	2	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	43 75
Castine, Penobscot	R. H. Brigham	16	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	85 36
Frenchman's Bay	Ed. S. Jarvis -	1	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	40 00
Belfast -	N. M. Lowney -	114	Boarding-house	- 2 50 per week,	1,537 93
Waldoboro' -	Denny McCobb	35	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	600 75
Wiscasset -	Jno. D. McCrate	7	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	114 55
Bath -	Joseph Sewall -	34	Hospital -	- 3 57 to 3 87 p. w.	657 90
Saco & Biddeford	J. F. Scamman -	-	-	-	-
York -	Mark Dennett -	14	Private family	- 1 40 to 2 50 p. w.	265 66
Kennebunk -	Barnabas Palmer	208	Hospital -	- 2 50 per week,	2,323 92
Portland & Falm'th	John Anderson -	462			5,856 61
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Portsmouth -	Dan'l P. Drown	75	Boarding -	- 2 50 per week,	833 95
VERMONT.					
Burlington, Alburg	A. W. Hyde -	-			
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Ipswich -	Timot'y Souther	-	-	-	-
Newburyport -	Sam'l Phillips	4	Boarding -	- 2 50 per week	42 50
Gloucester -	William Beach,	-	-	-	-
	Geo. D. Hale -	5	Boarding and almshouse	2 50 per week	18 21
Marblehead -	Peter Dixey -	-	-	-	-
Salem & Beverly	James Miller -	-	-	-	-
Boston -	Geo. Bancroft -	715	U. S. mar. hos. Chelsea	43 to 65 c. p. d.	11,004 31
Plymouth -	S. Sampson -	-	-	-	-
Fall River -	P. W. Leland -	-	-	-	-
Barnstable -	Henry Crocker	41	Private family	- 2 50 per week,	571 24
New Bedford -	Robt. S. Smith -	28	Almshouse -	- 2 50 per week,	298 21
Edgartown -	John P. Norton -	-	-	-	-
Nantucket -	M. T. Morton -	2	-	-	-
		795			11,934 47
RHODE ISLAND.					
Providence -	W. R. Danforth	93	Private house	- 2 50 per week,	1,189 93
Bristol & Warren	Sam'l S. Allen -	16	Private house	- 2 50 per week,	195 00
Newport -	Wm. Littlefield	35	Hospital -	- 2 50 per week,	361 10
		144			1,746 03
CONNECTICUT.					
Middletown -	Noah A. Phelps	22	Boarding -	- 1 to 2 50 p. w.	196 11
New London -	Chas. F. Lester -	51	Private and pub. house	- 2 50 per week,	234 86
New Haven -	Wm. H. Ellis -	82	Hospital -	- 3 00 per week,	663 00
Fairfield -	Sam'l Simons -	1	Boarding -	- 2 50 per week,	37 50
		156			1,131 47

No. 4.

the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States, 1839.

Medical ser- vices.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral ex- penses.	Deaths.	Total expen- diture.	Hospital money col- lected.
\$56 60	\$55 49	\$52 00	-	-	-	-	\$354 38	\$508 27
5 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 23	306 73
5 00	-	108 00	-	-	-	-	200 34	362 59
3 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 43	276 93
281 00	551 20	-	\$9 72	*\$6 25	\$36 00	6	2,446 32	766 09
99 55	137 64	2 00	-	†40 00	12 00	2	900 46	669 98
8 60	10 00	-	-	-	-	-	134 48	149 80
-	-	-	-	-	10 00	2	674 57	456 13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 30
30 60	99 27	-	-	-	6 00	1	405 53	72 16
535 10	937 15	-	-	-	42 00	7	3,876 56	1,074 59
1,024 45	1,790 75	162 00	97 2	46 25	106 00	18	9,085 30	4,727 01
243 00	189 30	10 18	-	-	18 00	3	1,307 37	410 39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 54
16 20	33 00	3 50	-	-	-	-	96 15	253 03
6 20	6 01	-	-	-	11 00	2	41 83	266 16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	878 83
1,000 00	749 42	-	-	-	-	35	12,881 27	8,276 61
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293 80
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357 57
157 80	241 10	-	-	-	6 00	1	985 91	1,172 71
108 20	69 89	5 00	-	-	12 00	2	498 23	568 80
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508 06
-	-	10 00	-	-	-	-	10 10	270 73
1,288 40	1,099 42	18 50	-	-	29 00	40	14,513 49	12,906 06
330 90	629 65	12 00	-	-	48 00	8	2,232 58	575 93
31 60	62 85	-	-	-	6 00	1	298 40	163 76
123 20	397 27	15 50	-	-	24 00	4	930 28	315 35
485 70	1,089 77	27 50	-	-	78 00	13	3,461 26	1,055 04
17 80	23 53	5 00	-	-	12 00	2	256 98	561 34
114 21	49 01	15 25	-	-	-	-	417 47	398 49
-	-	-	-	-	12 00	2	681 75	680 91
5 00	5 20	-	-	-	-	-	48 17	318 09
137 01	77 74	20 25	-	-	24 00	4	1,404 37	1,958 83

* Printing.

† Omission in former account.

STATEMENT

Ports or districts.	Agents.	Seamen re- lieved.	Accommodation.	Rate of board and nurs- ing.
NEW YORK.				
Oswegatchie, Og- densburg	Smith Stillwell	13	Private board	- 1 25 to 2 50 p. w. \$41 00
Sackett's Harbor	D. N. Barney	2	Private board	- 2 per week, 12 25
Cape Vincent	J. Carrier	-	-	-
Niagara	S. Scovell	-	-	-
Oswego	G. H. McWhorter	42	Private board	- 2 to 2 50 p. week, 204 00
Buffalo Creek	Geo. W. Clinton	67	Priv. board and hospital	- 2 50 per week, 366 26
New York city	Jesse Hoyt	1200	Marine hospital	- 3 00 per week, 15,543 86
Sag Harbor	Jno. P. Osborn	2	Private board	- 2 25 to 2 50 p. w. 49 00
Genesee, Rochester	Jacob Gould, jr., James Smith	-	-	-
		1326		16,216 37
NEW JERSEY.				
Camden	Morris Croxall	-	-	-
Great Egg Harbor	M. D. Canfield	50	Private board	- 2 to 2 50 p. w. 199 02
Perth Amboy	D. R. Schenck	-	-	-
Burlington	Gersham Mott	-	-	-
Bridgetown	Wm. S. Bowen	-	-	-
Little Egg Harbor	S. S. Downs	6	Boarding	- 2 50 per week, 120 00
Newark	Archer Gifford	-	-	-
		56		319 02
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Philadelphia	George Wolf	240	Penn. hos. and boarding	- 3 per week, 3,512 99
Presqu'isle	Edwin J. Kelso	6	Boarding	- 2 50 per week, 123 55
Pittsburg	John Clark, Aaron Hart	79	Boarding	- 2 50 to 3 p. w. 1,667 20
		325		5,303 74
DELAWARE.				
Wilmington	Henry Whitely	-	-	-
MARYLAND.				
Baltimore	James Mosher	368	Baltimore infirmary & Medical college	- 3 per week, 8,211 89
Annapolis	Richard Sands	4	Boarding	- 2 50 per week, 38 37
Havre-de-Grace	John Chew	-	-	-
Oxford	John Willis, N. Willis	-	-	-
Vienna	Charles Leary	-	-	-
Snow Hill	George Hudson	-	-	-
St. Mary's	Jas. W. Roach	-	-	-
Town Creek	Wm. B. Scott	-	-	-
		372		8,250 26
Dist. of Columbia.				
Georgetown	Thomas Turner	3	Boarding	- 2 50 per week, 42 50
Alexandria	George Brent	30	Almshouse	- 4 per week, 635 93
		33		678 43

No 4—Continued.

Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenditure.	Hospital money collected.
4 35	\$19 15	-	-	-	-	-	\$65 14	\$61 03
4 40	3 88	-	-	-	-	-	20 73	114 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 05
32 33	25 87	\$6 00	-	-	-	-	270 88	252 09
35 20	433 21	-	-	-	\$6 00	1	950 08	404 18
-	-	-	-	\$251 00*	310 00	85	16,265 90	16,115 58
10 00	8 16	-	\$2 13	-	3 87	1	73 89	367 62
55 28	490 27	6 00	2 13	251 00	319 87	87	17,646 62	17,365 73
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358 23
9 10	160 80	3 98	10 00	-	6 00	2	482 67	569 99
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724 42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 87
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681 05
37 25	29 94	13 50	1 75	110 00	-	-	204 46	328 24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313 70
55 35	190 74	17 48	11 75	10 00	6 00	2	687 13	3,216 50
-	-	-	887 25	-	25 00	5	4,469 48	3,391 24
4 00	3 00	-	-	-	-	-	131 85	211 57
5 00	3 00	-	75	-	-	-	1,692 71	390 05
9 00	6 00	-	888 00	-	25 00	5	6,294 04	3,992 86
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686 05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 60	22 56	4 00	-	48 00	90 00	23	8,437 41	2,552 47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 27	138 91
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176 57
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	470 85
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197 32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 70
12 60	22 56	4 00	-	48 00	90 00	23	8,511 68	3,717 17
5 00	9 68	-	-	-	-	-	57 75	108 17
-	-	8 00	-	-	4 00	1	654 40	502 57
5 00	9 68	8 00	-	-	4 00	1	712 15	610 74

* Superintendent.

† Suspended items.

‡ Trusses, &c.

STATEMENT

Ports or districts.	Agents.	Seamen re- lieved.	Accommodation.	Rate of board and nurs- ing.
VIRGINIA.				
Tappahannock -	Rob't S. Garnett	1	Private board -	2 50 per week, \$5 00
Yeocomico -	Gordon Forbes -	1	-	-
Folly Landing -	Sam'l C. White	1	Private family -	2 50 per week, 20 00
Richmond -	Thos. Nelson -	23	Hospital -	2 50 per week, 415 10
East River -	J. Daingerfield -	-	-	-
Yorktown -	Wm. Nelson -	-	-	-
Petersburg, City Pt -	J. W. Campbell	52	Hospital -	2 50 per week, 522 16
Wheeling -	Thos. P. Norton -	-	-	-
Cherry Stone -	George Holt -	-	-	-
Norfolk -	Conway Whittle	114	United States hospital -	1,292 94
		191		2,255 20
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Camden, Elizabeth city -	G. W. Charles -	52	Hospital and board -	3 per week, 935 98
Edenton -	D. McDonald -	15	Boarding -	2 50 per week, 130 59
Plymouth -	Joseph Ramsey	18	Boarding -	2 50 per week, 157 08
Washington -	T. H. Blount -	16	Boarding and shipboard	3 per week, 151 30
Newbern -	T. S. Singleton	17	Private board -	3 per week, 155 95
Ocracoke -	Silvester Brown	82	Hospital, &c. -	3 per week, 422 71
Beaufort -	Jas. E. Gible -	7	Boarding -	3 per week, 79 72
Wilmington -	L. H. Marsteller	49	Private and shipboard	3 per week, 327 41
		256		2,360 74
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Beaufort -	David Turner -	-	-	-
Georgetown -	Thos L. Shaw -	18	Boarding and almshouse	3 per week, 108 40
Charleston. -	Jas. R. Pringle -	395	Marine hospital, &c. -	60 to 75 c. p. d. 6,360 90
		413		6,469 30
GEORGIA.				
Savannah -	A. B. Fannin -	121	Almshouse and hospital	3 per week, 948 52
Brunswick, Darien -	J. N. McIntosh -	12	Hospital -	3 per week, 143 15
Sunbury -	Wm. Maxwell -	1	Boarding -	3 per week, 14 57
St. Mary's -	Archibald Clark	-	-	-
		134		1,106 24
FLORIDA.				
Pensacola -	Robt. Mitchell -	7	Boarding -	3 per week, 26 50
St. Mark's -	Ambrose Crane, F. S. Beattie -	-	-	-
Appalachicola -	G. J. Floyd -	57	Private and shipboard -	3 per week, 666 77
St. Augustine -	John Rodman -	6	Boarding -	3 per week, 30 00
Key West -	Adam Gordon -	81	Boarding -	3 per week, 429 74
St. John's, Jackson- ville -	James Dell -	1	-	-
		152		1,153 01
ALABAMA.				
Mobile -	John B. Hogan	331	City hospital -	75 cts. p. day, 6,107 50

No. 4—Continued.

Medical ser- vices.	Medicine.	Traveling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral ex- penses.	Deaths.	Total expen- diture.	Hospital money col- lected.
-	-	\$3 00	-	-	-	-	\$8 08	\$128 79
85 00	-	-	-	-	\$6 00	1	31 31	123 45
15 75	\$28 61	-	-	-	6 00	1	470 12	181 36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158 78
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103 40
334 85	165 64	8 00	\$5 00	-	12 00	2	1,108 61	197 55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245 29
836 71	179 73	-	20 01	*\$1,704 61	18 25	4	4,092 78	19 26
1,242 31	373 98	11 00	25 01	1,704 61	42 25	8	5,710 90	156 15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	880 56
244 00	746 75	-	15 00	-	-	-	1,961 13	276 17
28 75	103 25	-	-	-	-	-	265 21	73 11
60 25	23 25	5 00	-	-	-	-	248 04	152 79
77 50	86 06	-	-	-	-	-	318 59	241 73
48 50	72 05	-	3 50	-	11 90	3	294 81	177 04
229 25	593 38	-	-	-	6 00	1	1,263 85	78 15
4 25	1 55	8 00	-	-	-	-	94 45	36 07
179 50	355 13	11 00	-	-	6 00	1	887 83	738 33
879 00	1,982 01	24 00	18 50	-	23 90	5	5,333 91	1,773 39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 05
40 50	63 74	-	-	-	-	-	214 75	40 40
-	-	175 00	-	†24 00	66 00	11	6,692 18	966 88
40 50	63 74	175 00	-	24 00	66 00	11	6,906 93	1,012 33
369 25	157 11	42 61	-	‡100 00	132 00	20	1,766 96	425 56
53 25	132 49	12 00	11 50	-	12 00	2	368 03	71 48
9 37	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 18	9 71
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 93
431 87	289 60	54 61	11 50	100 00	144 00	22	2,159 17	555 68
12 50	76 75	-	-	-	30 00	5	147 21	174 61
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 70
320 75	628 29	50 00	28 50	\$375 75	18 00	3	2,108 94	130 82
21 37	6 50	18 00	-	-	6 00	1	82 69	-
249 51	1,240 00	30 00	4 13	-	48 00	8	2,021 38	462 26
-	-	-	-	-	5 75	1	5 81	-
604 13	1,951 54	98 00	32 63	375 75	107 75	18	4,366 03	803 39
-	-	-	-	‡19 00	182 00	26	6,371 57	1,009 06

* Repairs, &c. † Trusses, &c. ‡ Inspector. § Medical services, 1838. ¶ Printing, &c.

STATEMENT

Ports or districts.	Agents.	Seamen re- lieved.	Accommodation.	Rate of board and nurs- ing.
LOUISIANA.				
New Orleans -	J. W. Breedlove,	387	Dr. McFarlane's infir'y	75 cts. p. d. \$19,866 00
Teche -	Dennis Prieur Edw. L. Cockle			
		387		19,866 00
MISSISSIPPI.				
Natchez -	Woodson Wren,	-	-	-
	J. Stockman -			
Pearl River -	Sam'l Learned -			
Vicksburg -	John Thatcher -			
OHIO.				
Cuyahoga, Cleve- land -	S. Starkweather	74	Boarding -	2 50 per week, 187 05
Miami -	C. C. P. Hunt -	-	-	-
Sandusky, Portland	E. H. Harris -	22	Boarding -	2 25 to 2 50 p. w. 107 70
Cincinnati -	Robert Punshon, J. B. Warren -	87	Hospital -	2 50 per week, 605 72
		183		900 47
MICHIGAN.				
Detroit -	John McDonell	28	Boarding -	2 50 per week, 144 43
Michilimackinac	A. Wendell -	2	Hospital -	2 50 per week, 31 42
		30		175 85
TENNESSEE.				
Nashville -	Joel M. Smith, Joseph Litton -	-	-	-
KENTUCKY.				
Louisville -	Edw. S. Camp, N. P. Porter -	175	Hospital -	500 00
MISSOURI.				
St. Louis]	Nathan Ranney	340	Hospital -	2 50 per week, 2,833 93

No. 4—Continued.

Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenditure.	Hospital money collected.
\$1,000 00	-	-	-	*\$216 00	-	30	\$21,292 82	\$4,920 67
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 37
1,000 00	-	-	-	216 00	-	30	21,292 82	4,966 04
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233 44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 86
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 40	\$333 80	\$6 00	-	-	\$6 00	1	665 84	212 92
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 94
23 69	23 26	-	-	2 00	-	3	158 22	105 23
-	-	-	-	-	48 00	12	660 26	60 00
150 09	357 06	6 00	-	2 00	54 00	16	1,484 32	424 09
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 40	43 21	-	-	20	6 00	1	236 59	346 59
5 80	12 65	-	-	-	-	-	50 37	30 63
46 20	55 86	-	-	20	6 00	1	286 96	377 22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 58
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	903 19
1,190 50	305 30	-	-	-	126 00	21	4,500 29	1,256 90

* Apothecary and wardmaster.

RECAPIT

States.	Seamen re- heved.	Commission, one per cent.	Board and nursing.	Medical ser- vices.
Maine - - - - -	462	\$89 52	\$5,856 61	\$1,024 45
New Hampshire - - - - -	75	12 94	833 95	243 00
Massachusetts - - - - -	795	143 70	11,934 47	1,288 40
Rhode Island - - - - -	144	34 26	1,746 03	485 70
Connecticut - - - - -	156	13 90	1,131 47	137 01
New York - - - - -	1,326	174 70	16,216 37	186 28
New Jersey - - - - -	56	6 79	319 02	125 35
Pennsylvania - - - - -	325	62 30	5,303 74	9 00
Delaware - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Maryland - - - - -	372	84 26	8,250 26	12 60
District of Columbia - - - - -	33	7 04	678 43	5 00
Virginia - - - - -	191	56 54	2,255 20	1,242 31
North Carolina - - - - -	256	52 76	2,360 74	872 00
South Carolina - - - - -	413	68 39	6,469 30	40 50
Georgia - - - - -	134	21 35	1,106 24	431 87
Florida - - - - -	152	43 22	1,153 01	604 13
Alabama - - - - -	331	63 07	6,107 50	-
Louisiana - - - - -	387	210 82	19,866 00	1,000 00
Mississippi - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Ohio - - - - -	183	14 70	900 47	150 09
Michigan - - - - -	30	2 85	175 85	46 20
Tennessee - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Kentucky - - - - -	175	-	500 00	-
Missouri - - - - -	340	44 56	2,833 93	1,190 50
	6,336	1,207 67	95,998 59	9,094 39

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 29, 1841.

ULATION.

Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenditure.	Hospital money collected.
\$1,790 75	\$162 00	\$9 72	\$46 25	\$106 00	18	\$9,085 30	\$4,727
189 30	10 18	-	-	18 00	3	1,307 37	410
1,099 42	18 50	-	-	29 00	40	14,513 49	12,906
1,089 77	27 50	-	-	78 00	13	3,461 26	1,055 83
77 74	20 25	-	-	24 00	4	1,404 37	1,958 73
490 27	6 00	2 13	251 00	319 87	87	17,646 62	17,365
190 74	17 48	11 75	10 00	6 00	2	687 13	3,216 50
6 00	-	888 00	-	25 00	5	6,294 04	3,992 86
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686 05
22 56	4 00	-	48 00	90 00	23	8,511 68	3,717 17
9 68	8 00	-	-	4 00	1	712 15	610 74
373 98	11 00	25 01	1,704 61	42 25	8	5,710 90	2,194 59
1,982 01	24 00	18 50	-	23 90	5	5,333 91	1,773 39
63 74	175 00	-	24 00	66 00	11	6,906 93	1,012 33
989 60	54 61	11 50	100 00	144 00	22	2,159 17	555 68
1,951 54	98 00	32 63	375 75	107 75	18	4,366 03	803 39
-	-	-	19 00	182 00	26	6,371 57	1,009 06
-	-	-	216 00	-	30	21,292 82	4,966 04
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348 00
357 06	6 00	-	2 00	54 00	16	1,484 32	424 09
55 86	-	-	20	6 00	1	286 96	377 22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 58
-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	903 19
305 30	-	-	-	126 00	21	4,500 29	1,256 90
10,345 32	642 52	999 24	2,796 81	1,451 77	354	122,536 31	66,311 83

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

MEMORIAL

OF

SAMUEL RAUB, Jr.,

PRAYING

The purchase by the Government of the right to use the "double self-acting safety-valves," invented by him, and the passage of a law requiring the use of the same on all steam boilers.

FEBRUARY 8, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned would respectfully represent, that he is a citizen of the United States, and has had a long practical and theoretical acquaintance with the subject of steam. The numerous accidents which have occurred, and are daily occurring, induced your memorialist, many years since, to turn his attention to the cause of this unnecessary sacrifice of human life and property, and, if possible, to find a preventive; and he is happy in being able to inform this honorable body that, after years of intense labor, and at an enormous expense, he has succeeded in the attainment of his wishes; and he now solicits the honorable Congress to pass such laws as will make his discovery and invention public property; and, if consistent with the wisdom of Congress, to make it imperative on every steamboat-owner to apply "Raub's double self-acting safety-valve" to the boilers of their boats; and, also, on others, to their stationary and locomotive engines.

Your memorialist observes, with regret, that there are many persons in the United States, professors of science, as well as others, who still adhere to old theories, and rely upon repudiated guards for safety in the hour of danger.

For instance, a late memorialist (Mr. Charles T. James) states, backed by one or two professors, "that explosion or collapse never takes place from such a cause, (a deficiency of water in the boiler;) and that the only effect resulting from the introduction of water at such a time, (when the boiler is red hot,) is to cool the boiler and diminish the volume of steam." Mr. James is sustained in this position, also, by Captain Elihu S. Bunker.

How fatal such an error would be, if suffered to obtain, and be persevered in, all may know, when they recollect that, about the time Mr. James was preparing his memorial *against the facts*, and when it was reading, and being printed by an order of the honorable Congress, explosions were taking

placed all around him, caused alone by a deficiency of water. Your memorialist would respectfully refer to five corroborating examples:

1. The first occurred at Mr. Tayman's turning shop, in this city, on 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ street; where, according to Mr. Tayman's own testimony, he was working with a small head of steam of eight or ten pounds, and only two or three inches of water in the boiler. On ascertaining this fact, of a want of water, he turned it on, when a "crackling sound" was heard, and the boiler was forcibly removed from its seat, and the gasket of the common safety-valve was torn to pieces, which permitted the "explosive gas" to escape. Had there been a strong fire under the boiler, it is probable that destruction of both life and property would have taken place. Providentially, the fire was kept up only by light shavings. This accident could not have occurred had my safety-valves been attached to the boiler.

2. The next that occurred was in the boiler of the steamer Cherokee, on the western waters, which was attended with immense loss of life. This boat was lying at the wharf, receiving and discharging cargo—continually exhausting water, while her engine was quiescent. Immediately on putting the engine in motion, the released water rushed over the heated surface of the boiler, and the catastrophe took place. It may be well to remark here, that this boat was equipped with the mercurial guage, thermometrical index, water-guage, &c., and an invention of a Mr. Evans, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

3. The third example is Mr. Moore's paper-mill, in Philadelphia, which is known to have been occasioned by a deficiency of water, as it was admitted by the engineer previous to his death.

4. The fourth is the explosion of a steam boiler in the sash factory of Mr. G. M. Pike, in New Haven, Connecticut, where "*the boiler was thrown two hundred feet in the air.*" This could not have happened had there been a sufficiency of water.

5. The fifth and last explosion to which I shall allude, is the bursting of the boiler in the manufactory of Leander M. Ware, in Providence, Rhode Island, where "the boiler, twenty feet long, by two feet in diameter, was thrown out of its appropriate position, and projected over the buildings on the opposite side of the street." In giving an account of this catastrophe, the writer, with great *naïveté*, remarks, "that the water had become exhausted in the boiler, and that the explosion took place the *moment the water was let in.*"

After these facts, it is not to be presumed that it will be contended by any one, however interested in maintaining a contrary theory, that accidents do not frequently occur on account of a deficiency of water.

Your memorialist would remark, that boilers, under the control of skillful engineers, equipped with the common safety-valve, provided with mercurial guages, thermometrical indexes, water-guages, guage-cocks, glass windows, and fusible alleys, are daily exploding; yet there are those who are, or appear to be, laboring under an infatuation, that they are safe with these appliances, and, with a strange fatuity, oppose the introduction of an agent which will preserve life and property.

Your memorialist feels a deep interest in the adoption, by Congress, of such means as are best calculated to insure safety and protection to persons and property transported by vessels navigated by steam, as well as those who employ steam as a stationary agent; and, therefore, humbly and respectfully prays, that the honorable Congress may, by law, purchase "Raub's

double self-acting safety-valves," and set them free to all. In urging these valves upon the attention of Congress, your memorialist would state the fact, that they have been fully tested, on land and on water, for the last five or six years; and in no one instance where they have been applied, has there occurred the least accident; but they have, in many instances, given notice of the approach of danger, which, without their agency, would have speedily brought forth destruction and death. The undersigned is in possession of the most "abundant testimony," from practical and scientific men, of their utility; and those who have used them certify that, on no consideration, would they be without them. They have been in successful operation in the city of Philadelphia for the last five years, and in this city for the last three. All who have seen their operation, however much opposed, at first, to their introduction and application, have unqualifiedly admitted their adaptation to the purposes sought to be obtained.

Your memorialist is now enabled to state, that he has *perfected* his valves, and feels no hesitation in asserting that, with a properly tested boiler, a graduated safety valve, and his double self-acting safety-valves, all kept in order, as they should be, it is *impossible* to burst a boiler or collapse a flue. Other advantages, (of minor importance, I admit,) but still of great importance to those who navigate our waters by steam, will be attained by the adoption of my safety-valves, on the score of economy. If carefully watched, they will indicate the proper quantity of water that should be in the boiler to generate the largest volume of working steam, which will be more elastic and efficient; they will prevent the steam from becoming too hot and "wiry," which has the effect of burning and rotting the packing in the piston-head and feed-pipes, and of eating out the throttle-valves. It is a fact that the packing in engines, where my safety-valves are applied, will last double the time that it does on the best regulated engine without them.

Wherefore, in consideration of the above facts, your memorialist would respectfully urge the purchase of "Raub's double self-acting safety-valves," by law, and solicit your honorable body to pass a law requiring their use on all steamers and machinery proved sufficient, and which are to be governed by faithful and skilful engineers, ascertained to be such by such means as Congress may prescribe, with such penalties in default thereof as in your wisdom may be deemed sufficient.

And your memorialist will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

SAMUEL RAUB, JR.

WASHINGTON, *February 8, 1841.*

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

PRAYING

The incorporation of certain provisions in the bill (S. 160) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

FEBRUARY 8, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

In the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and others, citizens of Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That the bill now before your honorable bodies, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout "the United States," (Senate file, No. 160,) is a matter that will have an important bearing on debts now due; and, as they apprehend, will prevent the collection or compromise of many of them. They conceive that the insolvent laws of the different States are a sufficient protection for debtors from the oppression of creditors, and that no law now passed ought to have any operation on existing contracts: and therefore pray your honorable bodies that the law may be passed to operate only on debts to be contracted after its passage; and they further recommend the following changes in the bill now before you :

1st. In the 1st section, viz: "that suffering a protest of a note, or neglecting or refusing to pay a just debt being due on demand, unless immediate security is given for payment on the legal establishment of such debt," should be added to the cases in which persons should be declared bankrupt on petition of creditors.

2d. That the provision in the 3d section for the appointment of assignees by the court should be changed, so as to empower a majority in number and value of the creditors to appoint the assignees, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, and that they may vote in person or by attorney.

3d. That, in the 4th section, the debtor shall be required to file the written consent of a majority of his creditors, in number and amount, to his discharge, instead of requiring the creditors to file their dissent.

Your memorialists also recommend, that provision be made in the law for the punishment of a bankrupt attempting to defraud his creditors, by concealment or transfer of his property, or by conniving at fraudulent claims

Blair & Rives, printers.

on his estate, and also of persons aiding or assisting in such attempts ; and that the law be not limited, but continue to be a law of the land.

PHILADELPHIA, *February, 1841.*

Richard Price
John Siter
James Glasgow
Thos. C. Percival
Joshua C. Oliver
Charles S. Wood
James Abbott
Marmaduke Moore
Francis Heyl
Joseph G. Herszey
T. M. Bryan
Wm. Rowzee
R. B. Brinton
E. R. Hutchinson
A. W. Little
Morris L. Hallowell
Jas. Traquair
Jno. Welsh, jr.
Edmund Wilcox
Solomon Caldwell
Edward Wurts
R. M. Willson
Thos. P. Rakestraw
S. Wonderby & Sons
T. G. Syz
Edward G. Peabody
Francis Hoskins
Ferdinand Hieskell
G. S. Sterling
E. W. Miles
H. M. Hieskell
E. S. Durst
R. V. Bickens
S. M. S. Head
Clifford Smith
John H. Ritchie
Thomas S. Davis
Thomas B. Smith
Frintz, Pendleton, & Frintz
Jos. A. Burnett
Samuel Spang
E. F. Wattson
G. H. Roberts
Henry Olmsted & Co.
Field, Fobes, & Co.
Holmes, Sturgeon, & Co.
Hart, Cummings, & Hart
Hutman & Hamman

Berger & Schober
John Hoskins
Peter Wright
Wm. Messer
E. H. Butler
C. Leland
Caleb Williams
W. Marshall
J. Bingham
John Bingham
Henry Troth
Samuel F. Troth
Geo. W. Metz
R. Patterson
Jonathan Palmer, jr.
Rob. McGregor & Co.
Alex. Ramsey
Kennedy, Julian, & Co.
John S. Boyd
E. W. Davidson
Thomas T. Mason
Eckut, Snider, & Fraizer
Lewis Brown
Allen Wilson & Co.
Charles Calladay
Spering, Good, & Co.
Richie & Ennis
W. Hoowaugh
John H. Brown
J. W. Bacon
C. R. Robinson
F. Buck
L. Harwood
Milton J. Lukins
Geo. W. McClelland
Samuel H. Jones
Edw. Carlyle Norris
J. Comly Jones
R. Ashhurst & Sons
W. W. & H. Smith
Samuel Hildeburn
Watson & Hildeburn
Thomas Moyer & Sons
Cyrus Hillborn
Lambert Day
D. Lammot, jr.
Geo. H. Owl
Oswald C. Montgomery

Thos. Caldwell
 N. P. Gordon
 Musegaes & Unkart
 Nicolas Lenuigold
 John Slack
 Preston Marshall
 Isaac C. Field
 John Quincy Adams
 Setley & Sevening
 J. A. Shouse
 R. D. Wood
 Josiah Bacon
 E. H. Plummer
 L. W. Hayward
 Horatio C. Wood
 Wm. H. Bacon
 John Yarrow
 John Killgore
 Thos. Richardson
 S. M. Day
 Jasper C. Cork
 Joseph Price, jr.
 Charles M. Siter
 J. Rodman
 Wm. Walton
 Thos. W. Sweney
 Thos. R. Maris
 Geo. R. Justice
 John Ella
 A. B. Justice
 W. Yardley, jr.
 Jona. Sowers
 Charles Konigsmacher
 Geo. Gildersleve
 Richard Potts
 Benj. Marshall
 Thos. S. Newlin
 Jno. Fausset
 Jno. G. Thomas
 W. H. Powell
 Charles Schaffer
 Levi Kenton
 Bray, Barcroft, & Co.
 Caleb Cope
 William Todhunter
 Samuel B. Van Dusen
 Thos. Davis
 Allen R. Reeves
 John C. Cox
 David Faust
 C. Tingley
 Moses Johnson

Samuel Hazard
 Jacob Dunton, jr.
 W. Hoskins
 E. S. Hoskins
 James A. Wright
 Edwd. N. Wright
 Samuel Bispham
 Edwin P. Frick
 Jacob Lee
 S. H. Pookhammer
 Meredith, Henderson, & Co.
 Daw, Dratz, & Co.
 J. B. Conover
 W. C. Patterson
 J. & B. Orne
 Hoopes, Wolfe, & Baker
 Rockhill, Smith, & Co.
 Thayer, Bryan, & McKee
 D. H. White & Co.
 H. Callthorp
 Wm. Skehn
 Lemuel Coffin
 Thomas Tate
 J. & H. Wray
 Sleeper & Brothers
 R. T. Maccoune
 Chapron & Nidelet
 Jos. N. Withers
 J. Sibley
 Montelius & Fuller
 Craig, Holmes, & Co.
 E. W. Lehman
 W. E. Rogers
 Rogers, Brothers, & Co.
 James Fassett
 R. Riggs
 Fales, Lothrop, & Co.
 Wm. J. Torry
 C. T. Fullerton
 Reiss, Brothers, & Co.
 per J. Potter
 Thomas P. Remington
 Gustavus English
 S. P. Wiltbank
 Richards & Bispham
 David S. Brown & Co.
 Rutter & Patterson
 Fred. Thorspecken
 G. Freytag
 L. M. Gillis
 H. Rockhill.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

The incorporation of certain provisions in any bankrupt law that may be passed by Congress.

FEBRUARY 8, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York,
RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That the chamber would earnestly recommend the following provisions to be incorporated in any bankrupt law that Congress may deem it advisable to pass ; considering this course the more incumbent on them, as the bill now before your honorable body does not embrace the amendments which this chamber believes to be not only essential, but indispensable :

That bankruptcy should be both voluntary and involuntary ;

That no debtor should receive his discharge, whether as a voluntary or involuntary bankrupt, without the consent of such creditors as represent at least one-half the amount of his debts ;

Nor, if he shall have made, subsequent to the 1st of January, 1841, or in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, an assignment, by which any preferment is given or secured to one creditor over another, unless such discharge be assented to by a majority of creditors in interest who are not preferred ;

That all notices in cases of bankruptcy should appear in the newspaper, at the city of Washington, that publishes the laws of the Union ;

That, although the provisional nomination of the assignee must, in the first instance, be made by the court, the permanent appointment of assignees should rest with the creditors.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

NEW YORK, *February 3, 1841.*

JAMES D. OGDEN,
2d Vice President.

EDWD. A. B. GRAVES, *Secretary.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

The passage of a law to define the western boundary-line of said Territory.

FEBRUARY 8, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

Your memorialists would respectfully represent, that, by an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin," approved the 20th day of April, A. D. 1836, a large tract of country on the east and west side of the Mississippi river, embracing a large extent of said river, composed the then Territory of Wisconsin; that subsequently, by an act entitled "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa," it was enacted, "that from and after the third day of July (then) next, all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the head-waters or sources of the Mississippi, to the territorial line, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, be and constitute a separate Territorial Government, by the name of Iowa; and that from and after the said third day of July (then) next, the present Territorial Government of Wisconsin shall extend only to that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies east of the Mississippi river," &c.: by which act the western boundary-line of that part of the Territory of Wisconsin bounded by the Mississippi river was confined by, and could not extend further west than, the margin of said river, or where the land and water meet. The effect of the last-mentioned act confined the western boundary-line of Wisconsin to the edge of the waters of the Mississippi river, and took away the jurisdiction of Wisconsin over any part or portion of the Mississippi, either concurrent or otherwise. By a subsequent act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1839, entitled "An act to define and establish the eastern boundary-line of the Territory of Iowa," it was enacted that the middle or main channel of the river Mississippi should be deemed, and was declared to be, the eastern boundary-line of the Territory of Iowa, so far as said Iowa Territory was bounded eastwardly by said river. Said act also gave to the Territory of Iowa concurrent jurisdiction upon the

Mississippi river with any other State or Territory conterminous. By this act, in connexion with the act last before alluded to, the only jurisdiction upon that part of the Mississippi river forming the boundary between the Territories of Iowa and Wiskonsin, is the jurisdiction that Iowa has upon the said Mississippi. Wiskonsin is debarred of any jurisdiction whatever, to the prejudice of her citizens residing on and adjacent to the said river, leaving to Iowa the sole and not the concurrent jurisdiction of the aforesaid portion of said Mississippi river, and the eastern half of the waters of said river now forms a line between Iowa and Wiskonsin. Your memorialists cannot believe that it was the wish or design of your honorable body that this state of things should be, and Wiskonsin should be thus prejudiced. Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable body to pass an act defining the western boundary-line of Wiskonsin Territory, so that the middle or centre of the main channel of the Mississippi river to its head-waters or source, and thence due north to the northern boundary-line of said Territory, may form the western boundary-line of Wiskonsin Territory; and that, so far as the Mississippi river may form a common boundary between Wiskonsin Territory and any other conterminous State or Territory, your honorable body give to the said Territory of Wiskonsin concurrent jurisdiction upon the Mississippi river with any such conterminous State or Territory.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

D. NEWLAND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES MAXWELL,
President of the Council.

Approved January 14, 1841 :

HENRY DODGE.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS,

PRAYING

The establishment of a marine hospital at the city of Cairo, in that State.

FEBRUARY 8, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred a joint resolution, instructing them to prepare a memorial to Congress in favor of establishing a marine hospital at the city of Cairo, in the county of Alexander, in this State, report :

That they have given the subject-matter of said resolution such consideration as their opportunities would permit, and its importance demands ; and submit to the Legislature the following memorial :

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS :

That, in their opinion, the city of Cairo, in said State, presents the best site, in the great Mississippi valley, for the erection of an hospital for the relief of those who may be employed in navigating its waters, either for business or pleasure, and who may be overtaken by disease. The city is located at the immediate junction of the two great rivers of the west, (the Ohio and Mississippi,) in latitude 37° north, and at a point at which all boats of every description pass, navigating either the waters of those rivers, or their numerous tributaries above the mouth of the Ohio. This fact, alone, is sufficient, in the opinion of the General Assembly, to give that place a preference over all others ; and there is no doubt that would be the general opinion, were it not for the fact that the idea prevails, to a very great extent, that a city or town cannot be built upon that point, in consequence of the inundations to which it is exposed. This idea, as prevalent as it may be, is totally unfounded, and has no existence in fact. One of the committee, representing the county in which it is situated, has been familiar with the place for more than thirty years, and assumes the responsibility of asserting that no point in the great valley is less subject or exposed to natural impediments to the growth of a large city than the site of the city of

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Cairo. Although it is subject to annual inundation, by the simultaneous rise of the two great rivers to which it is contiguous, yet no permanent injury results from that cause. The overflow comes but seldom in a series of years, abides but a short time, and leaves no water to stagnate, or hinder the progress of improvements. With a view to the building a city at that point, it has been examined with great care, and with scientific eyes, by Mr. William Strickland and Richard C. Taylor, competent engineers of the State of Pennsylvania; and in their report, made in 1838, they say: "We cannot withhold our surprise that any doubts should have been entertained or acted upon, with reference to the practicability of erecting a city at the confluence of these great navigable rivers. Topographically considered, the site is nearly in the centre of the United States; the texture and solidity of the banks at the point are as firm and secure as any other position, for building, between it and the rocky formation higher up the stream. It is the very threshold of the most fertile region of the west, surrounded by the best timber and bituminous coal; and, from the construction of the great Central railroad, and the immense range of navigable rivers, all centring at this point, it must necessarily claim the exclusive advantage of becoming the great *entrepot* of all the agricultural and mineral wealth of this great empire of industry and enterprise.

"That there is not, in any quarter of the globe, a situation so commanding, and replete with every kind of produce and material to promote the prosperity of the merchant, the skill of the mechanic, and the growth of a great city." The engineer employed by the State to locate the Central railroad, commencing at this important point, running through the very heart of the State, and terminating at the junction of the Illinois and Michigan canal, uses this language in relation to it: "It is notoriously the head of low-water navigation for vessels of large size. A series of shoals or bars, commencing at Cashe island, and extending, at short intervals, entirely up the Ohio river, prevent its navigation for long periods, at a time when the surrounding commerce of the west requires it should be in the best order. This, in future, will cease, [by the] selection of a route for transportation which can be confided in. The Mississippi always supplies that route to the mouth of the Ohio; and from thence advantage can be taken of our internal improvements for conveyance to the interior; or the smaller boats can freight from thence to the upper rivers. For shipment of produce, this place has the advantage of any point above: the river below is seldom obstructed, when all the rivers above are too low for navigation, or blocked up with ice." It is the united judgment of all intelligent men, that, as a commercial point, the city of Cairo has no rival, and can have none in the great valley: it is passed by more persons navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and is more directly in the route of commerce and travelling, than any other point. Thousands of persons yearly pass it, either in the pursuit of business or pleasure; and, in times of low water, a large number of steamboats lie up there, awaiting a rise, or for repairs. For years past, many of the sick and destitute, who become so by the exposure to which the navigation of these great rivers subjects them, have been left there to suffer and die; there being no place provided for their reception, where medical and other attendance could be furnished them. It is the great thoroughfare and stopping-place for all those who navigate the western waters and the lower Mississippi. It is, consequently, more exposed than any other place to contagion, and to the reception of sick and disabled

persons. The commerce and trade of those rivers are continually increasing ; which will necessarily subject that place to more frequent and numerous applications to that private charity which has always been bestowed, but which is wholly inadequate to the necessary relief of such persons. No point in the Union, it would seem to your committee, requires more the erection of a marine hospital than the city of Cairo. Our farmers and others, exposed in the warm season to the unhealthy climate of the south, are frequently landed from steamboats at that place, enfeebled by disease, and left to die, with no means provided for their cure, who might be restored to health and usefulness if a public hospital were open to receive them.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable body will cause the city of Cairo to be selected as a proper site for a marine hospital on the western waters. As an evidence of its growing importance, your memorialists will state that the Cairo City and Canal Company, incorporated by the Legislature, have expended, and are now expending, large sums of money in protecting the site from inundation, and in erecting a city. Several hundred laborers are now at work, making a levee entirely around the place, which will effectually secure it from a rise in either river. A large foundry and machine-shop, at a cost of more than forty thousand dollars, and now in constant operation, has been put up ; a dry dock, the largest in the valley, and capable of receiving the heaviest steamboats, is in a state of rapid completion, and will be ready for use in a short time. A brick machine, by which thirty thousand pressed bricks are made in a day—steam and saw mills, and other machinery—stores and dwelling-houses of handsome architecture—attest the energy of the company, the wisdom of the managers, and the great importance of the point, as one of the great commercial emporiums of the west. Your memorialists, fully believing that the commercial interests of the country would be greatly promoted by the erection of a marine hospital at that place, pray your honorable body to pass a law making an appropriation for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward one copy of this memorial to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request to lay the same before that honorable body.

WM. L. D. EWING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of the report of the commissioners for the exploration and survey of the Northeastern Boundary.

FEBRUARY 9, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

I transmit herewith the copy of a report from the commissioners for the exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary, in addition to the documents sent to Congress with reference to a further appropriation for the completion of the duty intrusted to the commission.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1841.

Report of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, under the act of Congress of 20th July, 1840, for the purpose of exploring and surveying the boundary-line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and the British Provinces.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1841.

SIR : The commissioners having assembled in this city, in conformity with your orders under date of 29th of July, beg leave respectfully to report :

That the extent of country, and the great length of the boundary-line included in the objects of their commission, would have rendered it impossible to have completed the task assigned them within the limits of a single season. In addition to this physical impossibility, the work of the present year was entered upon under circumstances very unfavorable for making any great progress. The law under which they have acted, was passed at the last period of a protracted session, when nearly half of the season, during which working parties can be kept in the field, had elapsed ; and although no delay took place in the appointment of commissioners to carry it into effect, the organization of the board was not effected, in consequence of the refusal of one of the commissioners and the agent to accept of their nomination. The commissioners, acting under these disadvantages, have done all that lay in

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their power to accomplish the greatest practicable extent of work, and have obtained many results which cannot but be important in the examination of the vexed and important question which has been committed to them; but, after having fully and maturely considered the subject, and interchanged the results of their respective operations, they have come to the conclusion that it would be premature to embody the partial results which they have attained, in a general report, for the purpose of being laid before the political and scientific world. The meridian-line of the St. Croix has not been carried to a distance of more than fifty miles from the monument at the source of that river; and the operations of the other commissioners, although they have covered a wide extent of country, have fulfilled but one part of the duty assigned them—namely, that of exploration; while, even in the parts explored, actual surveys will be necessary for the purpose of presenting the question in such form as can admit of no cavil. In particular, the results of the examination of the most northern part of the line appear to differ, in some points, from the conclusions of the late British commission. Satisfied that the latter have been reached in too hasty a manner, and without a sufficient time having been expended upon comparative observations, they are cautioned by this example against committing a like error. In respect to the argumentative part of the report of the British commissioners, the duty of furnishing a prompt and immediate reply to such parts of it as rest upon the construction of treaties, and the acts of diplomacy, has been rendered far less important than it might at one time have appeared, by the publication of the more important parts of the argument laid before the King of the Netherlands, as umpire. This argument, the deliberate and studied work of men who well understood the subject, is a full exposition of the grounds on which the claim of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory rests. It has received the sanction of successive administrations, of opposite politics; and may, therefore, be considered, in addition to its original official character, as approved by the whole nation. To this publication your commission beg leave to refer, as embodying an argument which may be styled unanswerable.

The operations of the parties under the command of the several commissioners, were as follows:

The party under the direction of Professor Renwick, left Portland, in detachments, on the 26th and 27th of August. The place of general rendezvous was fixed at Woodstock, or, failing that, at the Grand Falls of the St. John's. The commissary of the party proceeded as speedily as possible to Oldtown, in order to procure boats and engage men. Professor Renwick passed by land through Brunswick, Gardiner, and Augusta. At the former place, barometer No. 1 was compared with that of Professor Cleaveland; at Gardiner, with that of Halowell Gardiner, Esq.; and arrangements were made with them to keep registers, to be used as corresponding observations with those of the expedition. At Augusta, some additional articles of equipment were obtained from the authorities of the State; but the barometer which it had been hoped might have been procured, was found to be unfit for service. At Houlton, two tents and a number of knapsacks, with some gunpowder, were furnished, by the politeness of General Eustis, from the Government stores.

The boats and all the stores reached Woodstock on the 3d September; and all the party were collected, except one engineer, who had been left behind at Bangor, in the hopes of obtaining another barometer. A bateau

was therefore left to bring him on. The remainder of the boats were loaded, and the party embarked on the St. John's, on the morning of the 4th of September. This, the main body, reached the Grand Falls at noon on the 8th of September. The remaining bateau, with the engineer, arrived the next evening, having ascended the rapids of the St. John's in a time short beyond precedent. On its arrival, it was found that the barometer, on whose receipt reliance had been placed, had not been completed in time; and although, as was learned afterwards, it had been committed, as soon as finished by the maker, to the care of Major Graham, the other commissioners felt compelled to set out before he had joined them. The want of this barometer, in which defects observed in the others had been remedied, was of no little detriment.

A delay of eighteen days had occurred in Portland, in consequence of the refusal of Messrs. Cleaveland and Jarvis to accept their appointments; and it was known, from the experience of the commissioners sent out in 1838 by the State of Maine, that it would require at least three weeks to reach the line claimed by the United States, from Bangor. It was, therefore, imperative to push forward, unless the risk of having the whole of the operations of this party paralysed by the setting in of winter, was to be encountered. It was also ascertained at the Grand Falls, that the streams which were to be ascended were always shallow and rapid, and that at the moment, they were extremely low, so that the boats would not carry more stores than would be consumed within the time required to reach the region assigned to Professor Renwick, as his share of the duty, and return. It became therefore necessary, as it had been before feared it must, to be content with an exploration, instead of a close and accurate survey. Several of the men employed had been at the northern extremity of the meridian-line; but their knowledge was limited to that single object. Inquiry was carefully made for guides through the country between the sources of the Grande Fourche of Restigouche and of Tuladi, but none were to be found. One Indian only had passed from the head of Green river to the Grande Fourche, but his knowledge was limited to a single path, in a direction not likely to shed any light on the object of the commission; he was, however, engaged. The French hunters of Madawasca had never penetrated beyond the sources of Green river; and the Indians, who formerly resided on the upper waters of the St. John's, were said to have abandoned the country for more than twelve years.

The party was now divided into four detachments: the first to proceed down the Restigouche, to the tide of the bay of Chaleurs; the second to ascend the Grande Fourche of Restigouche to its source; the third to be stationed on Green River mountain; the fourth to convey the surplus stores and heavy baggage to Lake Temiscouata, and thence to ascend the Tuladi and Abagusquash, to the highest accessible point of the latter. It was resolved that the second and fourth detachments should endeavor to cross the country and meet each other, following, as far as possible, the height of land. A general rendezvous was again fixed at Lake Temiscouata.

In compliance with this plan, the first and second detachments ascended the Grande river together, crossed the Wagansis portage, and reached the confluence of the Grande Fourche and southwest branch of Restigouche.

The first detachment then descended the united stream, returned by the same course to the St. John's, and reached the portage at Temiscouata on the 7th October. All the intended objects of the detachment were happily accomplished.

The second detachment, under the personal direction of the commissioner, reached the junction of the north and south branches of the Grande Fourche on the 22d September. Two engineers, with two men to carry provisions, were then despatched to cross the country to the meridian-line, and thence to proceed westward to join the detachment at Kedgwick lake. This duty was performed, and many valuable observations obtained; but an accident, by which the barometer was broken, prevented all the anticipated objects of the mission from being accomplished.

All the stores which could possibly be spared were now placed in a depot at the junction of the south branch, and the commissioner proceeded with the boats thus lightened towards Kedgwick lake. The lightening of the boats was rendered necessary, in consequence of the diminution of the volume of the river, and the occurrence of falls, over which it would have been impossible to convey them when fully loaded. For want of a guide, a branch more western than that which issues from the lake was entered. One of the boats was, therefore, sent round into the lake, to await the return of the engineers despatched to the meridian-line. The stores, which were all that could be brought up, in the state of the waters, were now found to be wholly insufficient to allow of committing the party to the unexplored country between this stream and Tuladi. Even the four days which must intervene before the return of the engineers could be expected, would do much to exhaust them. The commissioner, therefore, resolved to proceed across the country, with no other companion than two men, carrying ten day's provisions. It was hoped that four or five days might suffice for the purpose; but ten, of great toil and difficulty, were spent before Lake Tuladi was reached. The remainder of the detachment, united by the return of the engineers, descended the north branch of the Grande Fourche to the junction of the south branch, ascended the latter, and made the portage to Green river. In this, the boats were completely worn out, and the last of their food exhausted just at the moment that supplies, sent up the Green river to meet them, arrived at their camp.

No arrangement which could have been made, would have sufficed to prevent the risk of famine which was thus encountered by the second detachment. A greater number of boats would have required more men, and these would have eaten all they could have carried. No other actual suffering, but great fatigue and anxiety were encountered; and it is now obvious that, had the rains, which were so abundant during the first week of October, been snow, (as they sometimes are in that climate,) there would have been a risk of the detachment perishing.

The third detachment reached their station, on Green river mountain, on the 13th of September, and continued there until the 12th of October. A full set of barometric observations was made; the latitude well determined by numerous altitudes, and the longitude approximately, by some lunar observations.

The fourth detachment, after depositing the stores intended for the return of the party in charge of the British commissary at Fort Ingall, who politely undertook the care of them, ascended the Tuladi, and, taking its northern branch, reached Lake Abagusquash. Here one of the engineers wounded himself severely, and was rendered unfit for duty. The commissary then proceeded a journey of five days towards the east, blazing a path, and making signals to guide the second detachment.

The difference between the country, as it actually exists, and as repre-

sented on any maps, prevented the commissioner from meeting this party. It found the source of the central or main branch of Tuladi to the north of that of the Abagusquash; and, following the height of land, reached the deep and narrow valley of the Rimouski, at the point where, on the British maps, that stream is represented as issuing from a ridge of mountains far north of the line offered to the King of the Netherlands as the bounds of the American claim. The commissary, therefore, found it impossible to ascend Rimouski to its source; and, crossing its valley, found himself again on a dividing ridge, where he soon struck a stream running to the southeast. This, from a comparison of courses and distances, is believed to be the source of the main branch of the Grande Fourche of Ristogouch; and thus the second and fourth detachments had reached points within a very short distance of each other. The greater breadth of the dividing ridge has thus been explored; but it will remain to trace the limits of the valley of the Rimouski, which will form a deep indenture in the boundary-line. This line having been explored, a party was formed, after the assemblage of the several divisions at Temiscouata, for the purpose of levelling it with a barometer; but the expedition was frustrated by a heavy snow-storm, which set in on the 12th of October. This, the most important part of the whole northern line, therefore remains for future investigation. It can only be stated, that strong grounds exist for the belief that its summits are not only higher than any point which has been measured, but that, although cut by the Rimouski, it exceeds, in average elevation, any part of the disputed territory.

The levelling of the Temiscouata portage appeared to be an object of great importance, not only on its own account, but as furnishing a base for future operations. As soon as a sufficient force had been assembled at Lake Temiscouata, a party was, therefore, formed to survey the portage with a theodolite. Orders were also given by the commissioner, that the first barometer which should be returned should be carried over the portage. It was believed that this double provision would have secured the examination of this point, beyond the chance of failure. A snow storm, however, (the same which interrupted the last operation referred to,) set in after the level had been run to the mountain of Biort; and one of the laboring men, worn out by his preceding fatigues, fell sick. The party being thus rendered insufficient, the engineer in command found himself compelled to return. The contemplated operation with the barometer was also frustrated; for, on examination at Temiscouata, it was found that all were unfit for further service. In order that the desired object might be accomplished, a new expedition was despatched from New York, on the 12th of November, furnished with four barometers. This party, by great exertions, reached St. André, on the St. Lawrence, on the eighth day, and accomplished the object of its mission. The operation was rendered possible, at this inclement season, by its being confined to a beaten road, and in the vicinity of human habitations.

The country which has been the object of this reconnoissance, is, as may already be understood, of very difficult access from the settled parts of the State of Maine. It is also, at best, almost impenetrable, except by the water-courses. It furnishes no supplies, except fish and small game; nor can these be obtained by a surveying party, which cannot be strong enough to allow for hunters and fishermen as a constituent part. The third detachment alone derived any important benefit from these sources. The best

mode of supplying a party moving on the eastern section, would be to draw provisions and stores from the St. Lawrence. It is, indeed, now obvious, although it is contrary to the belief of any of the persons professing to be acquainted with the subject, that had the commissioner proceeded from New York, by the way of Montreal and Quebec, he might have reached the district assigned to him a fortnight earlier, and have accomplished twice as much work as his party was able to perform.

Although much remains to be done in this region, an extensive knowledge of a country hitherto unknown and unexplored has been obtained; and this not only sheds much light upon the boundary question in its present state, but will be of permanent service in case of a further *ex parte* examination, or of a joint commission being agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The season was too late for any efficient work, as the line to be explored was not reached before the 22d of September. Not only were the rivers at their lowest ebb, but ice was met, in the progress of the parties, as early as the 12th of September, and snow fell on the 21st and 22d of September. The actual setting in of winter, which sometimes occurs in the first week of October, was therefore to be dreaded. From this time, the country becomes unfit for travelling of any description, until the streams are bound with solid ice, and a crust formed on the snow of sufficient firmness to make it passable on snow-shoes. The only road is that along the St. John's river; and it would be almost impossible for a party, distant more than ten or twelve miles from that stream, to extricate itself after the winter begins.

No duty could be well imagined more likely to be disagreeable than that assigned to Professor Renwick. The only feasible modes of approach lay, for hundreds of miles, through the acknowledged limits of the British territory; and the line he was directed to explore was included within the military posts of that nation. It may be likened to the entry upon the land of a neighbor for the purpose of inquiring into his title. Under these circumstances of anticipated difficulty, it becomes his duty, as well as his pleasure, to acknowledge the uniform attention and civilities he experienced from all parties, whether in official or in private stations. All possibility of interruption by the local authorities was prevented by a proclamation of his excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; and the British warden, Colonel McLaughlin, was personally instrumental in promoting the comforts of the commissioner and his assistants. Similar attentions were received from the officers of the garrison at Fort Ingall, the commandant of the citadel of Quebec, and from his excellency the Governor General. Even the private persons, whose property might be affected by the acknowledgment of the American claim, exhibited a generous hospitality.

The party under the direction of Captain Talcott left the settlements on Hall's stream on the 6th of September. The main branch of this was followed to its source in a swamp, in which a branch of the St. Francis also had its origin. From this point, the party followed the ridge dividing the Atlantic from the St. Lawrence waters, until it was supposed that all the branches of Indian stream had been headed. In this work the party was employed until the 14th September. It had now arrived at a point where the Megalloway river should be found to the left, according to the most authentic map of the country; especially that prepared by the New Hampshire commissioner, appointed in 1836 to explore the boundary of that

State, and accompanying that report.* The party, accordingly, bore well north, to avoid being led from the true "*height of land*" by the dividing ridge between the Connecticut and Androscoggin rivers. After crossing several small streams, it came, on the afternoon of the 15th, to a rivulet, about 12 feet wide, running to the east, which was supposed to be the main Megalloway: the 16th was spent in exploring it to its source. The next day it was discovered that what had been taken for the Megalloway was a tributary of Salmon river, a large branch of the St. Francis; and, consequently, the party was considerably to the north of the boundary.

The supply of provisions did not allow the party to retrace its steps to the point where it had diverged from the true dividing ridge. The course was therefore changed, until it bore a little south; but it was not until the 22d that the party found itself again on the dividing ridge, and then upon the waters of the Megalloway.

The party reached Arnold river, or Chaudiere, above Lake Megantic, on the 24th September. After having recruited, and taken a fresh supply of provisions from the depot established there, the party was divided into two detachments. One returned westward, to find the corner of the State of New Hampshire, as marked by the commission in 1789 appointed to trace the boundary-line.

It was there ascertained that the corner was on the true dividing ridge, and not from eight to ten miles south, as has been erroneously reported by the surveyor employed by the New Hampshire commissioners in 1836, and reiterated in several official papers. From the State corner, the dividing ridge was followed to where it had been previously explored by the party. Thence a course was taken to the northeast, so as to reach the head of Lake Megantic, and thence to Lake Magaumac, where, on the 8th October, the two detachments were again united. The detachment led by the assistant, Mr. Cutts, had successfully followed the dividing ridge from the camp of the 24th, on Arnold river, to this place.

It was now ascertained that the provisions remaining were not sufficient to subsist all of the company until the Kennebec road could be reached by following the *height of land*. It was thought advisable again to separate into detachments—one to follow the ridge, supplied with provisions for twenty days; and the other to strike for the nearest settlement, which, it was supposed, could be reached in four or five days. This movement commenced on the 10th October, and the detachment, following the high land, reached the Kennebec road on the 23d; and on the following day, provisions for the party for fifteen days were placed there, and a like quantity at the mouth of the Metjarmette. It was intended that the two detachments should move, simultaneously, from these two points on the 26th, to explore the boundary-line as far as Lake Etchemin. A deep snow, which commenced falling on the night of the 25th, compelled the commissioner to abandon further explorations at that time; and there was not the slightest probability that they could be resumed before another year.

The result of these explorations may be stated as follows:

About 160 miles of country along or near the "*height of land*" have been traversed, the travelled distances carefully estimated, and the courses measured with a compass. Barometrical observations were made as often as necessary for giving a profile of the route from the head of Hall's stream to

* Also, see Rep. No. 176, Ho. Reps., 3d session, 25th Congress.

Arnold's, or the Chaudiere river, and thence to Lake Magaumac, via the corner of the State of New Hampshire. Some further barometrical observations were made between this lake and the Kennebec road ; but, for a portion of that distance, the barometer was unserviceable, in consequence of air having entered the tube. Astronomical observations were made as often as there was an opportunity, but, owing to the prevalence of clouds, not as often as was desirable. They will serve for correcting the courses and estimated distances as travelled. Barometrical observations for comparison were made at the intersection of the Kennebec road and height of land, hourly, from 7 A. M., to 5 P. M., while the parties were on the dividing ridge.

The only discovery of interest made by this party, is, that the Magalloway river does not head any of the branches of the Connecticut, as it was generally believed it did ; and, consequently, our claim to Hall's stream is deprived of the support it would have had, from the fact that *all* the other branches were headed by an Atlantic river, and, consequently, could not be reached by the line along the height of land from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

The other commissioner (Major J. D. Graham) did not receive his appointment until 16th August, to fill the place left vacant by the non-acceptance of Professor Cleaveland ; and to him was assigned the survey and examination of the due-north line, commencing at the source of the river St. Croix, and extending to the highlands which divide the waters that flow into the river St. Lawrence, from those which flow into the Atlantic ocean.

Immediately after receiving his appointment, he took the necessary steps for organizing his party ; and, in addition to two officers of the corps of topographical engineers, assigned to him by the commandant of the corps for this service, he called to his aid two civil engineers, possessing the requisite qualifications for the duties to be performed. So soon as the requisite instruments could be procured and put in proper order, he left New York for Portland, Maine, where he arrived on the 5th of September, expecting there to join his colleagues of the commission. They had, however, proceeded to the points designated for the commencement of their respective duties ; the season being too far advanced to justify their incurring any further delay.

At Portland, a short conference was had with Mr. Stubbs, the agent of the State Department, who furnished the necessary means for procuring an outfit for the party, in provisions, camp equipage, &c.

The party then proceeded to Bangor, where it was occupied until the 12th in procuring the necessary supplies of provisions, camp equipage, transportation, &c., to enable it to take the field ; and a few astronomical observations were made here, for the purpose of testing the rates of the chronometers which were to be used upon this service, as well as of obtaining additional data for computing the longitude of this place, which, together with the latitude, had been determined by the commissioner, by a very near approximation, in the summer of 1838, while occupied upon the military reconnaissances of the northeastern frontier.

On the 12th the party left Bangor for Houlton, where it arrived on the evening of the 13th. A depôt of provisions was established here, for supplying the line of their future operations ; and the services of the requisite number of men, as axemen, chain-bearers, instrument carriers, &c., were engaged.

Pending these preparations, and the time necessarily occupied in cutting

a roadway through the forest from a convenient point on the Calais road, to the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, a series of astronomical observations was made, both by day and by night, by which the latitude and longitude of Houlton were satisfactorily determined, and the rates of the chronometers further tested.

By the 24th of September, the roadway was sufficiently opened to permit a camp to be established upon the experimental meridian-line traced by the United States and British surveyors in the year 1817, when an attempt was made to mark this portion of the boundary between the two countries, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent of 1815.

The provisions and camp equipage were transported upon a strong but roughly-constructed sled, drawn by horses, whilst the instruments were carried by hand; the surface of the country over which this road-way was opened being too rough for any wheeled vehicle to pass.

The point decided upon as the true source of the river St. Croix, by the United States and British commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, was found and identified, both by the inscriptions upon the monument erected there to mark the spot, and also by the testimony of a living witness of high respectability, who has known the locality since it was first designated by the commissioners under the treaty of 1794.

The avenue, which had been cleared through a dense forest, from the monument to a distance of 12 miles north of it, by the surveyors in 1817, was easily recognised by the new and thick growth of young timber which, having a width of from 40 to 50 feet, now occupied it. Axemen were at once set at work to re-open this avenue, under the supposition that the due-north line would at least fall within its borders for a distance of 12 miles. In the mean time, the first astronomical station and camp were established, and the transit instrument set up at a distance of 4,578 feet north of the monument, upon an eminence $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of its base. This position commanded a distant view of the monument to the south, and of the whole line to the north, for a distance of 11 miles, reaching to Park's hill. Whilst the work of clearing the line of its young growth of timber was progressing, a series of astronomical observations was commenced at this first camp, and continued both day and night without intermission, (except when interrupted by unfavorable weather,) with the sextants, the repeating circle of reflection, and the transit instrument, until the latitude and longitude of the monument and of this first camp were satisfactorily ascertained, and also the direction of the true meridian from the said monument, established. For this latter purpose, several observations were in the first place made upon the polar star (*Alpha Ursæ Minoris*.) when at its greatest eastern diurnal elongation; and the direction thus obtained was afterwards verified and further corrected, by numerous transit observations upon stars passing the meridian at various altitudes both north and south of the zenith. These were multiplied with every degree of care, and with the aid of four excellent chronometers, whose rates were constantly tested, not only by the transit observations, but also by equal altitudes of the sun in the day, to correct the time at noon and midnight, and by observed altitudes of east and west stars, for correcting the same at various hours of the night.

The direction of this true meridian, as thus established by the commissioner, was found to vary from the experimental line traced by the survey-

ors of 1817, by running in the first place to the west of their line, then crossing it, and afterwards deviating considerably to the east of it.

At the second principal station erected by the party, distant 6 miles and 3,952 feet north of the first camp, or 7 miles and 3,240 feet north of the monument, it found itself 60 feet to the west of the line of 1817. This appeared to be the maximum deviation to the west of that line, as near as its trace could be identified, which was only marked by permanent objects recognised by the party, at the termination of each mile from the monument. Soon after passing this station, the line of 1817 was crossed; and the party did not afterwards touch it, but deviated more and more to the east of it as it progressed north, but by an irregular proportion to the distance advanced.

In order to obtain a correct profile or vertical section along the whole extent of this meridian line, in the hope of furnishing data for accurate comparisons of elevations, so far as they might be considered relevant to the subject in dispute between the two Governments, and also to afford an accurate base of comparison for the barometers along an extended line, which must traverse many ridges that will be objects of minute exploration for many miles of lateral extent, an officer was detailed to trace a line of levels from the base of the monument, marking the source of the river St. Croix to tide-water, at Calais in Maine; by which means the elevation of the base of the monument above the planes of mean low and mean high water, and also the elevations of several intermediate points of the river St. Croix, on its expanded lake surface, have been accurately ascertained.

Another officer was, at the same time, charged with tracing a line of levels from the base of the same monument, along the due-north line, as marked by the commissioner, by which it is intended that every undulation, with the absolute heights above the plane of mean low water at Calais, shall be shown along the whole extent of that line.

At Park's hill, distant nearly 12 miles from the monument, a second station for astronomical observations was established, and a camp suitable for that purpose was formed. On the 26th day of October, whilst occupied in completing the prolongation of the meridian line to that point, and in establishing a camp there, the party was visited by a snow storm, which covered the ground to a depth of four inches in the course of six hours. This was succeeded by six days of dark, stormy weather, which entirely interrupted all progress, and terminated by a rain, with a change to a milder temperature, which cleared away the snow. During this untoward event, the parties made themselves as comfortable as practicable in their tents, and were occupied in computing many of the astronomical and other observations previously made.

On the 2d of November, the weather became clear, and the necessary astronomical observations were immediately commenced at Park's hill. From this elevated point, the first station could be distinctly seen by means of small heliotropes during the day, and bright lights erected upon it at night. Its direction, with that of several intermediate stations due south of Park's hill, was verified by a new series of transit observations upon high and low stars, both north and south of the zenith. By the same means, the line was prolonged to the north.

In one week after commencing the observations at Park's hill, the weather became again unfavorable; the sky was so constantly overcast as to preclude all astronomical observations, and the atmosphere so thick as to prevent a view to the north, which would permit new stations to be established with

sufficient accuracy in that direction. Unwilling to quit the field while there was a prospect of the weather becoming sufficiently favorable to enable the party to reach the latitude of Mars hill, or even proceed beyond it, it was determined that some of the party should continue in the tents, and there occupy themselves with such calculations as ought to be made before quitting the field. The officers charged with the line of levels, and with the reconnoissances in advance for the selection of new positions for stations, continued their labors in the field, notwithstanding they were frequently exposed to slight rain and snow storms, as these portions of the work could go on without a clear sky.

On the 13th of November a severe snow storm occurred, which, in a single night and a portion of the following morning, covered the surface of the whole country, and the roofs of the tents, to a depth of sixteen inches. The northern extremity of the avenue which had been cleared by the surveyors of 1817, was now reached, and, in addition to the young growth which had sprung up since that period upon the previous part of the line, several miles had been cleared through the dense forest of heavy timber, in order to proceed with the line of levels, which had reached nearly to the Meduxnakeag. The depth of snow now upon the ground rendered it impracticable to continue the levelling, with the requisite accuracy, any farther; and that part of the work was accordingly suspended for the season. The thermometer had long since assumed a range extending during the night, and frequently during a great portion of the day, to many degrees below the freezing point.

The highlands bordering on the Aroostook, distant 40 miles to the north of the party, were distinctly seen from an elevated position, whenever the atmosphere was clear; and a long extent of intermediate country, of inferior elevation to the position then occupied, presented itself to the view, with the two peaks of Mars hill rising abruptly above the general surface which surrounded their base. The eastern extremity of the base of the easternmost peak was nearly two degrees of arc, or nine-tenths of a mile in space, to the west of the line as it passed the same latitude.

To erect stations opposite to the base of Mars hill, and upon the heights of the Aroostook, in order to obtain exact comparisons with the old line at these points, were considered objects of so much importance, as to determine the commissioner to continue the operations in the field to the latest practicable period, in hopes of accomplishing these ends.

On the 18th day of November, the party succeeded in erecting a station opposite Mars hill, and very near the meridian-line. It was thus proved that the line would pass from nine-tenths of a mile to one mile east of the eastern extremity of the base of the northeasternmost peak of Mars hill.

On the 30th of November, a series of signals was commenced to be interchanged at night, between the position of the transit instrument on Park's hill, and the highlands of the Aroostook. These were continued at intervals, whenever the weather was sufficiently clear, until, by successive approximations, a station was, on the 9th of December, established on the heights one mile south of that river and on the meridian-line. The point thus reached is more than 50 miles from the monument at the source of the St. Croix, as ascertained from the land surveys made under the authority of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The measurements of the party could not be extended to this last point, owing to the depth of the snow, which lay upon the ground since the middle of November; but the distance

derived from the land surveys must be a very near approximation to the truth. A permanent station was erected at the position established on the Aroostook heights, and a measurement made from it, due west to the experimental or exploring line of 1817, by which the party found itself 2,400 feet to the east of that line.

Between the 1st and 15th of December, the observations were carried on almost exclusively during the night, and frequently with the thermometer from 0 to 10 and 12 degrees below that point by Fahrenheit's scale. Although frequently exposed to this temperature, in the performance of their duties in the open air at night, and to within a few degrees of that temperature during the hours of sleep, with no other protection than the tents and camp-beds commonly used in the army, the whole party, both officers and men, enjoyed excellent health.

During the day, the tents, in which the astronomical computations were carried on, were rendered quite comfortable by means of small stoves; but, at night, the fire would become extinguished, and the temperature reduced to within a few degrees of that of the outward air. Within the observatory tent, the comfort of a fire could not be indulged in, in consequence of the too great liability to produce serious errors of observation by the smoke passing the field of the telescope. The astronomical observations were therefore always made in the open air, or in a tent open to the heavens at top during the hours of observation, and without a fire.

On the 16th of December the tents were struck, and this party retired from the field for the season; there being then more than two feet of snow on the ground. To the unremitting zeal, amidst severe exposures, and to the scientific and practical attainments of the officers, both civil and military, who served under the orders of the commissioner on this duty, he acknowledges himself in a great measure indebted for the progress that he was enabled to make, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered.

Observations were made, during portions of three lunations, of the transit of the moon's bright limb, and of such tabulated stars as differed but little in right ascension and declination from the moon, in order to obtain additional data to those furnished by chronometrical comparisons with the meridian of Boston, for computing the longitude of this meridian-line.

At the first station, 4,578 feet north of the monument, and also at the Park's hill station, the dip of the magnetic needle was ascertained by a series of observations: in the one case upon two, and in the other upon three separate needles. The horizontal declination was also ascertained, at both these stations, by a full set of observations upon six different needles.

The details of these, and of all the astronomical observations alluded to, will be prepared as soon as practicable for the use of the commission, should they be required. To his excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Major Graham acknowledges himself greatly indebted, for having, in the most obliging manner, extended to him every facility within his power for prosecuting the examinations. From Mr. Connell, of Woodstock, a member of the Colonial Parliament, and from Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin, the British land agent, very kind attentions were received.

Major Graham has also great pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to General Eustis, commandant of the Eastern Department; to Colonel Pierce, commanding the garrison at Houlton, and to his officers; and also to Major Ripley, of the ordnance department, commanding the arsenal at

Angusta, for the prompt and obliging manner in which they supplied many articles useful in the prosecution of the labors of his party.

The transit instrument, with which the meridian-line was traced, had been loaned to the commission by the Hon. William A. Duer, president of Columbia college, New York ; and the commissioners feel bound to return their acknowledgments for the liberality with which the use of this astronomical instrument was granted, at a time when it would have been difficult, and perhaps impossible, to have procured one as well suited to the object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES RENWICK,
JAMES D. GRAHAM, } *Commissioners.*
A. TALCOTT,

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the quantity of public land sold since the year 1828, and the amounts ceded to the respective States.

FEBRUARY 9, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 8, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 17th of December last, in the following terms, this report, in part, is presented :

“ *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the Senate a statement, showing the quantity of public lands sold in each year since the year 1828, which had been in market, subject to private entry, for the respective periods of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty or more years; the amounts for which the same have been sold; and also showing, in parallel columns, the quantity of public lands sold in each of said years, which had not been subject to private entry for five or more years, and the amount received for the same. Also, a report showing the total quantity of public land ceded to each of the respective States within which they lie, for colleges, academies, schools, or other purposes; distinguishing between the quantities of public land so ceded for each particular purpose.”

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report and accompanying statement (marked A) from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to part of said resolution, and stating the causes which render it impracticable, under existing circumstances, for that office to furnish the additional information desired.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,

President of the Senate U. S.

Blair & Rives, printers.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *February 6, 1841.*

SIR: Agreeably to your directions, on referring to this office the resolution of the Senate, passed on 17th December last, for a report upon the subject-matter thereof, I have the honor to submit a statement (marked A) showing, as required, "the total quantity of public land ceded to each of the respective States within which they lie, for colleges, academies, schools, or other purposes; distinguishing between the quantities of public land so ceded for each particular purpose."

In regard to the former part of the same resolution, which requires "a statement showing the quantity of public lands sold in each year, since the year 1828, which had been in market, subject to private entry, for the respective periods of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty or more years; the amounts for which the same have been sold; and, also, showing, in parallel columns, the quantity of public lands sold in each of said years, which had not been subject to private entry for five or more years, and the amount received for the same," I have to apprise you that the required arrangement of the sales of lands, *by years*, although a great desideratum in aid of responding promptly to such calls as the present, involves so heavy an amount of labor, and consequent expense to the Government, as to have hitherto deterred this office from attempting the task.

The magnitude of the labor is such as essentially to interfere with the posting of sales of lands, and the settlement of receivers' accounts, during a period of several months, (and, in some districts, probably, as well as can be estimated, the best part of a year,) inasmuch as the books from which the information is to be obtained can only be used for one purpose at a time; and the extent to which other items of current business, requiring constant reference to the same books, would be interfered with while the work is in progress, cannot possibly be now estimated.

The quantity of land sold since 30th June, 1828, is ascertained to be 65,898,211.70 acres; the proceeds thereof, \$83,753,202 55. The discrimination of those lands is first to be made from among the mass of sales from the commencement, excluding those made at public auction, (so as to restrict the result to private entries, as required,) and to be sought among upwards of *eleven thousand* townships, and afterwards classified by years; thus involving an investigation of between *seven and eight hundred thousand items*.

To have attempted this work during the present session, would have put it out of the power of the office to respond to most of the other important resolutions, on which a large portion of the disposable force of the office has been put in requisition at the present session, and without the possibility of arriving at the result until months after the close of the session.

Influenced by these considerations, and in view of the general interests of business in this branch of the public service, this office has not yet commenced a work which would necessarily involve so much greater amount of time, and consequent expenditure of money, than, it is believed, was anticipated by the honorable gentleman who moved the resolution. This office has therefore deemed it a duty to submit this statement of particulars for the information of the Senate, and with a view of obtaining such further directions in the matter as may meet the pleasure of that honorable body.

And, in conclusion, I would beg leave to remark, that, if the information should be ordered by the Senate to be prepared for a future session, it would be useful to have it prepared annually since the *commencement of the cash system*, on the 1st July, 1820, (seven years and a half anterior to the existing requirement,) with a view to economy of time in responding to all future calls of a similar character.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. WHITCOMB, *Commissioner*.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Statement accompanying the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 6, 1841, under resolution of the Senate passed on the 17th December, 1840.

STATES.	Granted for colleges, academies, and universities.		Granted for roads and canals.		Granted for seats of government and public buildings.		Granted for salines.		Aggregate quantity granted to each State, exclusive of lands for common schools.		The 1-36th part of the public lands granted to each State for the support of schools, estimated on the quantity of public land surveyed, and the plats returned to the General Land Office.		The 1-36th part of the public lands granted to each State for the support of schools, estimated on the quantity of public land ceded to the United States.	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Ohio	69,120	-	1,050,287.74	-	2,560	-	23,680.00	-	1,143,087.74	-	6699,823.98	-	6999,823.98	-
Indiana	46,080	-	434,223.65	-	2,560	-	23,010.00	-	505,903.65	-	588,017.73	-	589,550.66	-
Illinois	46,080	-	480,000.00	-	2,560	-	121,629.68	-	605,269.68	-	803,872.61	-	887,048.00	-
Missouri	46,080	-	-	-	2,449	-	46,080.00	-	94,609.00	-	796,229.40	-	1,117,817.00	-
Alabama	46,080	-	400,000.00	-	1,620	-	23,040.00	-	471,220.00	-	898,865.07	-	898,865.07	-
Mississippi	46,080	-	-	-	1,280	-	-	-	47,360.00	-	8786,190.00	-	786,190.00	-
Louisiana	46,080	-	-	-	13,200	-	46,080.00	-	46,080.00	-	401,210.27	-	567,708.00	-
Michigan	46,080	-	-	-	10,000	-	46,080.00	-	105,360.00	-	663,503.11	-	864,399.00	-
Arkansas	46,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,760.00	-	566,051.71	-	874,136.00	-
	438,240	-	2,364,511.39	-	34,369	-	329,629.68	-	3,166,650.07	-	6,143,783.86	-	7,285,558.71	-

^a Includes school lands for the Virginia military district and Connecticut western reserve.

^b Includes school lands for Chickasaw cession.

NOTE.—The lands in the Virginia military district, the Connecticut western reserve, and the Chickasaw lands in Mississippi and Alabama, are not considered as public lands.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

SHOWING

The expenses of the national armories, and the quantity of arms manufactured, during the year ending September 30, 1840.

FEBRUARY 10, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 9, 1841.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Colonel of Ordnance, which furnishes the information called for by the act of Congress of April 2, 1794, in reference to armories.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *February 9, 1841.*

SIR : Herewith is transmitted, in pursuance of the act of Congress of April 2, 1794, a statement of the expenses of the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein, during the year ending September 30, 1840.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., manufactured therein, from the 1st of October, 1839, to the 30th of September, 1840.

ARMORIES.	Expenditures.				Arms, &c., manufactured.					
	For lands, buildings, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of small-arms, &c.	For machinery, &c., under different appropriations.	Total amount expended.	Muskets.	Rifles, without bayonets.	Carbines.	Spring-vices.	Musket.	Rifle.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.						
Springfield	250 31	121,159 10	14,077 16	135,486 57*	5,967				2,012	
Harper's Ferry	18,069 78	153,368 03	3,175 75	174,653 56	8,304	1,023	1,003		2,996	493
Total	18,340 09	274,547 13	17,252 91	310,140 13	14,271	1,023	1,003		5,008	493

* Exclusive of \$5,181 68, under the appropriation "for arming and equipping the militia."

STATEMENT—Continued.

Arms, &c., manufactured.

ARMORIES.	Screw-drivers.		Wipers.		Bayonets.		Parts of arms, assorted.		Bullet moulds.	Lock, (model musket).	Side and tang screws, (model musket).	Arm-chests.	Machines—tapping, cutting, and binding.	Flint-caps.
	Musket.	Rifle.	Musket.	Rifle.	Musket.	Rifle.	Musket.	Rifle.						
Springfield -	12,019	1,623	15,605	1,632	500	810	1,325	9,925	55	1	3	2	5	6,028
Harper's Ferry	3,580		9,318											10,060
Total	15,599	1,623	24,923	1,632	500	810	1,325	9,925	55	1	3	2	5	16,108

ORDNANCE OFFICE, February 9, 1841.

GEORGE BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of any retrospective bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 11, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Congress of the United States :

The subscribers, citizens of the county of Oneida, and State of New York, having observed a proposition before your honorable body for the passage of a general bankrupt law, do *earnestly remonstrate* against the passage by Congress of *any bankrupt law* which shall be *retrospective* in its operation, or which shall in any manner impair the obligation of existing contracts, as highly unjust towards a very large class of business-men in the community, and dangerous to the public welfare.

James Sayre
Isaac Bond
A. Higham
H. S. Frisbie
G. Doolittle Foster
J. Tiffany
B. Arnott
James Emery
George W. Harrison
John Butterfield
P. Fake
William Stacy
Otis Manchester
Grove Penny
A. Cameron
William Bristol
J. A. Thurber
Edward Porter
George Foster

B. Butler
H. Bushnell
G. M. Brownell
J. W. & C. R. Doolittle
C. T. Wilkinson
H. N. Vicker
J. B. Gerrard
O. H. Biddleston
William Coffin
J. R. Parker
E. G. Peckham
James Murdock
Thomas H. Wood
H. Ferry
David Wallace
Francis Wright
S. Aylsworth
Isaiah Thurber

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KING made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 193.]

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of Enoch Baldwin, accompanied by a bill (S. 193) for his relief, report :

That in 1822, the British brig *Despatch*, Lefevre commander, being in the West Indies, took on board a quantity of rum, the produce of the island of Tobago ; that, while there, American vessels were permitted to enter the port on the same terms and conditions as British vessels ; in consequence of which, the consignees advised to take freight for the United States. That one hundred puncheons of rum were taken on board, and landed at Boston, after having duly entered there ; and then cleared with the residue (248 puncheons) for Campo Bello, in the Province of New Brunswick. That, on arriving in Passamaquoddy bay, the captain entered the said 248 puncheons of rum, when discriminating duties were demanded and paid. The petitioner states, that, had it been known that this construction would be given to the convention with Great Britain, the said brig would not have taken freight for the United States ; and asks to have the duty refunded. At the last session of Congress, a law passed remitting the extra duties paid on the 100 puncheons of rum entered at Boston—being the whole of the freight taken for the United States by brig *Despatch*. This relief was given, because of the opinion entertained at the island of Tobago, where American vessels were permitted to enter on the same terms as British vessels, that the same construction would be put on the articles of convention, in the ports of the United States ; but certainly furnishes no good reason why the extra duty should be refunded on that portion of the cargo destined for Campo Bello, New Brunswick : especially as it must have been known previous to leaving Boston, where the extra duties had been exacted on the 100 puncheons entered at that port, what would be the construction given to the articles of convention between the United States and Great Britain. The committee are therefore of opinion that the prayer of the petitioner is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted ; and recommend that the bill for the relief of Enoch Baldwin be indefinitely postponed.

Chair & River, printers.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in all financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical models and the application of modern accounting techniques. It highlights the importance of using reliable sources of information and the need for regular updates to the data.

3. The third part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting process, from the initial recording of transactions to the final preparation of financial statements. It includes a discussion of the various types of accounts and the importance of maintaining a clear and concise record of all financial activity.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in the overall management of the organization. It emphasizes the importance of providing accurate and timely financial information to management and the need for the accounting department to be an integral part of the decision-making process.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings of the study and offers recommendations for improving the accounting process. It includes a discussion of the challenges faced by the accounting department and the need for ongoing training and development of the staff.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting process, from the initial recording of transactions to the final preparation of financial statements. It includes a discussion of the various types of accounts and the importance of maintaining a clear and concise record of all financial activity.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in the overall management of the organization. It emphasizes the importance of providing accurate and timely financial information to management and the need for the accounting department to be an integral part of the decision-making process.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings of the study and offers recommendations for improving the accounting process. It includes a discussion of the challenges faced by the accounting department and the need for ongoing training and development of the staff.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting process, from the initial recording of transactions to the final preparation of financial statements. It includes a discussion of the various types of accounts and the importance of maintaining a clear and concise record of all financial activity.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in the overall management of the organization. It emphasizes the importance of providing accurate and timely financial information to management and the need for the accounting department to be an integral part of the decision-making process.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, in reference to the construction of the Potomac aqueduct, and the kyanizing of timber for the use of the same.

FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed, and that 200 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Topographical Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to comply with the resolution of the Senate, dated the 5th January, 1841, calling upon the Secretary of War for "such additional reports as have been received since those formerly submitted, in reference to the construction of the Potomac aqueduct; and, also, such further information as he may have in reference to the kyanizing of timber for the use of said aqueduct," by transmitting, herewith, a report of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, and accompanying papers, embracing the information called for.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Washington, February 4, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the reports "in reference to the construction of the Potomac aqueduct," and "in reference to the kyanizing of timber for the use of said aqueduct," called for by a resolution of the Senate of the 5th of January.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Top. Engineers.

HON. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Blair & Rives, printers.

POTOMAC AQUEDUCT, *December 31, 1838.*

SIR : In reporting to you the progress of the work under my direction during the past year, I have great satisfaction in stating that it has been much more successful than in any previous year since its commencement.

At the general meeting of the stockholders in the month of May, 1837, the idea of letting the work by contract having been abandoned, and they having ordered it to be continued, as heretofore, by day's work, enabled us to make contracts for the supply of timber and all other materials in time to make use of them during the winter ; and the frames for the coffer-dams were constructed during that period, so that, in the month of March of the present year, the work was as far advanced as it ever had been in the month of July of any previous year. The experience of past years also enabled us to suggest improvements in the machinery, dams, &c. No material changes, however, were made in the coffer-dams, but the plan so successfully used for the southern abutment and pier No. 3 was followed.

The mode of throwing the clay for the puddling between the rows of piles, upon the mud, &c., forming the bottom of the river, proved a source of serious inconvenience ; as when the dam was emptied of water, and the excavation of the mud had progressed a little way, the column of water on the outside would find its way down the piles and underneath the puddling, and force with it the mud, &c., into the dam, through open joints in the sheet-piling. It often occurred that the rush of water was so great as to carry with it the mud on the outside of the dam, forming cavities all around it. In some instances, the clay would settle immediately over the leak, and, of course, stop it ; but more frequently it had to be forced down, which was a tedious operation, and attended with great delay, as leaks were of every-day occurrence, until the clay reached the rock, when the dams invariably became tight.

To obviate this, it was suggested to excavate the mud between the rows of piles previous to throwing in the puddling, and a machine was constructed for the purpose.

It was upon the usual plan for such machines, but made extremely light, that it might be moved with facility around the dams ; and was simply an endless chain, with very small buckets, containing only about a cubic foot, passing around drums supported by a light frame upon wheels, which travelled upon an iron railway, and was worked by a steam-engine, which also, by means of a tackle, hooked to the carriage and the end of the dam ; the fall, passing around a drum on the main shaft of the machine, moved it gradually forward as it excavated—its progress being regulated by the man attending the fall ; and by a similar tackle, on the opposite side of the machine, it was moved back to the commencement of the cut.

The machine was first placed touching the inner row of sheet-piles, and a trench, from three to four feet in width, was excavated to the rock, when the clay puddling was immediately thrown in, and made to fall directly against the inner row of sheet-piles, by an inclined platform, and to fill the trench which had been excavated.

When one side of the dam was excavated, the machine, being lightened of the chain and buckets, was lifted by a crane around to the end, and so around the dam. The mud excavated was discharged, by an inclined trough, into a scow alongside of the dam.

The machine was first used upon the coffer-dam for pier No. 4 ; and when the dam was emptied of water, it proved extremely tight ; but when

the excavation of the mud had nearly reached the rock, a leak opened in the down-stream end of the dam, which caused a great deal of trouble and detention. At first, the clay settled over the leak, and stopped it; but eventually the clay had to be forced down with a pile, as heretofore: and even this was but of temporary effect.

The dam was emptied and filled twenty-two times from this leak and others.

It was evident, therefore, that the leak was through a fissure in the rock, which could not be reached by the clay; and that something more effectual must be resorted to, to stop it.

It should be remarked, that, in placing the frame of this dam, we were governed by the facts developed in the previous ones: that the rock had a dip to the east, and the usual space for the pumps was allowed for, at that end; but the driving of the sheet-piles around the frame showed a depression or cavity in the rock at the west or up-stream end of the dam, so that we were necessarily compelled to place the pumps there. This gave us the more space for operations upon the leak at the other end of the dam.

All the means usually followed for stopping leaks having proved ineffectual, it was determined, now, to drive another row of sheet-piles across the east end of the dam, and touching the first range of shores—say sixteen feet from the end; to draw the inner row of piles of that end, and to allow the puddling to fall against the row last driven; which, after filling up the puddling above high-water mark, effectually stopped the leak; and the masonry was then carried up without further interruption.

The dam for the next pier having, in the mean time, been completed, the pumps, &c., as soon as they could be spared from No. 4, were transferred to dam No. 5.

This dam proved extremely tight; the water was thrown out very rapidly, (the details of which will be seen in the journal;) and the mud was excavated in an almost incredibly short time.

The masonry had attained the height of twelve feet above the rock before a leak occurred.

A very small stream, in the west end of the dam, had been gradually washing in sand, &c., until it eventually wore a passage large enough to fill the dam. It did not prove of much consequence, however, and did not retard the work more than eighteen hours: the puddling settled over the leak, and stopped it.

After replacing the puddling, and raising the pumps above the sand that had been washed in, the dam was emptied again, and the masonry was resumed.

This was the only interruption, from leaks or other causes, that occurred in this dam.

So much time having been consumed in emptying dam No. 4, it was determined not to place another dam this year, as was intended, although the frame, &c. was in readiness; the season for work being so far advanced, that there was but barely time to empty another dam, and get up the masonry, before the winter set in, supposing that no detention from leaks and other causes should occur. But as this was rather too much to expect, it was therefore abandoned, as being too hazardous to risk its being exposed to the breaking up of the ice, with a spring freshet, should we not succeed.

The force was therefore employed in removing dams Nos. 4 and 5, and which was accomplished before the end of the year.

Pier No. 3, which had been left last year on a level with the water, was carried up to its full height this year.

A great saving of time and labor was secured by substituting horse-power, instead of the winch worked by men, for hoisting stone upon the piers, when above the dams.

The horse pile-drivers were used for this purpose, simply by fixing a bevel-wheel, which was cast in two pieces for the purpose, around the shaft of the windlass; another bevel-wheel at right angles, underneath the deck of the scow, the shaft of which, passing under the deck, projected beyond the side of the scow. Upon the end of this shaft was fixed a drum, two feet in diameter, which wound up the fall of the tackle hoisting the stone. A small platform was erected over the side of the scow, upon which the men stood who managed the fall.

This addition to the drivers does not interfere at all with driving piles.

During the summer and fall, as carpenters could be spared, another large and substantial scow for a steam-engine, to take the place of one of those first built, (which was rotten and not trustworthy,) was completed. The steam-engine has been transferred to it. To this engine, which is used for pumping and excavating, there is attached a saw-mill with two saws for edging sheet-piles, &c. There is also a spacious workshop, in which there is a turning-lathe, circular saw, &c., and which is found to be of great convenience.

A drawing, which accompanies this report, exhibits the present condition of the work, viz: the southern abutment and five piers finished.

The work did not sustain any injury during the last winter, and the campaign opened on the 29th of March.

The annexed extracts from the journal kept at the work will give the operations more in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
W. TURNBULL,
Major Topographical Engineers.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Chief Topographical Engineer.

Potomac Aqueduct.

[Extracts from the journal of 1838.]

January and February.—During these months, the laborers were principally engaged in drawing the piles of dam No. 3, and the southern abutment coffer-dam; the carpenters, in preparing steam and other scows.

March 10th.—Drawing piles, by steam, concluded; and the laborers were employed, from this time to March 29th, in securing and preparing timber for future operations; and the carpenters at work on steam-scow.

March 29th.—The campaign commenced on this day. A horse pile-driver was taken out to the site of dam No. 4, and active preparations were made for driving the oak piles.

March 30th.—The driving of oak piles was commenced—the piles driven about nine feet; and being thirty-two feet long, and being five feet out of water when driven, the distance to the rock is twenty-seven feet.

March 31st.—Finished driving the oak piles for putting the frame of dam No. 4 in its proper place. Steam-scow No. 6 progressing rapidly.

The weather, during this quarter, was moderate for the season. The greatest cold was about the beginning of March, when ice was formed ten inches thick, but was of short duration.

April 2d.—The frame of dam No. 4 was floated to its place, and active preparations were made for placing it accurately upon the axis of the aqueduct.

April 4th.—The frame of dam No. 4 was adjusted in its position, and sunk with small stones, at high water. In sinking, the frame moved a little out of its position, but not enough to render a change necessary.

April 5th.—The frame had settled but little by the falling of the tide; the greatest variation on the south side being only one inch. The driving of the sheet-piles was commenced with two pile-drivers. The first pile driven was on the north side, near the up-stream end of the dam, and drove twelve feet six inches. This pile was thirty-three feet six inches long, and four feet above high water when driven: making the distance from high water to the rock twenty-nine feet six inches.

April 6th.—Three pile-engines actively engaged driving sheet piles.

April 7th, 8th, and 9th.—Same as on the 6th. The horse pile-driver employed driving oak piles. The rock, at the northeast corner of the dam, where it was contemplated to place the pumps, as in former dams, was discovered to be higher than at the up-stream end.

April 10th.—Driving oak and sheet-piles continued, with one engine at each.

April 11th and 12th.—Pile-driving continued. Two pile-engines engaged in driving sheet-piles; the horse pile-driver driving oak piles. The rock at the southwest corner and up-stream end of the dam was found to be eight feet lower than at the northeast corner.

April 12th to 20th.—Same work continued; and, at the last date, the oak piles of dam No. 4 were all driven, and the greater part of the sash-pieces were bolted on.

April 27th.—The down-stream end row of sheet-piles of dam No. 4 were all driven, with the exception of the key piles. The montants on the north outer row were also driven. The frame of dam No. 5 was launched.

May 3d.—Driving sheet-piles at dam No. 4 continued. Driving oak piles for dam No. 5 was commenced.

May 3d to May 10th.—Engaged in driving piles, as before, and in preparing the railways and carriages for the machine for excavating the mud between the rows of piles at dam No. 4. Finished driving the sheet-piles at dam No. 4. A very sensible increase in the current of the river was observed, from the diminution of the water-way, caused by the piles for dam No. 5 already driven. Some of these, on south side, were found to be loosened by it.

May 14th.—Driving oak piles for dam No. 5 continued. The frame of this dam was warped out to its place.

May 15th.—The work progressing as before. The frame of dam No. 5 was put in place and sunk. A plan had been suggested for fixing the frame of this dam more accurately in its place, and which was successfully put in practice to-day. It was this: to fix *cleats* upon the inside of the top and bottom stringers, on each side, and diagonally across the frame; in each of which was inserted a sheet-pile, (previous to launching,) but wedged up so

that the foot of these should not project below the frame, and interfere with the launching. When the frame was launched and floated to its position on the axis, the wedge was knocked out, and the piles dropped and were driven by hand; and as the frame was sunk with weights to the mud, these piles guided it to its true position; and, when there, the piles were bolted to the frame, to prevent its rising again before the pile-drivers could be placed upon it, and the driving of the sheet-piles commenced.

May 16th.—Two pile engines were placed upon the frame of dam No. 5, and the driving of sheet-piles was commenced. The piles are found to drive 12 feet on the southwest, and 10 feet on the northeast corner of the dam; showing that the depression in the rock observed at dam No. 4 is partially continued.

May 17th, 18th, and 19th.—Pile driving continued. The machine constructed for excavating the mud between the rows of piles, previous to throwing in the puddling of dam No. 4, was put in operation, and proved defective; the buckets coming in contact with the flange of the lower drum, it was found necessary to change the form of the buckets.

May 21st.—Alterations in the mud machine progressing. Pile-driving, on dam No. 5 continued. The piles drive from 6 to 12 feet; showing that the depression in the rock observed in dam No. 4 is so far diminished as to render it probable that the site of pier No. 6 will be more level.

May 22d, 23d, and 24th.—Work progressing as before. Another trial was made of the mud machine, which is still defective.

May 25th.—Same work continued; the frame of dam No. 6 rapidly advancing.

May 26th.—The oak piles of dam No. 5, on the north and south sides, and down-stream end, are all driven; the tops of the piles sawed off, and the sash pieces bolted on. Commenced driving sheet-piles of the outer row. The mud machine was put in operation again in the afternoon, and a trench two or three feet deep was excavated the whole length of the dam.

May 27th, 28th, and 29th.—Work progressing as before. An accident occurred to the mud machine, which, in the afternoon, caused a suspension of the dredging.

May 30th.—The edging and driving of sheet-piles on dam No. 5, and the frame of dam No. 6, rapidly advancing. The mud machine in operation on dam No. 4; but the breaking of one of the railway wheels again caused a delay.

May 31st.—The excavation between the south rows of piles of dam No. 4 continued, and the rock was cleared off at the down-stream end. The pile driving at dam No. 5, and the frame of dam of No. 6, continued as usual.

June 1st.—The excavation nearly completed on the south side of dam No. 4, and preparations made for commencing the puddling; driving sheet-piles at dam No. 5 continued; the frame of dam No. 6 progressing. The depth of water at the site of this dam will render it practicable to dispense with one set of stringers and shores in the frame.

June 2d.—The excavation on the south side of dam No. 4 completed, and the machine moved to the north side. An inclined platform having been prepared to direct the clay against the inner row of piles, one half of the trench cut on the south side was puddled.

The frame of dam No. 6, forming the ties for dam No. 4, and edging and driving sheet piles for dam No. 5, actively going on.

June 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th.—Same work continued.

June 7th.—Same work continued. The puddling on the south side of dam No. 4, having been brought up above the original height of the mud, was suspended, and preparations were made for puddling on the north side.

June 8th and 9th.—The puddling was suspended on account of the current in the river; the rest of the work progressing as before.

June 10th, 11th, and 12th.—Engaged in excavating between the piles at the up-stream end of dam No. 4. Edging and driving sheet-piles at dam No. 5, and upon the frame of dam No. 6.

June 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.—During this time the excavation between the piles of dam No. 4 was completed, and the machinery was taken down preparatory to being moved to dam No. 5.

The sheet-piling of dam No. 5 was finished, and the workmen were engaged in driving piles for the boom, and for hoisting stone to complete pier No. 3. The frame of dam No. 6 still in progress.

In excavating between the piles at the up stream end of dam No. 4, the machine encountered a log lying diagonally across that space, which prevented the entire removal of the mud at that end.

June 18th.—Laborers engaged in putting on ties, and puddling dam No. 4; transferring mud-machine to dam No. 5, and driving piles for the booms at pier No. 3.

June 19th.—Same as yesterday. Excavation for puddling dam No. 5 commenced, and preparations making for taking out the pump frame to dam No. 4.

June 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d.—Same work going on as on the 19th. The space between the piles on the north side of dam No. 5 excavated. Every effort making to complete the ties on dam No. 4, to relieve the piles from the weight of the puddling. The pumps were placed in dam No. 4.

June 24th, 25th, and 26th.—Same work continued. The hoisting machinery being ready, the masonry of pier No. 3 was resumed. The puddling of dam No. 4 was completed, and the communication with the river was stopped at low tide.

June 27th.—Dam No. 4 appears to be tight. The puddling of dam No. 5 was commenced. The putting up of the pumping machinery at dam No. 4, and the masonry of pier No. 3, progressing well.

June 28th.—Same work continued. The excavation between the piles on the south side of dam No. 5 completed.

June 29th and 30th.—Same work continued. The windlasses for hoisting the mud out of dam No. 4 were put in place.

July 1st, 2d, and 3d.—Preparations for pumping and excavating dam No. 4 continued. The dam still appears tight. The puddling of dam No. 5, and the masonry of pier No. 3, progressing rapidly. A new plan was adopted for connecting the steam-engine, for pumping, with the dam. It consists of two connecting rods, one on each side of the steam-scow, and of the same length as the driving rod of the engine. The ends of the rods, upon the scow, moved upon a centre, placed exactly opposite the centre of the crank shaft of the engine. The other ends of the rods moved upon a centre fixed upon the dam, exactly opposite the centre of the wrist of the driving rod, where the pendulum or swinging joint of the pumping machinery hung perpendicularly.

These connecting rods were of stout timbers, and always kept the steam scow at the same distance from the dam in all changes of the tide.

July 4th.—Great efforts having been made this morning, the pumping of dam No. 4 was commenced at 35 minutes past 11 A. M., and the dam was entirely emptied of water at 11 minutes past 2 o'clock. The whole time that four pumps were at work was 135 minutes. The capacity of the dam, deducting the space occupied by the shores and other timbers, being 210,508 gallons, it gives the quantity discharged per minute by four pumps = 1,559.31 gallons, or 389.82 gallons per minute for each pump; and the entire number of strokes being 2,196, the discharge of each stroke of each pump = 25.10 gallons, or only 1.14 gallon less than the capacity of each cylinder.

July 5th.—Dam No. 4 still free of water, and no pumping was required during the night. The excavation of the mud was commenced with eight buckets at 11 o'clock, and was continued with but little interruption during the day. The masonry of pier No. 3 actively going on.

July 6th.—Dam No. 4 still tight. The excavation of the mud resumed at sunrise with eight buckets, and was continued until 20 minutes past 3 P. M., when a leak opened at the northeast corner of the dam, which filled it in 45 minutes. The excavation between the piles of dam No. 5 was resumed. The masonry of pier No. 3 going on as usual.

July 7th.—The puddling had settled over the leak in dam No. 4, and the dam appears perfectly tight again. Workmen engaged upon the excavation of dam No. 5, masonry of pier No. 3, and dressing sheet-piles for dam No. 6.

July 8th.—The pumping of dam No. 4 was resumed at 55 minutes past 3 P. M., and the dam was emptied at 1 minute past 7 P. M. During the first 30 minutes, the four pumps discharged 2,103 gallons per minute, being driven at the rate of twenty-five strokes per minute.

The dam filled again at 30 minutes past 7 P. M., from the northeast corner.

July 9th.—Dam No. 4 appears tight this morning, but requires additional puddling. A portion was thrown in at each end of the dam, and the pumping was resumed at 22 minutes past 12 M. At 22 minutes past 2 P. M., the water was lowered 13 feet; at 30 minutes past 2 P. M., one pump was stopped; at 3 P. M., another pump stopped; at 22 minutes past 3 P. M., the water was lowered 17 ft. 7 in.; dam empty, water lowered 18 feet. The entire number of strokes made = 3,740.

The number of strokes made is registered by an index propelled by the ~~gate~~ of the pumping machinery, and moves on a graduated circle. The excavation of the mud was resumed at 4 P. M. The rest of the work going on as usual, with the exception of the excavation of dam No. 5.

July 10th.—Dam No. 4 still empty, and in good order. The excavation of the mud was continued with seven buckets throughout the day, and fine progress was made. At 30 minutes past 5 P. M., the rock was touched in the centre of the dam; the leak at the down-stream end, however, was increasing, and at 45 minutes past 8 the dam commenced filling; at 11 o'clock P. M. it was entirely full.

The excavation of the mud was from 4 to 7 feet below the bottom of the frame, all other parts of the work going on as usual. At 30 minutes past 6 P. M. a man fell from pier No. 3, and was drowned.

July 11th.—The puddling having settled at the down-stream end, and the dam appearing tight, the pumping was resumed at 50 minutes past 9 A. M., with three pumps, and was continued until 20 minutes past 5 P. M.,

bat without success. After the pumping had ceased, the water rose but gradually, and during the night appeared at a stand; but the leak breaking out again, the water rose to within one foot of low-water mark, when it remained stationary.

The excavation between the piles of dam No. 5 was resumed, and continued through the day.

July 12th.—This morning the water inside of dam No. 4 was 3 ft. 8 in. below the water outside, and the pumping commenced at 40 minutes past 9 A. M., with four pumps, and was continued until 55 minutes past 12, but without effect. In the afternoon, the clay near the outer row settled, forming a large cavity; the dam was soon filled.

July 13th.—This morning dam No. 4 again appeared tight. The pumps were set in motion at 8 h. and 45 min., and the dam was emptied at 11 h. and 55 min. The pumps were occasionally stopped for repairs, &c. The whole time that the four pumps were at work, two hours and seventeen minutes.

The number of strokes made was 2,918.

Quantity of water discharged, was 282,102 gallons.

Quantity of water discharged per minute, 2,051 gallons.

Quantity of water discharged each stroke, 96.96 gallons.

Quantity of water discharged by each pump, 24,165 gallons.

At 1 h. and 30 min. P. M. the excavation of the mud was resumed with seven buckets, and in the course of the afternoon the rock was reached at several points; a small leak was discovered at the up-stream end, but it caused no interruption. Other parts of the work progressing as usual. The excavation between the piles at up-stream end of dam No. 5 was completed.

July 14th.—At 3 h. and 30 min. A. M. dam No. 4 filled from the north-west corner, having been kept empty through the night, with only a slight increase of the leak observed yesterday. The puddling immediately settled over the leak, but the tide continued to ebb and flow inside until the evening, when the dam became tight; the water stood 26 in. highest on the inside. The timbers for another set of shores and stringers were put inside of the dam, to go down with the water. The masonry of pier No. 3, &c. going on as before.

July 15th.—(Sunday.) Water lowered 4 inches in the dam.

July 16th.—The pumps were put in motion at 12 h. and 30 min. A. M., and the dam was emptied soon after sunrise. The new set of stringers and shores were distributed, and the shoring and excavation was commenced, and actively continued throughout the day. The puddling of dam No. 5 was continued.

July 17th.—The pumping was continued from 11 o'clock last night, and the dam was kept empty until 20 minutes past 5 A. M., when a leak, which was observed yesterday, at the down-stream end, increased and filled the dam.

The puddling of dam No. 5, frame of dam No. 6, and the masonry of pier No. 3, progressing as usual.

July 18th.—The pumping was commenced at 12 last night, and the dam was nearly emptied at 6 A. M., when the leak at the down-stream end again increased, and filled the dam. The puddling settled as usual, and in the afternoon the dam again appeared tight.

July 19th.—Two attempts were made to empty dam No. 4. In both

cases, when the water was emptied a short distance below the frame, the dam filled from the down-stream end. Commenced putting on the ties of dam No. 5.

July 20th.—Another attempt was made to empty dam No. 4. When emptied to 6 inches below the frame, the leak at the down-stream end opened anew, and filled the dam in 45 minutes. The excavation between the piles at the down-stream end of dam No. 5 was commenced.

July 31st.—Tide still ebbs and flows in dam No. 4. 'The puddling at the down-stream end has settled one foot. The work at dam No. 5 and the masonry of pier No. 3 actively going on, and preparations making for launching the frame of dam No. 6.

July 22d.—Repairing pumps. Dam No. 4 appears to be tighter; the puddling has settled still more.

July 23d.—From the favorable appearance of dam No. 4, the pumping was deferred until to-morrow, that the puddling might continue to settle: more clay was thrown in.

The excavation between the piles of dam No. 5 was completed. Masonry of pier No. 3 advancing rapidly.

July 24th.—The pumping of dam No. 4 was again commenced at 9 hours and 30 minutes A. M., and the dam was emptied at 2 P. M. The excavation was resumed, and continued until 6 hours and 30 minutes P. M., when, in consequence of an increase of the leak at the down stream end, the pumping was discontinued; and the dam filled at 8 hours and 30 minutes P. M., having been two hours in filling: the rest of the work progressing as usual.

July 25th.—The puddling over the leak settled a little to-day. Preparations were made to resort to the old method of forcing the puddling down with a pile.

July 26th.—A pile was driven through the puddling, but the water did not follow it as it was drawn; showing that the cavity beneath had not been reached. Meantime, the pumps were set to work at 11 hours and 30 minutes A. M.; and at 4 hours and 30 minutes P. M. the dam was emptied. The excavation was resumed with eight buckets; and fine progress was made until 5 hours and 35 minutes P. M., when the leak increased, and the dam filled in three hours and thirty-five minutes.

The rock was bare in the vicinity of the leak, and the piles were observed to be well down upon it.

July 27th, 28th, and 29th.—Engaged ramming the puddling over the leak in dam No. 4. Preparing to launch the frame of dam No. 6. Masonry of pier No. 3 going on. Heat excessive.

July 30th.—Commenced pumping at 12 o'clock last night; and at sunrise the excavation of dam No. 4 was resumed with six buckets. At 8 A. M. the dam was again full of water.

July 31st, and August 1st.—Ramming puddling of dam No. 4. Launched frame of dam No. 6. Puddling, and putting on ties of dam No. 5, continued.

August 2d.—Commenced pumping dam No. 4 at 11 hours and 45 minutes A. M.: at 4 P. M., dam nearly empty; but the leak increasing, the pumps were stopped at 4½ P. M.

August 3d.—Dam No. 4 appeared through the day to become tighter. The rest of the work progressing as usual.

August 4th.—Ramming the puddling of dam No. 4 still continued; and

the dam appears tighter. Carpenters engaged on steam scow, and the top shoes and stringers of frame of dam No. 6 : masons at pier No. 3.

August 5th.—(Sunday.) No work.

August 6th.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made to empty dam No. 4. At 4 hours and 30 minutes the dam was nearly empty, when the leak increased; and the water continued to gain upon the pumps for the remainder of the day. Laborers engaged in ramming the puddling.

August 7th.—The tide ebbed and flowed in dam No. 4 until noon, when the cavity underneath the puddling was reached by the pile, and a change for the better was observed. Other parts of the work progressing as usual.

August 8th.—Dam No. 4 appears tight.

August 9th.—Dam No. 4 was emptied at 4 hours and 30 minutes A. M.; but again filled in 35 minutes, from a leak at the up stream end: the puddling at that end settled 3 feet. The old leak at the down-stream end appeared to be almost entirely checked.

August 10th.—Ramming puddling continued; the dam appears tight.

August 11th.—Dam No. 4 was emptied during the night, but filled again from the old leak at the down-stream end.

Experience confirms the impossibility of overcoming this leak by the usual means. It was determined to drive another row of sheet-piles across the end of the dam, 16 feet from the present inner row; to draw this row, and fill up the enlarged space with clay.

August 12th and 13th.—The driving of sheet-piles across dam No. 4 was commenced and nearly completed; the other parts of the work going on well.

August 14th.—Dam No. 4 was emptied before sunrise: the leak opened at the down-stream end, but in a few hours became nearly tight; and the water in the dam was kept down. The dam finally filled, from a new leak on the north side, about 16 feet from the up-stream end.

August 15th.—More clay was thrown in at the up-stream end of dam No. 4. The rest of the work, progressing as usual.

Preparations making to resume the masonry of the south abutment wing-walls.

August 16th.—Dam No. 4 was emptied to 3 feet below the frame, when the water began to rise from the old leak at the down-stream end, and the dam filled. Previous to the rising of the water, however, bundles of brush were placed in the openings on the sides, under the stringers, which the new row of piles could not cover.

August 17th.—The original inner row of sheet-piles at the down-stream end of dam No. 4 was drawn out, and the puddling settled against the row last driven, and was partially filled up.

August 18th.—Dam No. 4 again emptied. Whilst the pumps were in motion, the puddling at the down-stream end settled a great deal. From appearances, the leak there is completely overcome. At 10 hours and 20 minutes A. M., the dam again filled (for the nineteenth time) from the north side; the puddling, in a short time, settled; and the dam, to all appearances, became tight. It was pumped out, but filled at 11 o'clock P. M.

August 19th.—(Sunday.) Nothing doing.

August 20th.—Pumping was resumed during the night, and at sunrise the dam was empty and in fine order; and, throughout the day, great progress was made in the excavation.

August 21st.—Dam No. 4 still empty and in good order. At 3 P. M., the mud was entirely excavated, and the rock laid bare in all parts of the

dam. Two scow-loads of small stone were thrown in, to fill up the cavities in the rock. A small leak was observed during the day, which, at 5 hours and 30 minutes P. M., suddenly increased, and filled the dam in twenty minutes. A laborer in the dam was killed by the falling of a piece of timber from above.

August 22d.—The pumps requiring repairs, dam No. 4 remained full during the day. Workmen engaged in making preparations for the masons, and various other jobs about the work.

August 23d.—Dam No. 4 was empty at sunrise, and at 8 A. M. the two derricks for hoisting stone into the dam were at work, and great progress was made with the masonry. During the day, two small streams of water were observed at the down-stream end, on the north and south sides of the dam.

August 24th.—Dam No. 4 filled at 3 hours and 30 minutes A. M., from the down-stream end. The puddling settled in the course of the day.

August 25th.—Dam No. 4 was emptied last night, and is exceedingly tight. The masonry of the down-stream end was brought up to within two feet of the bottom of the frame.

August 26th.—Dam No. 4 still in fine order, and good progress was made. At sunset, the rock was entirely covered with masonry.

August 27th.—Every thing in fine order; one pump at work occasionally; keeps the water down. The masonry, at the up-stream end, was brought up to the bottom of the frame.

August 28th.—The masonry of pier No. 4, and all other work, continued with vigor.

August 29th.—Dam No. 4 still in fine order, and but little appearance of any further interruption. The shores at the bottom of the frame were built in with the masonry, and one pump was taken out of the dam.

August 30th and 31st.—All things in good order, and progressing rapidly. The fourth tier of shores from the rock were removed, and the masonry of pier No. 4 is within 10 feet of high-water mark.

September 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.—Work continued without interruption.

September 5th.—By sunset, the pumps, machinery, &c., were removed from dam No. 4. The masonry of pier No. 4 is, in several places, above low-water mark. The greatest depth, from high-water mark to the rock, was found to be 31 feet and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the mean depth was 29 feet.

September 6th.—The masonry of pier No. 4 rapidly advancing. Workmen engaged in placing the pumps in dam No. 5.

September 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.—Same work continued. The masonry of pier No. 4 is as high as the derrick carriages, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high-water mark.

September 11th and 12th.—Same work continued. Booms were placed on dam No. 4, for continuing the masonry of pier No. 4.

September 13.—Every thing being in readiness at dam No. 5, the pumping was commenced.

The whole time that 4 pumps were at work	-	-	1 h. 50 min.
Quantity of water discharged	-	-	188,761 gals.
Discharge per minute, by 4 pumps, for 95 minutes	-	-	1,869 "
Number of strokes during this time	-	-	1,610
Number of strokes per minute	-	-	16.95
Discharge of water by 3 pumps, in the last 15 minutes	-	-	16,874 gals.
Number of strokes in this time	-	-	254
Discharge of water per minute	-	-	1,125 "

The excavation of the mud was commenced immediately, and continued without interruption until sunset. The wreck of a keel-boat, bottom upwards, was found in the dam. The up-stream end row of sheet-piles were driven through it.

September 14th.—Dam No. 5 still empty, and in good order; the excavation of the mud proceeding rapidly with seven buckets. Masons at work on pier No. 4.

September 15th, 16th, 17th.—Same work continued. The rock was reached in dam No. 5, and nearly two-thirds of the space required for the pier was cleared off. The depth of water in dam No. 4 was observed to diminish continually with the pumping of dam No. 5, which proves that a communication exists between the two dams.

September 18th.—The masonry in dam No. 5 was commenced, and at sunset the rock was covered throughout with stone.

The mean distance from the bottom of the frame to the rock was 10 feet and 5 inches; and the mean depth of the rock below high-water mark was 25 feet.

The success of this dam may be attributed to the more regular surface of the rock, which enabled the dredging machine, used between the rows of piles, previous to puddling, to clear it off more perfectly; and, also, to the diminution of 5 feet in the mean depth of the rock.

September 19th to September 26th.—The position and dimensions of pier No. 5 having been accurately established, the masonry progressed very rapidly. Nothing occurred during this time worthy of remark.

The carpenters were engaged upon the frame No. 8, and the steam-engine was transferred to the new scow No. 5.

September 27th.—In the morning every thing appeared in good order, and the masonry of pier No. 5 was upon a level with the top of the mud shores; when, at 1 hour and 45 minutes P. M., a leak opened in the south-west corner, which filled the dam in one hour and forty-five minutes.

September 28th.—The puddling above the leak in dam No. 5 had settled two feet, and clay was taken from dam No. 4 to replenish it. The water in dam No. 4 rose to the level of high-water mark when dam No. 5 filled.

September 29th.—During last night, dam No. 5 was emptied with but one pump, (the others being out of order,) and in the morning the masonry was resumed. The dam in good order.

September 30th.—(Sunday.) The masonry of pier No. 5 continued.

October 1st and 2d.—The masonry, &c., continued. Some of the shores in dam No. 5, below high-water mark, were taken out. Carpenters engaged in taking out irons, and cutting off the ends of the shores, &c. The frame of dam No. 8 progressing.

October 3d.—Two courses of the ice-breaker of pier No. 5 nearly set. The shores remaining in dam No. 5 were taken out, and the masonry is within four feet of high-water mark. Preparations were commenced for removing dam No. 4. The number of laborers was reduced.

October 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.—Same work continued. The seventh course of the ice-breaker of pier No. 5 was laid. The pumping machinery was taken on shore from dam No. 5, and the drawing of the piles of dam No. 4 was commenced.

October 10th to 30th.—The same work was continued. At the end of the month, the masonry of pier No. 5 was twenty-seven feet above high-water mark: all the sheet-piles of dam No. 4 were drawn. Very good progress

made in putting together the frame of dam No. 8, and preparations were made to commence drawing the piles of dam No. 5.

November 1st, 2d, and 3d.—Same work continued. The masonry of pier No. 5 raised to its proper height.

November 4th.—The masonry of pier No. 4 was resumed.

November 6th.—Work going on as before. The centre line, or axis of the aqueduct, was permanently marked on pier No. 5.

November 7th.—The drawing of the sheet-piles was commenced at dam No. 5. The masonry of pier No. 4 advancing rapidly. The upper tier of stringers and shores were placed on the frame of dam No. 8.

November 8th to 30th.—The same work was continued. Pier No. 4 was finished on the 25th, and, at the end of the month, very good progress had been made in trimming and pointing the masonry of piers Nos. 4 and 5. All the sheet-piles, and many of the oak-piles, of dam No. 5 had been removed. The carpenters were engaged upon the frame of dam No. 8. All the masons and many more of the laborers were discharged.

December.—In the course of this month, dams Nos. 4 and 5 were quite removed, and the piles, &c., secured against ice, &c. Roofs were placed upon piers Nos. 4 and 5. The frame of dam No. 8 progresses. Repairing steam-engines, saw-mill, &c., for next year's operations.

Statement of expenditures on account of the Potomac aqueduct from January 1 to December 31, 1838.

For what object.	Amount paid.
For engineering expenses - - - -	\$3,571 80
For principal superintendent - - - -	1,820 00
For superintendent of machinery - - - -	501 37½
For oak piles and landing - - - -	1,679 96½
For pine timber and landing - - - -	1,521 63
For sheet piles and landing - - - -	5,173 69
For sand and landing - - - -	488 33½
For lime and landing - - - -	468 75
For cement and landing - - - -	3,390 62½
For granite and landing - - - -	5,435 79½
For iron - - - -	1,417 22½
For rigging, cordage, &c. - - - -	1,108 13½
For tools used for various purposes - - - -	519 96½
For lumber used for various purposes - - - -	791 21
For spikes and nails for various purposes - - - -	1,105 63
For wood for pumping and excavating - - - -	1,055 18½
For warehouse, ground-rent, and repairs - - - -	134 18½
For engineering expenses - - - -	508 50½
For incidental expenses - - - -	685 56½
For oil and tallow, used in 1837 - - - -	63 10
For watch at night - - - -	387 00
For gig expenses, including repairs - - - -	328 83½
For office expenses, clerk-hire - - - -	637 68
For stable expenses - - - -	1,018 19½
For repairs steam-engine No. 5 - - - -	99 85
For repairs steam-engine No. 6 - - - -	13 14½
For repairs scows, pile-engines, &c. - - - -	1,207 68½
For building scows for steam-engines, with saw-mill attached, and transferring and putting up engines and machinery - - - -	4,212 01½
For hauling up timber dam No. 5 - - - -	145 37½
For framing dam No. 5 - - - -	592 42½
For dressing oak piles dam No. 5 - - - -	102 25
For dressing sheet-piles dam No. 5 - - - -	416 75
For driving oak piles dam No. 5 - - - -	303 86½
For driving sheet-piles dam No. 5 - - - -	981 21
For putting on stringers and ties - - - -	132 06½
For excavating between rows dam No. 5 - - - -	422 49½
For puddling dam No. 5 - - - -	878 28½
For pumping dam No. 5 - - - -	263 57
For shoring dam No. 5 - - - -	43 56½
For excavating interior of dam No. 5 - - - -	543 43½
For dressing oak piles dam No. 4 - - - -	33 12½
For dressing sheet-piles dam No. 4 - - - -	177 93½
For driving oak piles dam No. 4 - - - -	257 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

For what object.	Amount paid.
For driving sheet-piles dam No. 4 - - -	\$1,096 50
For excavating between rows dam No. 4 - - -	441 75
For puddling dam No. 4 - - -	2,016 43½
For pumping dam No. 4 - - -	597 88½
For shoring dam No. 4 - - -	65 62½
For excavating interior of dam No. 4 - - -	932 33½
For masonry at pier No. 4 - - -	2,321 58½
For scowing stone to pier No. 4 - - -	639 92
For scowing stone to pier No. 3 - - -	447 97½
For masonry at pier No. 3 - - -	1,518 18
For scowing stone to pier No. 5 - - -	620 97½
For masonry at pier No. 5 - - -	2,069 62½
For removing dam No. 3 - - -	580 81
For removing dam No. 4 - - -	788 34½
For removing dam No. 5 - - -	581 06½
For removing south abutment dam - - -	1,183 81½
For masonry at abutment wing-walls - - -	333 18½
For hauling up timber dam No. 6 - - -	105 59
For framing dam No. 6 - - -	610 37
For dressing oak piles dam No. 6 - - -	194 56½
For dressing sheet-piles dam No. 6 - - -	29 37½
For hauling up timber dam No. 8 - - -	414 50
For framing dam No. 8 - - -	733 62½
For dressing sheet-piles dam No. 8 - - -	241 81½
For repairs of machinery and cost of dredger - - -	1,574 96
For making frame and adjusting dredger - - -	295 28½
For sawing wedges - - -	80 75
For hauling up, securing timber, &c. - - -	856 56½
For puddling and embankment (J. Roach) - - -	3,282 16
For law expenses, injunction case - - -	572 24
For principal and assistant superintendents quarry - - -	820 37½
For drilling, blasting, and quarrying - - -	2,515 52½
For clearing earth at quarries - - -	491 61½
	73,694 34

E. E.

GEORGETOWN, December 31, 1838.

RECAPITULATION.

For what object.	Amount paid.	Total.
<i>South abutment.</i>		
Brought forward from 1835 - -	\$8,992 90	
Brought forward from 1836 - -	1,959 15	
1837 and 1838.		
Puddling - - - -	1,961 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pumping and excavation - -	2,072 82 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Shoring - - - -	120 00	
Total cost of dam - - - -	-	\$15,106 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Masonry.</i>		
Paid superintendents, attendants, and ma- sons - - - -	8,035 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Masonry at wing-walls - - - -	333 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Scowling stone - - - -	2,430 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying - -	5,742 39	
Cost of cement - - - -	3,996 00	
Cost of lime - - - -	340 00	
Cost of sand - - - -	243 95	
5,082 yards masonry, at \$4.156 - -	-	21,121 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Removing dam - - - -	-	1,268 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total cost of 5,082 yds. masonry at \$7.3782	-	37,496 25
<i>Pier No. 3.</i>		
Cost of oak piles - - - -	675 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cost of pine timber - - - -	1,835 00	
Cost of sheet-piles - - - -	6,048 00	
Cost of hewing oak piles - - - -	86 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dressing sheet-piles - - - -	382 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Framing dam - - - -	1,612 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Driving oak piles - - - -	219 25	
Driving sheet-piles - - - -	818 68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cost of iron - - - -	582 12	
Putting on stringers and ties - - - -	446 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Puddling - - - -	2,121 38 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Pumping and excavating - - - -	1,628 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shoring - - - -	35 00	
Total cost of dam - - - -	-	16,492 20 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

For what object.	Amount paid.	Total.
<i>Masonry.</i>		
Paid superintendents, masons, and attendants - - - - -	\$3,454 05½	
Transportation of stone - - - - -	1,366 94	
Cost of stone, including drilling, blasting, &c. - - - - -	1,932 55	
Cost of cement - - - - -	2,574 00	
Cost of lime - - - - -	218 75	
Cost of sand - - - - -	137 25	
Cost of granite for ice-breaker, and cutting do. - - - - -	2,250 34	
Cost of 2,702 yards masonry, at \$4.4166	-	\$11,933 88½
Removing dam - - - - -	-	1,008 37
Total cost of 2,702 yds. mas. at \$10.8935 -	-	29,434 46
<i>Pier No. 4.</i>		
Cost of oak piles - - - - -	711 00	
Cost of pine timber - - - - -	1,425 00	
Cost of sheet piling - - - - -	8,960 00	
Hauling up timber - - - - -	506 84	
Dressing oak piles - - - - -	33 12½	
Dressing sheet-piles - - - - -	237 62	
Framing dam - - - - -	712 59½	
Driving oak piles - - - - -	257 50	
Driving sheet-piles - - - - -	1,096 50	
Cost of iron - - - - -	291 06	
Excavating mud between rows of piles -	441 75	
Puddling dam - - - - -	2,016 43½	
Pumping dam - - - - -	597 88½	
Excavating interior of dam - - - - -	932 33½	
Shoring - - - - -	65 62½	
Cost of dam - - - - -	-	18,235 28
<i>Masonry.</i>		
Paid superintendents, masons, and attendants - - - - -	2,321 28½	
Transportation of stone - - - - -	639 92	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying - - -	1,261 07	
Cement - - - - -	1,640 25	
Lime - - - - -	125 00	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

For what object.	Amount paid.	Total.
Sand - - - - -	\$87 90	
Granite for ice-breakers, and cutting -	1,554 01	
Cost of 1,751 yards masonry, at \$4.3591	-	\$7,629 43
Removing dam - - - - -	-	788 34½
Total cost of 1,751 yds. masonry, at \$15 25	-	26,703 05
<i>Pier No. 5.</i>		
Cost of oak piles - - - - -	711 00	
Cost of pine timber - - - - -	1,425 00	
Cost of sheet-piling - - - - -	8,960 00	
Hauling up timber - - - - -	506 84	
Dressing oak piles - - - - -	102 25	
Dressing sheet-piles - - - - -	416 75	
Framing dam - - - - -	592 42½	
Putting on stringers and ties - - - - -	132 06½	
Driving oak piles - - - - -	303 86½	
Driving sheet-piles - - - - -	981 21	
Cost of iron - - - - -	322 62	
Excavating between rows of piling -	422 49½	
Puddling - - - - -	1,518 16	
Pumping - - - - -	263 57	
Excavating interior of dam - - - - -	543 43½	
Shoring - - - - -	43 56½	
Cost of dam - - - - -	-	17,245 24½
<i>Masonry.</i>		
Paid superintendents, masons, and attendants - - - - -	2,069 62½	
Transportation of stone - - - - -	620 97½	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying - -	1,097 30	
Cost of cement - - - - -	1,462 50	
Cost of lime - - - - -	125 00	
Cost of sand - - - - -	78 00	
Cost of granite for ice-breakers - - -	1,554 01	
Cost of 1,540 yards masonry, at \$4 55 -	-	7,007 41½
Removing dam - - - - -	-	581 06½
Total cost of 1,540 yds. mas. at \$16.1258	-	24,833 72

POTOMAC AQUEDUCT, *December 31, 1839.*

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit extracts from the journal of this year, kept at the work under my direction.

The operations of the past year were confined to the construction of piers Nos. 6 and 8, and that portion of the northern abutment which is upon the shore.

The coffer-dam for pier No. 6 did not vary from those for piers Nos. 3, 4, and 5. It was commenced on the 30th of March, and completed on the 19th of June, and was pumped out on the 20th; the mean depth of water being fourteen feet.

The excavation of the mud, the greatest depth of which was fifteen and a half feet, was commenced on the 21st of June, and was completed on the 3d of July, when the masonry was commenced.

This dam filled with water but once; and that, when the masonry was at a height of twelve feet above the rock. The leak caused but a few hours' detention, and the masonry was brought up on a level with the top of the dam on the 7th of August, and to its full height on the 6th of December.

The site of pier No. 8 being in the channel-way, where there was a depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet of water, and not a sufficient depth of mud to sustain the piles of a coffer-dam built in the usual way, it was considered advisable to omit pier No. 7, for the present, for the purpose of allowing as great a water-way as possible in case of a freshet in the river; and to go on with No. 8, the construction of which differed materially from the other dams, and which had to depend principally upon its own weight to keep it in place.

The interior framing of this dam was arranged as in the former ones, but with five tiers of shores; opposite each post, a gain, or square notch, two and a half inches deep, was cut in each stringer, to receive a guide-pile. In each guide-pile there were two mortises, each five feet in length, large enough to admit of their moving freely on an iron bolt one and a half inch in diameter; the first mortise was within two feet of the foot of the pile, and the second mortise was three feet above the first; around each mortise a countersink was cut, to receive a screw-nut, nine inches long, four inches wide, and one and a half inch thick.

The guide-piles being placed in the notches in the stringers, two bolts were passed through each post, and the mortises in the pile, near the foot of the mortise, and screwed into the nuts in the countersinks: these bolts secured the guide-piles against the frame, and yet permitted them to be driven easily. A plank three inches thick, and of the same length and breadth as the pile, was spiked firmly on the outside of the pile, covering the mortises, and casing in the screw-nuts.

This arrangement of the bolts permitted them to be taken out from the inside of the frame, when the dam was to be removed. Each guide-pile was sharpened wedge shape, in one direction, so that in driving it would press against the frame.

The corners of the dam were formed by bolting two piles together: these piles were fitted as the others, with mortises, &c. not let into the stringers, but fitted closely to the corners; the bolts were bent, and passed through the stringers, and secured with a nut underneath.

Two sets of "montants," or sash-pieces, were attached to the guide-pile, for the purpose of confining the sheet-piles to the frame; the first set was seven feet from the foot of the piles, and the second set was eight feet nin

inches above the first. They were formed of pieces of timber one foot by six inches, the length conforming to the distance between the guide-piles, and were bolted to the guide-piles; the bolt-holes in the sash-pieces being made long, so that they could play around the bolts when the guide-piles were driven.

The frame being now divided into panels, the dimensions of every panel were laid out upon a platform, and the sheet-piles of each panel were carefully jointed and fitted together, and then numbered for its place. There was a wedge, or key-pile, in the centre of each panel.

When the frame was launched, placed upon the axis of the bridge, and weighted down upon the mud, the guide-piles were driven—care being first taken to ascertain, by means of an iron rod, the exact distance to the rock, which was marked upon each pile; they were driven, by very gentle blows, upon each alternately, until they fitted closely upon the rock.

The heads of the corner piles were secured by a long bolt passing through them, and bent around the nearest guide-pile, which prevented their being forced out by the sheet-piles.

The sheet-piles were now inserted between the sash-pieces and the stringers, all the panels being filled before the driving was begun. The distance that each pile had to be driven was marked upon it, and the driving was carried on as follows:

A strong piece of timber was laid across the dam, resting upon the heads of opposite piles; a pile-driver was stationed at each end of the timber, and the ram of one driver rested upon the timber, whilst the driver at the opposite end made a blow; and so, passing around the dam, occasionally tightening the key-pile in each panel, which prevented a pile from rebounding when it touched the rock.

In this way, after going around the dam several times, the sheet-piles were closely fitted to the rock; the mud being shallow, and very soft, the blows were of course very gentle, in some cases, the weight of the ram only being sufficient to force a pile down.

It may be proper to remark here, that after the dam was emptied, in one instance only was it found that a pile did not touch the rock, and at this point a very small quantity of clay oozed into the dam.

The outer row of piles of this dam was constructed in the same manner as the former ones, secured to the inner row by ties, &c., at the top.

Relying entirely upon the closeness of the vertical joints of the inner row of piles for the tightness of the dam, the only apprehension was from leaks under foot; to guard against this, a large rope of hay, formed by weaving the hay around a small cord until it was three feet in diameter, was laid around the foot of the inner row of piles on the outside; this was covered with clay to a height of ten feet against the inner row, and taking its own slope in the water between the two rows of piles.

The frame of dam No. 8 was launched on the 3d of May. Some difficulty occurred in adjusting it upon the rock, owing to the inequality of the surface; and the pile-driving was not commenced until the 24th of May: it was finished on the 25th of July.

The puddling, pumping, and clearing off the soft mud upon the rock, occupied until the 25th of August, when the masonry was begun.

Notwithstanding great apprehensions were at first entertained for this dam, from its peculiar position and construction, it proved to be the tightest dam that we have ever constructed. Not the slightest interruption ever

occurred from leaks, but it remained perfectly tight from the day it was first emptied until the completion of the masonry, which was on the first of November. Dam No. 8 was entirely removed by the 17th of December.

But that we were debarred by an act of Congress from throwing clay into the open river, the outer row of piles of this dam might have been dispensed with altogether; and we are decidedly of the opinion, that, if the sites of all the other dams had been dredged before placing the dam, and the plan of dam No. 8 followed a great saving of time and expense would have been the consequence.

The excavation for the foundation of that portion of the northern abutment which is upon the shore, was commenced on the 1st of May. The rock lay at an average depth of nineteen feet below the surface of the ground. The masonry was commenced on the 4th of June, and was discontinued on the 21st December; the pier and wing-walls having been raised to the height of the coping from which the arches spring.

The present condition of the work is as follows, viz: The southern abutment complete, with the exception of the wing-walls.

Piers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, finished. The pier and wing-wall of the northern abutment within one foot of the springing of the arches.

Accompanying this report are two drawings—one of the interior framing &c., of dam No. 8 in the channel-way, and the other exhibiting the state of the work at the end of the year.

There is also appended a detailed statement of the expenditures during the year. All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

WM. TURNBULL,

Major Topographical Engineers.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,

Chief Topographical Engineer.

Polomac Aqueduct—1839.

[Extracts from the journal.]

During the month of January, a small force only was employed removing coffer-dams Nos. 4 and 5, repairing moulds for ice-breakers, transferring saw-mill, and adjusting steam-engine on a new scow, hauling up and securing timber, dressing sheet-piles for coffer-dam No. 8, hauling up and repairing large crane-scow, securing steam-engines, scows, &c.

The month of February was occupied in repairing a wharf; forming guide-piles, and attaching them to the frame of dam No. 8, on a new plan; making bolts for the same, &c., &c.

March.—Up to the 26th of this month, calking and repairing large crane-scow, launched crane scow, dressing sheet-piles for coffer-dam No. 8, drawing oak piles at abutment coffer-dam and coffer-dams Nos. 3 and 4, repairing pile-drivers, &c. Orders were given for the commencement of coffer-dam No. 6: the force of labor was increased; a pile-driver was brought out; the position of the dam was determined; the frame was placed and sunk; and driving oak piles was actively begun by the 30th.

April.—Driving oak and sheet piles, framing stringers and sash-pieces, &c., at dam No. 6; framing dam No. 8, &c., &c.

April 13th.—Inner row of sheet-piles finished.

April 19th.—A few oak piles remaining about pier No. 1 were removed, and the dredging-machine was hauled in between the pier and abutment, for the purpose of excavating the clay which had been thrown in the open river in the year 1836, and required to be taken out by act of Congress.

April 20th.—Preparations making to launch the frame of coffer-dam No. 8 ; dredging-machine commenced operations near pier No. 1 ; carpenters selecting timber for the frame for coffer-dam No. 7.

April 23d.—Preparations making at dam No. 6, for the reception of the small dredging-machine, for excavating between the rows of piles ; machine taken to the dam ; carpenters hewing timber for dam No. 7.

April 25th.—Soundings were taken on the site of dam No. 7, to obtain the length of the posts for the frame. Soundings were also taken on the site of dam No. 8.

April 29th.—Driving sheet-piles, and establishing dredging-machine on dam No. 6 ; framing dam No. 7 ; preparations making for measuring the distance from pier No. 5 to pier in northern abutment.

April 30th.—Measurement from pier No. 5 made ; soundings taken to the rock on the site of dam No. 8 : depth of mud found to be from four to six feet, very soft.

May 1st.—But two sheet-piles remain to be driven at dam No. 6 ; the dredging-machine ready for operation ; extending railway for the same ; the excavation for the northern abutment was commenced.

May 2d.—Pile-driving finished, and the pile-drivers removed from dam No. 6 ; mud-machine still in operation, removing clay near pier No. 1.

May 3d.—The excavation between the rows of piles of dam No. 6 was commenced. The frame of dam No. 8 was launched at 12 o'clock.

May 6th.—Pumping and bailing necessary in the excavation for northern abutment.

May 7th.—The mud-machine was brought from No. 1 to the site of dam No. 8, for the purpose of removing the small quantity of mud from the rock. Cutting in oak ties at dam No. 6.

May 8th.—The rock was reached in the excavation for the northern abutment.

May 9th.—Dredging was commenced on the site of dam No. 8 ; also at dam No. 6, between the rows of piles.

May 13th.—Framing dam No. 7 ; dredging at dam No. 6, and on the site of dam No. 8.

May 16th.—The puddling of dam No. 6 was commenced, and the dredging on the site of dam No. 8 was suspended.

May 20th.—The frame of dam No. 8 was placed. Some difficulty attended the sinking of it uniformly, on account of the ridges of mud, and the surface of the rock being very irregular. All other parts of the work progressing well.

May 22d.—A pile-driver was used with success in settling the frame of dam No. 8 to the rock.

May 24th.—The frame of dam No. 8 was completely settled down upon the rock, and the *montants*, or guide-piles, of the inner row were driven. Commenced inserting the sheet-piles in the panels. At dam No. 6, the small dredging-machine was removed to the up-stream end of dam. Puddling of No. 6 progressing.

May 25th.—The excavation of mud, and puddling No. 6, continued.

Inserting the sheet-piles of inner row, dam No. 8. The excavation at northern abutment, and framing of dam No. 7, well advanced.

May 29th.—The whole of the inner row of sheet-piles of dam No. 8 was inserted, and the driving was commenced with pile-drivers, afloat, (using a set,) upon which the ram acted with good effect. The excavation between the rows of piles of dam No. 6 was finished, and one-half of the ties were placed. The puddling is well advanced.

May 30th.—All parts of the work continued. The dredging-machine was removed from dam No. 6. Appearances at dam No. 8 induce the belief that but little puddling will be required there.

June 1st.—The inner row of sheet-piles of dam No. 8 are all driven. The puddling of dam No. 6 is well advanced; and the carpenters are engaged placing the pumping machinery, and the windlasses for hoisting out the mud from the interior of the dam.

June 3d.—Driving oak piles for outer row of dam No. 8 was commenced.

June 4th.—The masonry was begun at northern abutment.

June 6th.—Same work continued throughout.

June 7th.—A strong current in the river caused a suspension of the puddling of dam No. 6. The preparations for pumping and excavating, &c., progressing.

June 8th.—The current in the river still prevents the puddling of dam No. 6. The work at dam No. 8 was also suspended in consequence of it. The river is very muddy, but the water inside of dam No. 8 is clear. Additional excavation required at northern abutment, in consequence of meeting a quicksand.

June 11th.—Preparing sheet-piles for the outer row of dam No. 8.

June 12th.—Steam-engine placed at dam No. 6, in readiness for pumping. Pumping suspended at the excavation for northern abutment.

June 13th.—The masonry of the pier in the northern abutment is within two feet of the surface of the ground.

June 14th.—All parts of the work actively continued.

June 15th.—Driving oak piles of the outer row of dam No. 8. The axis of the aqueduct was traced on the northern abutment, and guides were established for the masonry.

June 17th.—The pumps were put in motion at dam No. 6. The puddling is still retarded by the current in the river. Oak piles were received for dam No. 8.

June 20th.—Dam No. 6 was pumped out in four hours and fourteen minutes. The whole number of gallons of water thrown out was 236,978; the number per minute was 917.2. Three pumps only were used, and run very slow.

June 21st.—Dam No. 6 is still empty, and the excavation is going on rapidly with six tubs. Additional shores were found necessary at the ends of the dam. Dam exceedingly tight: thirty minutes only occupied in pumping during the day.

June 22d.—All right at dam No. 6. Laborers being scarce, the work at dam No. 8 was suspended, and the force transferred to No. 6, to assist in the excavation. The additional shores required were put in during the day and night.

June 24th.—Dam No. 6 still in fine order, and the excavation going on rapidly. The excavation and masonry of northern abutment continued. At 12 o'clock a storm stopped the whole work.

June 25th.—The rock was reached in southwest corner of dam No. 6, at 41 o'clock. Preparing additional shores. All parts of the work going on well, except at dam No. 8; which is still suspended for the want of force.

June 26th.—The excavation in dam No. 6 has reached a depth of nine feet, over two-thirds the length of the dam. Only thirty minutes' pumping necessary in twenty-four hours.

June 27th.—Dam No. 6 still in fine order: the excavation and shoring going on actively. Great pressure was observed on the lower tier of shores of the frame, the shores having sunk into the posts from two to two and a half inches. This was caused by continuing the excavation to too great a depth without shoring again—a very dangerous experiment.

June 28th.—One pump in dam No. 6 was lowered to the rock, the surface of which is very irregular. Shores preparing for down-stream end of dam. Masonry, &c., continued at north abutment.

June 29th.—The remainder of the shores were placed and secured in dam No. 6. Excavation continued, and the rock was reached at the down-stream end of the dam. The pier of the northern abutment is at the proper height for coping.

July 1st.—The rock was cleared off in several places in dam No. 6. Preparing for the masonry.

July 2d.—The work frequently interrupted by showers of rain. Part of the windlass for hoisting out mud was removed, and the masonry was begun in dam No. 6. By continuing the excavation so far as we did, without shoring, a second tier of shores below the frame will be dispensed with.

July 3d.—Dam No. 6 in fine order. The excavation was finished, and the windlasses and machinery were removed. Masonry going on rapidly. Measured the depth of the rock below the bottom of the frame: the mean depth was twelve feet four inches; and the mean depth of the rock below high-water mark was twenty-five feet five inches.

July 4th.—Every thing going on well. Both derricks at work lowering stone into the dam. A few laborers absent.

July 5th.—Dam No. 6 in fine order; the water inside becoming clear. Commenced putting on the stringers of dam No. 8.

July 9th.—Nothing occurred worthy of note up to this day. The work went on without interruption of any kind. The masonry of pier No. 6 is level with the lower tier of shores—twenty-one feet below high-water mark. Established guides for the masonry. Commenced driving the sheet-piles of the outer row of dam No. 8.

July 11th.—Dam No. 6 in fine order. The masonry is within three feet of the bottom of the frame.

July 12th.—Dam No. 6 filled with water, at 6 hours and 30 minutes A. M., from a leak in the southeast corner of the dam. The puddling settled immediately, and measures were taken to replace it. The masons were employed in pointing the masonry of northern abutment and pier No. 5.

July 13th.—Appearances very favorable at dam No. 6. A difference of level, of twenty-six inches, was observed in the water in and outside of the dam. The puddling was actively continued, and preparations were made to pump out again. All other parts of the work going on well. Putting on stringers, and driving sheet-piles, at dam No. 8. Force increased at the excavation for northern abutment.

July 14th.—(Sunday.) Commenced pumping at dam No. 6 at 3 hours and 55 minutes P. M. The time occupied in pumping during daylight,

and whilst the measurements were kept, was 175 minutes. The number of gallons of water thrown out in this time was 224,349. At 9 o'clock the water was below the masonry. (Three pumps only.)

July 15th.—Dam No. 6 in fine order, and the masonry was resumed at sunrise. All other parts of the work going on well.

July 16th.—Dam No. 6 still in good order, and very good progress made. Commenced a model of the superstructure of the aqueduct.

July 17th.—The masonry progresses very rapidly. 1,281.8 cubic yards of stone have been laid in pier No. 6. The dam is tighter than before the leak. Constant pumping is required at the excavation for northern abutment.

July 18th.—Every thing going on well. Preparing the ties for dam No. 8.

July 20th.—Dam No. 6 continues exceedingly tight; very little pumping is necessary. The masonry is very near the point at which the ice-breaker commences.

July 22d.—Pumping has not been required at dam No. 6 since the 19th, and, from present appearances, it may be soon dispensed with altogether.

July 23d.—Pumping not yet necessary at dam No. 6. Sent for the first course of the ice-breaker.

July 24th.—The first course of ice-breaker brought to the dam. Every thing going on well.

July 25th.—A heavy rain, last night, caused a breach in the canal, which cuts off our supply of stone from the quarries. The force was diminished, and one derrick stopped at dam No. 6.

Driving sheet-piles of the outer row of dam No. 8 was finished, and one pile-driver taken off. The stringers are all on, and the ties preparing.

July 26th.—The second course of the ice-breaker of pier No. 6 was laid to day, and the shores were taken out of the dam. The work at dam No. 8 and the northern abutment goes on well.

July 27th.—Dam No. 6 is in fine order; but the body of the pier is stopped for want of stone. The third course of ice-breaker was set. Several of the masons were transferred to pier No. 5 and northern abutment.

July 30th.—Nothing doing at dam No. 6. All other parts of the work progressing well.

July 31st.—The canal was filled this morning, and stone arrived at 12 M. The puddling of dam No. 8 is going on very actively; and the excavation on shore, and the framing of dam No. 7, are well advanced.

August 2d.—The work was much retarded by rain. Dam No. 6 was pumped out, for the purpose of cutting off the ends of the lower tier of shores; but the weather prevented its being done.

August 3d.—The shores and posts of the frame of dam No. 6 were cut off, and all the irons taken out. All parts of the work going on actively.

August 5th.—A difference of two inches only in the level of the water of dam No. 8 was observed—a proof that but a small communication with the river exists. The water inside is becoming stagnant and discolored; the fish are dying.

August 6th.—The pumps and pumping machinery were removed from dam No. 6.

August 7th.—The pump-frame was taken to dam No. 8, and raised. Fifth-course of the ice-breaker laid at pier No. 6. Masonry 3 feet above high-water mark. The excavation for the foundation of the northern abutment, the frame of dam No. 7, and the model of the superstructure, all going on actively.

August 9th.—Pier No. 6 having reached the level of the upper tier of shores of the dam, they were taken out. The sixth course of ice-breaker laid. The carpenters preparing the booms for hoisting stone on pier No. 6.

August 10th.—A difference of 18 inches in the level of the water inside of dam No. 8 was observed, although the inner row of sheet-piles is not more than three-fourths surrounded by clay, and that at but a moderate height.

August 12th.—The masonry of pier No. 6 partially suspended for the present; but one derrick at work. The masonry of the northern abutment was resumed. Puddling force at dam No. 8 increased.

August 13th.—A steam-engine was stationed at dam No. 8. The windlasses for hoisting out mud, the pumping machinery, and the railways for the derricks, were established on dam No. 8.

August 15th.—The pumps in dam No. 8 were put in motion, for the purpose of trying the machinery and observing the effect of lowering the water in the dam; they were run very slow. In seven minutes, the water was lowered eight inches; in the next eight minutes, it lowered eleven and a quarter inches; in the next eight minutes, eleven and three-eighths inches; and in the next eight minutes, ten and three-eighths inches, when the pumps were stopped. The puddling being only six feet in height, it was feared that it might be forced in under the bottom of the piles. The pumps were put in motion at 10 hours and 20 minutes, and ran for 31 minutes. 1,650 gallons of water were thrown out per minute. One small leak in a joint was observed. The water rose to a level with that outside, by 4 o'clock P. M. The derrick carriages were placed on dam No. 8, and the derricks put on.

August 16th.—Rain. Nothing done.

August 17th.—Work resumed.

August 21st.—The puddling of dam No. 8, eleven feet in height; the water inside of the dam stands the highest. Orders were given to pump out a few feet, to create a pressure from without. The pumps were put in motion at 3 hours 30 minutes P. M. Accurate measurement was taken of the quantity of water thrown out, and it was observed that the dam became tighter as the pressure was increased; and the pumping was continued until the dam was entirely drained. At 10h. 55m. the dam was empty.

4 pumps were at work 1 hour 33 minutes.

3 pumps were at work 1 hour 43 minutes.

1½ pump was at work 4 hours 20 minutes.

1 pump was at work 4 hours 30 minutes.

Equal to 4 pumps 3 hours 50 minutes.

The depth of water in the dam was 23 feet 3 inches, or 307,880 gallons. The number of gallons of water thrown out by four pumps, per minute, was 1,338.60. The number of strokes was not observed. The pumps were run very slow during the whole time. The dam was now examined throughout. The frame was found perfect in all parts, with the exception of one corner brace out of place. Very little leakage was observed.

August 22d.—Dam No. 8 in good order. The windlasses were at work at sunrise; and the removal of the soft mud, over the rock, was commenced with great activity. At 10 o'clock the rock was bare in the centre of the dam, and soon after was cleared off in many places. The small leaks, before observed, were made tight, by throwing a little clay down on the outside of the piles. At noon the leakage did not amount to more than one-fifth of the capacity of one pump. A more critical examination of the dam

was made to-day; every part, except the brace before mentioned, was in perfect order; not a bolt of all the "montants," or sash-piles, was broken or displaced. The contact of the piles with the rock was almost perfect. This was mainly attributed to the mode of inserting all the piles before driving, and driving the key-pile of each panel a little in advance of the others prevented a pile from rising when it touched the rock. In one instance, only, was it observed that a pile had not completely fitted the rock; and there, only a small quantity of clay was forced in. Active preparations were made for commencing the masonry.

August 23d.—Dam No. 8 still in fine condition; but the work was interrupted by rain.

August 24th.—The work was resumed, and the rock in dam No. 8 was almost entirely cleared off.

Sunday, August 25th.—The masonry of pier No. 8 was commenced with great activity.

A profile of the rock was made. The frame of the dam rested upon the highest points of the rock; the mean depth of the rock below the frame was three feet ten inches, and the mean depth of the rock below high-water mark was twenty-seven feet five and three-fourths inches. Nothing occurred during the day to interrupt the work, and very good progress was made.

August 26th.—Dam No. 8 still in fine order, and is becoming tighter. Every thing going on very prosperously. At sunset the whole surface of the rock was covered with masonry.

August 27th.—Every thing in fine order, and the masonry of pier No. 8 rising rapidly.

August 28th.—Masonry levelled up with the bottom of the frame. Carpenters engaged in taking out the bolts, straps, &c., from the lower tier of shores.

August 29th.—Dam No. 8 in good order, and every thing going on well.

August 30th.—The lower tier of shores in dam No. 8 were built into the masonry. It being observed that there was no very great pressure on the next tier above, and they being very much in the way of the masons, it was determined to take them out; which was done very readily, by simply driving out the key or wedge beneath each one. In the former dams, it was impossible to remove a set of shores at this depth, without cutting them out—owing, no doubt, to the great weight of clay against them.

August 31st.—The masonry, &c., going on very successfully.

September 2d.—(Monday.) Pier No. 8 somewhat retarded for the want of cement.

September 3d.—The posts of the frame of dam No. 8 were cut off below the third tiers of shores, from the top of the frame; the object being to raise that portion entire, for the purpose of using it for the dam of the northern abutment.

September 4th.—Rained.

September 5th.—Work resumed. The masonry in dam No. 8 was levelled up with the third tier of shores. Preparing to take the shores out.

September 6th.—Traced the axis of the aqueduct on dam No. 8; also, high-water mark, and established guides for the masonry. Cut out tier of shores.

September 7th.—Two pumps were taken out of dam No. 8.

September 9th.—The masonry of pier No. 8 was suspended for the want of cement. The masons were employed in pointing pier No. 6.

Booms were established at pier No. 6. The raising of the frame of dam No. 7 was commenced.

Nothing of interest occurred between the 9th and 15th, excepting the trial of the strength of the model of the superstructure. The model was of one span, 109 ft. 8 in. only, constructed on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, and very coarsely made; it was loaded with 1,069 pounds, and the settlement of the truss below the horizontal line was $\frac{1}{11}$ th of an inch. 160 pounds were now added over the centre of the truss, and the braces underneath were taken out; but no additional settlement was perceived. 477 pounds more were distributed over the truss, and the settlement was increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch, the braces being out. On the 14th, the president and directors of the company, and several scientific gentlemen of distinction, were present to witness the trial of the model; it was loaded with 2,678 pounds: and the settlement in the centre of the truss was but $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch. The load was then increased to 2,838 pounds, without any increase of settlement of the truss.

September 16th.—The masonry of pier No. 8 was resumed, and the ice-breaker was begun.

September 17th.—The fourth tier of shores, from the rock in dam No. 8, was taken out.

September 18th.—Pier No. 8 progressing well; the third course of the ice-breaker was laid to-day.

September 19th.—Pier No. 8 is within 2 feet 6 inches of high-water mark.

September 20th.—Dam No. 8 was pumped out for the purpose of cutting off the ends of shores, and clearing out every thing between the wall and the dam.

September 21st.—The pumps were taken out of dam No. 8, and all the machinery removed. The steam-engine was taken to dam No. 6, preparatory to the removal of that dam.

September 26th.—The frame of dam No. 7 was launched; not intending to place it this fall, it was moored under the lee of the causeway of the southern abutment.

September 30th.—The derricks were removed from dam No. 8.

October 1st.—The booms for hoisting stone were established on dam No. 8.

The remainder of the year was employed in removing dams Nos. 6 and 8, securing timber, machinery, &c., &c.

Pier No. 8 reached its proper height on the 1st of November, and pier No. 6 on the 6th of December.

*Statement of expenditures at the Potomac aqueduct from January 1 to
December 31, 1839.*

For what object.	Amount paid.
For engineering expenses - - - -	\$3,618 75
For principal superintendent - - - -	1,820 00
For superintendent of machinery - - - -	135 00
For oak piles and landing - - - -	450 24
For sand and landing - - - -	725 37½
For common lime - - - -	238 50
For hydraulic cement and landing - - - -	6,498 00
For granite for ice-breakers - - - -	1,329 36
For iron - - - -	633 82½
For rigging and cordage - - - -	1,108 28½
For tools used for various purposes - - - -	587 12½
For lumber - - - -	710 14½
For coal, nails, and spikes - - - -	498 11
For wood - - - -	1,319 28½
For warehouse, ground-rent, and repairs - - - -	407 56½
For engineering and expenses on canal - - - -	741 37½
For incidental expenses - - - -	395 88½
For watch on engine and at night - - - -	722 50
For gig expenses - - - -	171 12½
For office expenses - - - -	840 24
For stable expenses - - - -	1,098 77½
For attendance of steam-engines and scows - - - -	230 25
For repairs of mud machinery - - - -	40 72½
For repairs of pumps - - - -	174 80
For hauling up and renewing crane-scow and repairs - - - -	1,888 51
For transferring saw-mill and repairs of same - - - -	741 13½
For hauling up timber on shore - - - -	91 00
For removing remaining piles of dam No. 1 - - - -	110 25
For removing remaining piles of dam No. 3 - - - -	10 50
For removing remaining piles of dam No. 4 - - - -	34 75
For removing remaining piles of dam No. 5 - - - -	12 50
For removing remaining piles of north abutment - - - -	13 50
For dressing piles of dam No. 6 - - - -	130 37½
For driving oak piles - - - -	200 31½
For putting on stringers and ties - - - -	226 12½
For driving sheet-piles - - - -	830 87½
For excavating between rows - - - -	483 25
For puddling - - - -	2,022 01½
For pumping - - - -	238 00
For excavating interior - - - -	659 81½
For shoring - - - -	53 81½
For scowing stone to pier No. 6 - - - -	1,811 12½
For masonry at pier No. 6 - - - -	3,408 08½
For removing dam No. 6 - - - -	506 34½
For framing dam No. 8 - - - -	457 31½

STATEMENT—Continued.

For what object.	Amount paid.
For excavating at site of pier No. 8 - - -	\$396 90½
For dressing piles dam No. 8 - - -	543 50
For putting on stringers - - -	127 31½
For driving oak piles - - -	136 36
For driving sheet-piles - - -	631 75
For puddling - - -	1,070 21
For pumping - - -	254 37½
For excavating - - -	147 68½
For scowing stone to pier No. 8 - - -	603 37½
For masonry at pier No. 8 - - -	2,457 40
For removing dam No. 8 - - -	483 68½
For hauling up timber dam No. 7. - - -	32 50
For dressing sheet-piles dam No. 7 - - -	24 00
For framing - - -	623 56½
For excavating foundation of north abutment - - -	975 06½
For bailing foundation of north abutment - - -	267 75
For scowing stone - - -	1,089 68
For masonry - - -	2,706 28½
For framing dam for south abutment - - -	13 00
For pointing and trimming pier No. 5 - - -	227 56½
For sawing wedges for various purposes - - -	88 75
For building office - - -	348 24½
For excavating clay thrown into the open river - - -	2,169 90
For embankment at south abutment - - -	896 00
For scowing stone (James Roach) - - -	286 37½
For principal and assistant superintendent at quarry - - -	900 25
For quarrying, including quarry rent - - -	4,319 81½
For clearing earth at quarry - - -	208 68
For making model for superstructure - - -	64 62½
Total - - -	60,519 43½

GEORGETOWN, December 31, 1839.

RECAPITULATION.

For what object.	Amount paid.	Total.
<i>Dam No. 6.</i>		
1838.		
Hauling up timber - - -	\$105 59	
Framing dam - - -	610 37½	
Dressing oak piles - - -	194 56½	
Dressing sheet-piles - - -	29 37½	
1839.		
Cost of oak piles - - -	450 38	
Cost of pine timber - - -	1,233 33	
Cost of sheet-piles - - -	4,032 00	
Dressing sheet-piles - - -	130 37½	
Driving oak piles - - -	200 31½	
Driving sheet-piles - - -	830 87½	
Cost of iron - - -	388 08	
Putting on stringers and ties - - -	226 12½	
Excavating between rows - - -	483 25	
Puddling - - -	2,022 02	
Pumping - - -	238 00	
Excavating interior - - -	659 81½	
Shoring - - -	53 81½	
Cost of dam No. 6 - - -	-	\$11,888 27½
<i>Masonry—Pier No. 6.</i>		
Paid superintendents, masons, and attendants - - -	3,408 08½	
Scowing stone - - -	1,811 12½	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying - - -	1,860 03	
Cost of cement - - -	2,846 25	
Cost of lime - - -	135 00	
Cost of sand - - -	207 75	
Cost of granite for ice-breaker - - -	2,250 34	
		12,518 58½
Cost of pier, 2,080 yards, at \$11.9775	-	24,406 86
Cost of masonry proper, \$6.0132.		
Removing dam - - -	-	506 34½
		24,913 20

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

For what paid.	Amount paid.	Total.
<i>Dam No. 8.</i>		
1838.		
Hauling up timber - - -	\$414 50	
Framing dam - - -	733 62½	
Dressing piles - - -	241 81½	
1839.		
Cost of oak piles - - -	600 32	
Cost of pine timber - - -	1,425 00	
Cost of sheet-piles - - -	5,973 33	
Hewing oak piles - - -	543 50	
Dressing sheet-piles - - -		
Framing dam - - -	457 31½	
Driving oak piles - - -	136 56½	
Driving sheet-piles - - -	631 75	
Cost of iron - - -	196 04	
Putting on stringers and ties - - -	127 31½	
Excavating at site - - -	396 90	
Puddling - - -	1,070 21	
Pumping - - -	254 37½	
Excavating interior - - -	147 68½	
		\$13,350 23½
<i>Masonry—Pier No. 8.</i>		
Paid superintendents, masons, and attendants - - -	2,457 40	
Scowing stone - - -	603 37½	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying - - -	1,111 25	
Cost of cement - - -	2,229 75	
Cost of lime - - -	101 25	
Cost of sand - - -	162 15	
Cost of granite for ice-breaker - - -	1,329 36	
		7,994 53½
Cost of pier, 1,375 yards, at \$15 87 - - -	-	21,344 77
Cost of masonry, \$5.8142.		
Removing dam - - -	-	483 62½
		21,828 39½

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

For what paid.	Amount paid.	Total.
<i>North abutment.</i>		
Excavating foundation - - -	\$975 06½	\$1,242 81½
Bailing foundation - - -	267 75	
<i>Masonry.</i>		
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying -	1,833 99	8,783 05½
Scowing stone - - -	1,089 68	
Paid superintendents, masons, and attendants - - -	2,706 28½	
Cost of cement - - -	2,956 00	
Cost of sand - - -	197 10	
		10,025 86½

GEORGETOWN, *December 31, 1839.*

POTOMAC AQUEDUCT, *December 31, 1840.*

SIR : In reporting to you the progress of the work under my direction during the past year, I have great satisfaction in saying that it has been with the same flattering success which has attended it for the two or three years previous.

At the beginning of this year, there remained but one pier, and that portion of the northern abutment which required a coffer-dam, to be constructed : both of which are now nearly finished ; the northern abutment wanting only the parapet walls, forming the trunk of the canal, to complete it.

When I reflect upon the numerous difficulties which we have overcome in the progress of the work, and recall the disheartening predictions of that numerous portion of the community who looked upon the attempt to establish foundations at so great a depth, and in a situation so very exposed and dangerous, and who did not fail to treat it as an absurdity, I cannot but congratulate myself upon having so happily succeeded ; and whilst so doing, I recollect, with a very grateful sense of what I owe them for it, the very generous confidence which the president and directors of the company always reposed in me ; and I recall, with pleasure and admiration, the unhesitating promptness with which they always seconded me, bringing to my aid their own spirit of zealous perseverance, backed by all the disposable means of the company.

There remains now only to be proven the capacity of the piers to resist the tremendous shocks to which they are annually exposed by the breaking up of the ice ; they have, however, stood one very severe trial. In the month of February last, the ice, which had formed to a thickness of sixteen inches, broke up with a violence which had not been witnessed for many years ; and the sheet formed between the aqueduct and the little falls of the river was driven against the piers, in one mass, by a current whose velocity was six miles the hour.

The spectacle was an imposing one ; the ice was forced up the ice-breakers often to a height of ten and twelve feet above them, broke by its own weight, and passed off without the slightest injury ; not a stone was displaced ; and the only damage sustained at the work was the loss of a large quantity of valuable timber.

The frame of the northern abutment coffer-dam, which had been constructed during the past winter, was launched on the 26th of March. This frame was a combination of the plans of dams Nos. 7 and 8, and was shaped to fit the bottom of the river, sloping from high-water mark to the channel ; the posts on the front, next the channel, being twenty feet long, and those on the rear, next the shore, were only eight feet long. The timbers were the same used in dam No. 8. The front next the channel, and for ten feet around the corners, on the ends, was constructed in precisely the same manner as in dam No. 8, with guide-piles, &c., there being but little mud to sustain the foot of the piles. On the side next the shore, there was but one row of sheet-piles to prevent the earth from falling in when the interior of the dam was excavated. The ends of the dam were constructed as heretofore, by driving the piles of both rows to the rock, and tying them together at the top.

In puddling, no more clay was thrown on the front, next the channel, than was necessary to keep the hay-rope in place against the foot of the piles.

On the ends it was brought up, as usual, above high-water mark. In throwing in the clay at the ends, it slid under water, and forced out the foot of the piles of the outer front row opposite them; and it became necessary to drive a row of sheet-piles across the ends, to prevent it.

The dam was completely finished by the 21st of May; but the first attempt to empty it failed. When the water inside had been lowered about 5½ feet, a leak sprung, on the front, which the pumps were not able to overcome.

The leak was soon stopped, however, by means of clay and hay, and the next day the pumping was resumed; but when the water had been reduced near eleven feet, it was discovered that the pressure on the front was so great, that it was forcing the frame of the dam up the bank of the river, and that it had already moved several inches. To counteract this, a set of shores was placed between the frame of the dam and the land pier of the abutment, which effectually checked any further movement. During this operation, the motion of the pumps was diminished; it was, however, soon accomplished, and the dam was empty at 8 P. M.

The excavation of the mud was begun on the 23d of May. The dam being very tight, one pump was quite sufficient to keep it free of water, and allow the laborers below to work perfectly dry.

The excavation was carried on with great activity until the 26th, when it was observed that the sheet-piles were very much sprung by the pressure from without: an additional set of shores was soon put in, and all made secure.

On the 30th of May the rock was entirely cleared off; and the masonry was begun on the 3d of June, and was carried on very successfully, and without interruption, until the 11th, when the dam filled with water. This was the consequence of too great a confidence in the tightness of the dam, and not keeping the pumps at work, but permitting the water to rise with the masonry.

Our experience has been, in every case, that, when a dam is once empty, by all means keep it so, if possible; and the surest mode of attaining this most desirable object is the pressure from without, which keeps the dam compact; but allow the water to rise inside, and approach an equilibrium, the dam relaxes, of course, and the chance is that it fills with water. The interruption just mentioned was of but short duration; the leak was soon overcome, and the dam was emptied at night, and the masonry was resumed the next morning, the 12th, at sunrise. No further interruptions occurred from leaks; but when the masonry was near high-water mark, all the irons in the frame, (bolts, straps, &c.,) were taken out; and the frame being eased by these means, the leaks increased, and the whole force of the pumps was necessary to keep the dam free of water until the masonry was out of reach of it.

On the 24th of June the masonry was two feet above high-water mark. It was afterwards carried up to the springing of the arches; both arches were turned and backed up, when the masonry was suspended, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

The frame of dam No. 7, for the last pier which remained to be built, was constructed last fall, and was placed on the axis of the aqueduct on the 18th of June. This frame did not differ in any particular from the frames of dams Nos. 5 and 6.

The same method of excavating between the rows of piles, and placing

a rope of hay around the foot of the piles of the inner row, before puddling, was followed. The dam, by these means, was made perfectly tight; it never filled, from the time it was first emptied until the masonry was out of reach of high water, although the pumps were often idle for 24 hours in succession.

The mean depth of the rock below high-water mark was 26 feet 2½ inches. The dam was emptied on the 31st of August, and the excavation of the mud was commenced on the same day.

On the 10th of September, the excavation being finished, the masonry was begun; and on the 29th of September the pumping was discontinued, the masonry being above high-water mark. It was afterwards carried up to its full height, within a few inches, though at a very late period of the season, owing to a breach in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which cut off the supply of stone for more than a month.

Early in the year our attention was given to the plan of superstructure for the aqueduct, which, from the limited means of the company, had necessarily to be of wood. The several ingenious plans of wooden superstructures used in the country were duly considered; but one perfected by Mr. B. F. Miller, the master carpenter and principal superintendent of the work, was preferred; and a model, constructed on his plan, having been tested in the presence of the president and directors and several scientific gentlemen, was adopted by the president and directors, who, with the same laudable desire which has always governed them, to render the work as permanent as possible, ordered that all the timber used in the superstructure should be subjected to "Kyan's process" for preserving timber.

The value of this process is no longer a subject of experiment or doubt, having been submitted to the test of many years; but the use of it in this country being so very limited, (owing, no doubt, to the *exorbitant demand* of the patentee for the right to use it,) the question of its cost has never been correctly ascertained, or at least reported.

My arrangements were, therefore, made with a view to the strictest economy, not only in the use of the solution, but in handling the timber to be kyanized.

The white oak timber for the posts of the superstructure was received by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. I therefore built a carpenter-shed, for dressing the posts, on a level with the towing-path of the canal, on which the posts were landed; and immediately underneath the shed were placed the reservoir and tanks for saturating the timber, into which it was lowered by means of block and tackle, and by the same means was taken out of the tanks, and placed under a shed adjacent, to dry.

For the other timbers, being stringers, floor-timbers, braces, &c., of North Carolina pine, received by the river, the tanks, &c. were placed as convenient as possible to the place of landing and dressing; but for the want of sufficient room near the work, a large portion of this timber was landed 230 yards below it; and the expense of bringing it to the tanks is, of course, included in the cost of kyanizing.

The result of my operations, as far as they have gone, is as follows:

For North Carolina heart pine, 7.5 cents per cubic foot; and for white oak, 13.8 cents per cubic foot, not including the cost of the tanks, reservoirs, &c.

The North Carolina pine being already well filled with resin, absorbed much less of the solution than the oak.

The tanks were formed of North Carolina pine plank, three inches in thickness, well jointed and held together by posts and wedges; no iron, neither bolt, spike, nor nail, was used in their construction. They were well calked and paid with pitch on the inside, and were tested by being filled with water for several days before they were charged with timber and the solution, so that there was no loss whatever from leakage.

The process being a novel one to us, I have no doubt that, hereafter, by a little better management, and the experience gained, the cost may be slightly diminished.

Accompanying the report are two drawings: one, of the interior framing of the coffer-dam for the northern abutment; the other, showing the condition of the work at the end of the year. Also a detailed statement of the expenditures during the year, and extracts from the journal.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

W. TURNBULL,
Major Top. Eng.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Topographical Engineers.

KYANIZING.

North Carolina pine timber.

Quantity of corrosive sublimate mixed	-	-	531 lbs.	
Remaining in reservoir	-	-	193	
Absorbed and waste	-	-	338	
	At \$2 02	-		\$582 76
in which were immersed 10,356 cubic feet.				
<i>Labor.</i>				
1 superintendent, 14 days, at \$1 25	-	-	\$17 50	
Laborers 84 " " 1 00	-	-	84 00	
				101 50
7.572 cents per cubic foot	-	-	-	784 26

White-oak timber.

Quantity of corrosive sublimate mixed	-	-	566 lbs.	
Remaining in reservoir	-	-	288	
Absorbed and waste	-	-	278	
	At \$2 02	-		\$561 56
in which were immersed 4,372 cubic feet.				
<i>Labor.</i>				
1 superintendent, 6 days, at \$1 25	-	-	7 50	
Laborers 35 " " 1 00	-	-	35 00	
				42 50
13.816 cents per cubic foot	-	-	-	604 06

Potomac Aqueduct.

[Extracts from the journals of 1840.]

The month of January was employed in removing coffer-dam No. 6, repairing pile-drivers, &c., and securing the steam-engines, scows, &c., from the breaking up of the ice.

January 21st.—The frame of the coffer-dam for the end of the northern abutment was commenced.

February 1st.—A very heavy fall of snow caused the whole work to be suspended.

February 8th.—The ice broke up with great violence, carrying with it all the timber which had been secured in booms.

February 11th.—A large force of laborers was sent to the long bridge to catch the timber carried off by the ice.

February 26th.—Commenced raising the frame of the northern abutment coffer-dam, and removing stringers, &c., from dam No. 6.

February 29th.—A steam-engine was brought out to dam No. 6.

March 2d.—The timber caught at the long bridge was towed up to-day. Repairing wharf, &c.

March 3d. Commenced drawing the oak piles of dam No. 6; the derrick, or shears, being placed upon a scow, and the lever resting upon the head of a pile.

March 5th.—Very high wind compelled the laborers at dam No. 6 to stop work.

March 6th.—The removal of dam No. 6 was continued.

March 12th.—Placing montants or guide piles on the front of the frame of the northern abutment coffer-dam next the channel, the same as in dam No. 8.

March 16th. Repairing, framing, and going on as usual; a gang of laborers engaged in clearing out behind the wing walls of the northern abutment, preparatory to puddling.

March 25th.—Preparing to launch the frame of the northern abutment dam. The water was drawn off the canal, which stopped the puddling behind the wing-walls.

March 26th.—The frame of the north abutment dam was launched very handsomely; the water was let into the canal again, and the puddling was resumed.

March 27th.—Commenced framing the centres for the arches in the northern abutment. All other parts of the work continued.

March 31st.—Engaged in removing a portion of an old wharf on the site of the north abutment dam.

April 3d.—Finished removing the old wharf.

April 6th.—The frame of the northern abutment dam was placed to-day. It conforms very well to the shape of the bottom of the river, except at the southwest corner, where a quantity of mud had been removed by the ice freshet in February.

Organized a small force of masons, to have them in readiness when the dam was emptied, and employed them in pointing, &c.

April 7th.—Laying platforms, &c. for the reception of the pile-drivers, &c. on the northern abutment dam. Puddling behind the wing-walls, &c.

April 8th.—Two pile-drivers were placed on the northern abutment dam, and commenced driving the montants or guide-piles.

April 9th.—The driving of the guide-piles was interrupted by encoun-

tering an old log buried in the mud, which was partially removed by hooking an anchor underneath, and breaking it off; a part remaining inside the frame.

April 10th.—The guide-piles were all driven, and several of the sheet-piles at the up-stream end of the dam. The rock is found to be very irregular.

April 11th.—All parts of the work continued. Eighty oak posts for the superstructure were received to-day.

April 14th.—The force of masons was increased, and a portion of them resumed the work on the wing-walls of the southern abutment.

April 15th.—Carpenters engaged in erecting sheds, &c. for the posts, and for the superstructure of the aqueduct.

April 20th.—The inner row of sheet-piles of the northern abutment was completed, and the outer row of oak piles was begun.

April 21st.—Three vessels arrived from North Carolina, with pine timber for the superstructure.

April 25th.—Driving piles, preparing stringers and ties for the northern abutment dam. Masonry and pointing, &c. all continued.

April 27th.—Commenced dressing the oak posts for the superstructure, and also to construct tanks for kyanizing timber.

May 2d.—All parts of the work going on. Nothing worthy of remark.

May 4th.—Engaged in placing the windlasses for hoisting mud out of the northern abutment dam.

May 6th.—The piles of the abutment dam all driven. The pump frame was taken to the dam, and preparations made for puddling.

May 8th.—The puddling of the northern abutment was begun. A party engaged in erecting the machinery for pumping.

May 14th.—All parts of the work continued since the 8th. The foot of the piles in the south outer row, opposite the ends, began to move outwards, from the clay puddling in the ends sliding against them; there being but little mud to sustain them.

May 15th.—A pile-driver was placed on the north abutment-dam, for the purpose of driving a row of sheet-piles across the ends, between the rows of piles, to prevent the clay from sliding against the south outer row.

May 18th.—It was observed that the north abutment-dam became tight as the puddling advanced.

May 19th.—A steam-engine was placed at the north abutment-dam.

May 21st.—Every thing being in readiness, the pumping at the north abutment dam was commenced at 10 hours and 9 minutes A. M. When the water was lowered $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet, a leak broke out on the south side: the pumping was suspended, and immediate measures taken to stop the leak, by means of hay and clay.

May 22d.—The pumping was resumed at 5 hours and 53 minutes A. M.; but at 7 hours and 13 minutes a part of the machinery broke, and it was stopped. At 3 hours and 28 minutes it was resumed again; and at 7 hours and 13 minutes, the water having been lowered 10 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it was observed that the pressure against the front of the dam was forcing it up the bank of the river. The motion of the pumps was reduced, and the dam was shored against the pier. At 8 o'clock P. M., all was secured, and the dam was emptied. No leaks of consequence were observed.

May 23d.—The abutment-dam free of water, and the excavation of the mud was begun.

May 25th.—Excavation of the mud from the abutment-dam, continued : the leaks in the dam diminished ; one pump only is sufficient to keep it free.

May 26th.—The rock was reached in one end of the dam. It was observed that the piles at the ends of the dam were very much sprung inwards, by the weight of clay against them, and required additional shores.

May 27th.—The shoreing was nearly completed, and the rock was touched in several places.

May 28th.—A little delay was caused by the breaking of a pump-box : it was soon repaired, and the excavation was resumed at 9 h. A. M.

May 30th.—The excavation in the north abutment dam was completed, and the rock was swept off. The mean depth of the rock below high-water mark was 19.8 feet ; the lowest point was 25 feet below high water.

June 1st.—The windlasses and machinery were removed, and the railways and derricks placed upon the abutment-dam.

June 3d.—The masonry in the abutment-dam was begun.

June 8th.—The masonry had reached the lower tier of shores, which was taken out.

June 11th.—The abutment dam sprung a leak and filled with water.

June 12th.—The abutment-dam was emptied again, and the masonry was resumed at sunrise.

June 17th.—The abutment-dam continued in fine order, and the masonry is within two feet of high-water mark. The force at this dam was divided, and a part sent to dam No. 7, the frame of which was hauled out to its place on the axis.

June 18th.—The frame of dam No. 7 was placed and sunk upon the mud.

June 19th.—The pile-drivers were placed upon dam No. 7, and commenced driving the sheet-piles.

The bolts, &c., were taken out of the guide-piles in the abutment-dam, which caused it to leak ; the pumps, however, were able to keep the water down. The masonry is near high-water mark.

June 20th.—Four pumps were necessary to keep the water down in the abutment-dam.

June 23d.—The pumping at the northern abutment dam was discontinued. The driving of the sheet-piles of the inner row, and the oak piles of the outer row, of dam No. 7, is going on very rapidly.

June 24th.—The masonry of the northern abutment is two feet above high-water mark. All other parts of the work going on well.

July 1st.—Making preparations to establish a railway for a derrick over the northern abutment, on a level with the towing-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for the purpose of landing stone.

Putting on the stringers at dam No. 7, and placing the centre of one of the arches in the northern abutment.

July 8th.—A derrick was placed upon the railway over the northern abutment.

July 18th.—The pile-driving at dam No. 7 was finished, and the stringers are nearly all on.

July 20th.—Established the small dredging-machine upon dam No. 7, to excavate between the rows of piles, previous to puddling.

July 24th.—The excavation between the rows of piles of dam No. 7 was commenced.

July 27th.—Commenced setting the ring-stones of one of the arches in the northern abutment.

July 30th.—The centre of the second arch in the northern abutment was placed.

July 31st.—The excavation between the row of piles, on one side of dam No. 7, being finished, the tying of the two rows together was begun.

August 3d.—All parts of the work going on well.

August 5th.—The excavation between the rows of piles of dam No. 7 was completed, and the small dredging-machine was removed. Preparations were made for puddling.

August 7th.—The puddling of dam No. 7 was begun.

August 12th.—The tying of dam No. 7 was finished, and the pump-frame was established.

August 13th.—The windlasses for hoisting out mud were placed on dam No. 7.

August 20th.—Puddling of dam No. 7 is within 4 feet of low-water mark.

August 26th.—The puddling was brought up above the surface of the water, and the river shut out from the dam.

August 27th.—The surface of the water in dam No. 7 has not varied since the communication with the river was stopped.

August 31st.—Every thing being in readiness at dam No. 7, three pumps were put in motion at 2 hours and 55 minutes A. M., and at 5 hours and 25 minutes A. M. the dam was empty. The total number of gallons of water thrown out was 179,663, and the number per minute was 1,197.75. The pumps were very much out of order, and were run slow. No leak of consequence was observed, and the excavation of the mud was commenced at once.

September 1st.—Dam No. 7 in fine condition. The pumps were not worked during the night.

September 2d.—Dam No. 7 continues in fine order. The excavation of the mud has reached within 4 feet 6 inches of the rock.

September 4th.—An additional tier of shores was put in dam No. 7. A very prominent point of the rock, in one corner of the dam, was cleared off. The dam is unusually tight; the pumps have not been worked for 24 hours.

September 5th.—The work was stopped by a storm.

September 8th.—All parts of the work continued. The mud is nearly all out at dam No. 7, a small portion only remaining in the crevices of the rock. A part of the windlasses were removed, to give place to the derricks for laying stone.

September 9th.—The excavation in dam No. 7 was completed, and a derrick placed upon the dam. The mean depth of the rock below high-water mark was twenty-six feet and two and one-fourth inches.

September 10th.—The masonry was begun in dam No. 7, but was interrupted by rain.

September 11th.—Masonry resumed, and rising very rapidly.

September 15th.—The guides for the masonry of pier No. 7 were placed to-day.

September 16th.—One of the arches in the northern abutment was closed to-day.

September 18th.—Rained; work suspended.

September 19th.—Work resumed.

September 22d.—A tier of shores was taken out of dam No. 7.

September 28th.—The first course of stone of the ice-breaker of pier No. 7 was laid. One of the derricks was taken off, and a boom substituted for it.

September 29th.—The pumping at dam No. 7 was discontinued.

October 2d.—Preparations were made to remove a small portion of the southern abutment-coffer-dam, which had been left to serve as a bridge in getting off clay for puddling.

October 12th.—A breach occurred in the canal, which cut off our supply of stone.

October 16th.—The removal of the southern abutment-coffer-dam was entirely finished.

October 19th.—The pumping machinery was removed from dam No. 7.

October 22d.—Preparations were made to remove dam No. 7.

October 26th.—Commenced drawing the piles of dam No. 7.

November 5th.—The canal was filled with water, and the masonry of the northern abutment was resumed.

November 6th.—Pier No. 7 resumed.

November 11th.—Late in the evening a fire broke out near the premises, which communicated to and destroyed our warehouse; a large carpenter's shed, under which the framing of the superstructure was going on; a truss, nearly finished; 270 pieces of North Carolina timber, which had been kyanized and dressed for the stringers of the superstructure; and many other articles of value, including the model of the superstructure.

November 12th.—The masonry of the northern abutment was continued.

November 23d.—The second arch in the northern abutment was closed.

November 30th.—Commenced the removal of the northern abutment-coffer dam.

December 7th.—Deep snow; canal filled with ice.

December 11th.—Masonry suspended.

The remainder of the month was employed in securing machinery, boats, &c.; removing the coffer-dams, and framing the superstructure.

*Statement of expenditures on account of the Potomac aqueduct from
January 1 to December 31, 1840.*

For what object.	Amount paid.
For engineering expenses - - - -	\$3,650 00
For principal superintendent - - - -	1,820 00
For superintendent in charge of steam-engines, scows, and rigging - - - -	259 75
For oak piles, and landing - - - -	285 60
For sand, and landing - - - -	920 15
For common lime - - - -	150 50
For cement, and landing - - - -	7,979 48
For granite - - - -	2,944 00
For iron - - - -	583 42½
For rigging - - - -	1,697 39½
For tools - - - -	454 74
For coal, nails, &c. - - - -	401 90½
For wood - - - -	1,110 75
For corrosive sublimate for kyanizing - - - -	3,399 78
For North Carolina timber - - - -	12,681 45
For oak timber for superstructure - - - -	7,369 91
For landing timber - - - -	420 00
For warehouse, ground-rent, and repairs - - - -	265 50
For Alexandria canal - - - -	583 18¾
For incidentals, including damage from fire and freshets - - - -	1,595 34½
For night-watch on shore and on engines - - - -	728 00
For office expenses - - - -	607 36½
For stable expenses, including rebuilding stable - - - -	1,179 89½
For repairs of scows and pile-engines - - - -	1,610 12½
For repairs of steam-engines, saw-mill, &c. - - - -	154 77
For repairs of machinery - - - -	115 38
For framing north abutment dam - - - -	469 85
For driving oak and sheet-piles of north abutment dam - - - -	613 62½
For puddling north abutment dam - - - -	1,699 36¼
For pumping north abutment dam - - - -	315 87½
For stringers, ties, and shoring of north abutment dam - - - -	249 87½
For excavating north abutment dam - - - -	518 59
For scowing stone to north abutment - - - -	2,129 22½
For masonry of north abutment - - - -	7,484 45½
For cutting stone for north abutment - - - -	380 93¾
For centring north abutment - - - -	720 26½
For puddling space between wing-walls north abutment - - - -	438 75
For removing north abutment dam - - - -	462 59½
For driving oak and sheet-piles, dam No. 7 - - - -	735 96½
For excavating between rows piling, dam No. 7 - - - -	445 31½
For puddling dam No. 7 - - - -	1,056 50
For pumping dam No. 7 - - - -	297 90½
For stringers, ties, and shoring dam No. 7 - - - -	236 06½
For excavating dam No. 7 - - - -	456 81½

STATEMENT—Continued.

For what object.	Amount paid.
For scowling stone to pier No. 7 - - -	\$655 29½
For masonry - - - - -	2,577 74½
For removing dam No. 7 - - - - -	331 31½
For dressing oak posts for superstructure - - -	1,171 75
For dressing pine timber for superstructure - - -	931 12½
For framing superstructure - - - - -	1,139 78½
For bolts - - - - -	1,084 62
For getting out timber for carpenters, and removing and stowing truss - - - - -	541 03
For kyanizing timber (labor) - - - - -	143 00
For shed building, and materials for framing super- structure and kyanizing, including the rebuilding of three destroyed - - - - -	757 87
For tanks, reservoirs, &c., for kyanizing - - -	867 18½
For causeway embankment (south side) - - -	722 40
For pointing and trimming pier No. 4 - - -	108 37½
For pointing and trimming pier No. 6 - - -	153 12½
For removing dam No. 6 - - - - -	346 07½
For pointing and trimming pier No. 8 - - -	190 50
For removing dam No. 8 (commenced last year) -	173 12½
For principal and assistant superintendent of quarry -	657 25
For clearing earth at quarry - - - - -	395 17½
For quarry expenses, including rent - - - -	4,021 33½
For masonry at south abutment - - - - -	791 37½
	89,439 82

GEORGETOWN, December 31, 1840.

E. E.

WM. TURNBULL,
Major Topographical Engineers.

RECAPITULATION.

For what object.	Amount paid.	Total.
NORTH ABUTMENT.		
<i>Masonry—1839.</i>		
Excavating foundation - - -	\$975 06½	
Barling foundation - - -	267 75	
Scowing stone - - -	1,089 68	
Masonry - - -	2,706 28½	
1840.		
Scowing stone - - -	2,129 22½	
Masonry - - -	7,484 45½	
Cutting stone - - -	380 93¼	
Puddling space between wing-walls -	438 75	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying stone	5,495 28	
Cost of cement - - -	6,214 50	
Cost of sand - - -	414 30	
Cost of ring-stone - - -	1,694 00	
Centring for arches - - -	720 26¾	
		\$30,010 49½
<i>Coffer dam.</i>		
Cost of oak piles - - -	457 07	
Cost of pine timber - - -	926 67	
Cost of sheet-piles - - -	3,982 22	
Framing dam - - -	469 85	
Driving oak and sheet-piles - - -	613 62½	
Puddling - - -	1,699 36¼	
Pumping - - -	315 87½	
Stringers, ties, and shoring - - -	249 87½	
Cost of iron - - -	275 50	
Excavating - - -	518 59	
		9,508 63½
		39,519 13
Removing dam - - -	-	\$462 59½
(Masonry not finished.)		

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

For what object.	Amount paid.	Total.
DAM NO. 7.		
1839.		
Hauling up timber - - -	\$32 50	
Dressing sheet-piles - - -	24 00	
Framing - - -	623 56½	
1840.		
Cost of oak piles - - -	685 60½	
Cost of pine timber - - -	1,375 00	
Cost of sheet-piles - - -	6,025 00	
Driving oak and sheet-piles - - -	735 96½	
Excavating between rows of piles - - -	445 31½	
Puddling - - -	1,056 50	
Pumping - - -	297 90½	
Stringers, ties, and shoring - - -	236 06½	
Cost of iron - - -	220 50	
Excavating interior - - -	456 81½	
		\$12,214 72½
Masonry.		
Scowing stone - - -	655 29½	
Masonry - - -	2,577 74½	
Drilling, blasting, and quarrying stone - - -	1,596 48	
Cost of cement - - -	1,674 00	
Cost of lime - - -	83 00	
Cost of sand - - -	155 40	
Cost of granite for ice-breaker - - -	1,250 00	
		7,991 92½
		20,206 64½
Removing dam - - -	-	\$331 31½
(Masonry not finished.)		

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of correspondence relative to the negroes taken on board the schooner Amistad.

FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing the information asked for by the resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, relative to the negroes taken on board the schooner Amistad.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *February 12, 1841.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 9, 1841.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, dated 5th instant, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence, if any, between the State Department and the representatives of any foreign Government, relative to the negroes taken on board the schooner Amistad, which has occurred since the correspondence transmitted with his message of the 31st of March, 1840, has the honor to report to the President copies of all the correspondence in the department, not heretofore communicated and made public, on the subject of that resolution.

Respectfully submitted :

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

Blair & Rives, printers.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth, March 20, 1840; enclosures and translations.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth, April 24, 1840; and translation.

Mr. Forsyth to Chevalier de Argaiz, May 9, 1840.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth, January 19, 1841; and translation.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth, January 19, 1841; enclosures and translations.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, January 20, 1841.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, February 1, 1841.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, 20 de Marzo, 1840.

MUY SEÑOR MIO: En el corriente del mes de Enero, se sirvió V. S. manifestarme confidencialmente convendría pedir á las autoridades de la isla de Cuba la legislacion vigente en materia de esclavitud de negros. Conformandome con el deseo manifestado por V. S., acudi al Capitan General de dicha isla, quien me contestó con fecha 27 de Febrero ultimo.

De los datos que el en su comunicacion me suministra, he podido redactar el adjunto *memorandum*, que acompaño á V. S. confidencialmente; respecto de que, siendo su objeto defender ante el tribunal del distrito de Connecticut los derechos que he reclamado, no puedo hacer esta comunicacion oficial, no habiendo yo reconocido jurisdiccion en él.

Reitero á V. S. las seguridades de mi alta consideracion.

P. A. DE ARGAIZ.

Al honorable Señor JOHN FORSYTH.

Memorandum.

Hace algun tiempo que el Sñr. Forsyth se sirvió manifestar confidencialmente al Caballero de Argaiz, convendría pedir la legislacion vigente en la isla de Cuba en materia de esclavitud.

El Caballero de Argaiz pidió inmediatamente al Capitan General de dicha isla todo lo que en esta materia hubiese, posterior al tratado celebrado entre España y la Inglaterra en 1817.

El Capitan General de la isla le remite:

1º. Copia del dictamen que ha dado sobre el particular el Auditor de Guerra, que dice así:

“Despues de las poderosas razones alegadas por el senñr ministro de S. M., en las notas diplomaticas que pasó al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, del convencimiento que este mostró, y ofertas anticipadas que le hizo, no era de esperarse por cierto una resolucion tan contraria á las esperanzas concebidas.

“El senñr ministro, fijó desde un principio la cuestiop de la goleta Amistad en su verdadero terreno, manifestando la incompetencia de cualquiera tribunal que no fuese Español para conocer de este asunto. Con efecto, un delito cometido en buque Español, por subditos Españoles, y contra estos mismos, en las aguas de su propio territorio, por que lo fue en las costas de esta isla, y bajo la bandera nacional, no comprendo como pueda llamarse competente ningun tribunal extranjero para juzgarlo. Y si tal equivocacion pudiera admitirse por algun Gobierno, para dilucidar con arreglo á los principios legales del derecho publico de gentes, nunca deberia ser el de la Union Americana; porque no han transcurrido muchos meses que, en un reciente egemplar, ha consignado nuestro Gobierno estas doctrinas en obsequio de aquel. Delinquieron en esta bahia algunos marineros; y á peticion del comandante del buque Americano, y del consul de dicha nacion, fueron juzgados por un tribunal Español, que los sentenció á la pena de 4 años de presidio. Varias han sido las reclamaciones que sobre este punto han practicado cuantos comodors ó comandantes de buques de guerra han llegado á este puerto; y habiendose repetido igual-

mente por el señor ministro Americano cerca de nuestra corte, descendio una real orden, pidiendo informe. Se evacuó este por el antecesor de V. E.; y con presencia de todos los antecedentes, se dignó S. M. declarar que se pusiesen á disposicion del consul Americano los referidos marineros, mediante á que el delito que cometieron fue en su propio buque, bajo su bandera, y sin transcendencia á tierra. En efecto, fueron aquellos entregados al momento. ¿Pues si tan lata inteligencia se ha dado por el Gobierno Español á esta materia, y tal obsequio ha querido que se dispense en honor de una bandera aliada, aun cuando el delito que se cometa sea dentro de nuestra bahia, qué fuerza de analogia no podrá darse al caso de la goleta Amistad? Reconocido este principio por ambos Gobiernos, y consignado en un hecho reciente, es necesario convenir logicamente en la incompetencia de jurisdiccion del tribunal de Connecticut.

“ Pero es visto, segun las esplicaciones que añade el señor ministro en esta comunicacion, que el juez, Mr. Judson, no ha podido apoyar el derecho en las razones legales y de reciprocidad que rigen entre ambos Gobiernos; sino que desoiandose de ellas, ha fijado solo su consideracion en la naturaleza del cargamento; es decir, en la condicion de los negros que el buque trasportaba. ¿Y qué tratado ó convenio tiene estipulado el Gobierno Español con él de los Estados Unidos que cometa á los tribunales de este semejante averiguacion?

“ Suponiendo que los negros sean bozales, ó adquiridos por sus llamados dueños con posterioridad al celebre tratado de humanidad que la España concertó con la Inglaterra en 1835, ¿qué leyes han infringido los Españoles? ¿Por ventura las de la Union Americana? No. Habran quebrantado las de España; y este Gobierno, tan celoso como cualquiera otro de la estricta observancia de lo que veda ó permite á sus subditos, sabrá castigar con mano fuerte al que de ellos faltase á sus deberes. El juez natural del presunto delincuente le exigirá que presente los titulos de su llamada propiedad, con arreglo á las leyes Españolas; y no haciendolo, ó no legitimandolo debidamente, le aplicará la correspondiente pena. Tales el orden natural, y tal la práctica admitida y respetada por todas las naciones, sin excepcion de ninguna especie. ¿Luego en qué principio de legalidad ó convencion deseansa el fallo de Mr. Judson, existiendo en la isla de Cuba la misma esclavitud que hay en algunos Estados de la Union Americana? El tratado de humanidad de 1835 cerró la puerta al comercio sucesivo, pero respetó los derechos adquiridos; y si los negros de que se trata pertenecen á una ú otra epoca, los tribunales Españoles deberan decirlo, y adoptar las medidas que dicten las leyes que los rigen; pero nunca competirá este derecho á los de otro pais extraño. No se detendrá el auditor á añadir mas reflexiones legales sobre este asunto, porque bien conocidas son á la ilustracion de la legacion de España todas las que se desprenden de las bases referidas; y concretandose á la peticion que hace el señor ministro de que V. E. se sirva remitirle copia de las leyes ó reglamentos que rijan en la materia para esforzar mayores ó nuevas razones en la apelacion que ha sido interpuesta, deberá manifestar que lo unico que hay que remitir á dicho señor es el tratado de 1835, la real orden que queda citada sobre los marineros, cuya fecha es de 26 de Marzo del año procsimo pasado, y muy conveniente á la cuestion del dia.”

2º. Dicha real orden dice asi:

“ Primera Secretaria del despacho de Estado. Exmo. Sór: He recibido el oficio de V. E. de 14 de Enero último, No. 48, en el que da parte

de la reclamacion que le ha sido dirigida por el comandante de la fragata de guerra de los Estados Unidos Boston, solicitando la entrega de varios marineros de su nacion pertenecientes a la tripulacion del buque de aquella republica *William Engs*, que se hallan presos en la carcel de esa ciudad, por su conducta amotinada abordo del mismo buque, estendiendose dicha reclamacion á que sean igualmente puestos en libertad, cualesquiera otros ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, que puedan hallarse arrestados en esas carceles por delitos semejantes ó parecidos. De esta comunicacion de V. E. he dado cuenta inmediatamente á la augusta Reyna Gobernadora, cuya soberana atencion he llamado sobre las observaciones que hace acerca de la pretencion del consul Americano, y de los comandantes de los buques de guerra de la misma nacion, que afectando desconocer, segun V. E. indica, que las leyes del reyno son las que deben aplicarse á los delitos que puedan cometerse en su territorio, creen que las que deben regir para los buques y ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos son las de su republica. En vista pues de cuanto, V. E. manifiesta sobre al particular me hallo en el caso de decirle que los subditos extranjeros, segun el derecho de gentes, están efectivamente sugetos á las leyes del pais en que residen, y que, en consecuencia, con arreglo á ellas y por los tribunales del mismo, deben ser castigados cuando delinquen; pero que no parece puede aplicarse esta regla general al caso en cuestion. Lo que resulta de el relato de V. E., y de las gestiones que han motivado su consulta, es, que si bien el buque de los Estados Unidos *William Engs* se hallaba dentro de los dominios Españoles, la falta ó delito de que se acusa á los marineros se cometió abordo del mismo buque: es decir, bajo el pabellon de aquella nacion, sin que aparezca dato alguno de que pueda inferirse que lo ocurrido tubiese principio, relacion, ni resultas ningunas, fuera del buque amotinado. De consiguiente, la continuacion del arresto de los marineros ahí no puede tener objeto; pues este no podia ser otro que el de que fuesen juzgados por los tribunales Españoles; y esto no es procedente desde que aparece que el delito se cometió abordo de un buque extranjero, que equivale, segun la practica reconocida por todas las naciones, á haberle cometido en cualquiera de las posesiones de los Estados Unidos. De todo lo espuesto se deduce, que al comandante de la fragata de guerra Boston, asiste toda justicia en su reclamacion; y, en consecuencia, me manda S. M. diga á V. E., como de su real orden lo verifico, que no tenga reparo en entregar los marineros que se le reclaman, asi como los demas ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que se hallen en el mismo caso siempre que las causas de su prision no sean otras que faltas ó delitos cometidos abordo de buques de su nacion, pues esta sola circunstancia es la que da fuerza á la reclamacion de que se trata.—Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años.—Madrid, 26 de Marzo de 1839.—Evaristo Perez de Castro.”

3º. El tratado ó convenio adjunto, celebrado en 1835, cuya devolucion reclama el Caballero de Argaiz.

Parece que existe ademas en la Capitanía General de la isla de Cuba otra real orden del año 1826; en la que, entre otras prevenciones para evitar la introduccion fraudulenta de esclavos Africanos, se dice:

“El Rey nuestro señor ha resuelto que todo buque procedente de la costa de Africa, entregue, en el acto de su arribo a los puertos de esa isla, el diario de su navegacion al comandante de marina, para que lo examine; y si halláre algun motivo de sospecha de que el buque haya conducido y desembarcado clandestinamente negros, dé inmediatamente cuenta á V.

E., para que proceda á la averiguacion y castigo con arreglo á las leyes existentes en la materia, en la inteligencia de que solo á V. E. toca, con dictamen de su asesor, el conocimiento de tales causas, declarando igualmente S. M. que cualquiera (sea de la clase que fuere) puede denunciar los negros que se reciban de contrabando; y que si el denunciador fuese esclavo, quede en el mismo hecho libre, y el comprador multado en 200 pesos por cada uno de los que hubiese adquirido."

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1840.

SIR: In the month of January, you stated to me, confidentially, that it would be well to ask, from the authorities of the island of Cuba, for copies of the existing laws relative to negro slavery. Agreeably to the desire thus manifested by you, sir, I applied to the Captain General of that island, who answered me by a letter dated the 27th of February last.

From the materials afforded by his communication, I am able to draw up the adjoined *memorandum*, which I send to you confidentially; because, as its object is to defend, before the district court of Connecticut, the rights which I claim, I cannot make this communication officially, not recognising the jurisdiction of that court.

I repeat to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

P. A. DE ARGAIZ.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

Translation of the memorandum communicated to the Secretary of State by the Chevalier de Argaiz, with his letter dated March 20, 1840.

Mr. Forsyth was pleased, some time since, to state to the Chevalier de Argaiz that it would be expedient to obtain a copy of the laws now in force in the island of Cuba relative to slavery. The Chevalier de Argaiz thereupon immediately requested from the Captain General of that island every thing on the subject, which had been determined since the treaty concluded in 1818 between Spain and England; and the Captain General, in answer, sent him—

1. Copy of the dictamen (opinion) given on the subject by the Auditor of War, which is as follows:

"After the powerful reasons assigned by her Majesty's minister, in the various diplomatic notes addressed by him to the Government of the United States—after the evidences of its conviction, and the offers voluntarily given beforehand by that Government, a resolution so contrary to the hopes which had been excited was certainly not to have been expected.

"The minister, from the commencement, placed the question of the schooner *Amistad* upon its true ground, by showing the incompetency of any other than a Spanish court to take cognizance of the affair. I do not, in fact, understand how a foreign court of justice can be considered competent to take cognizance of an offence committed on board of a Spanish

vessel, by Spanish subjects, and against Spanish subjects, in the waters of a Spanish territory ; for it was committed on the coasts of this island, and under the flag of this nation. And if such an error could be admitted by any Government to be conformable with the principles of the law of nations, certainly it should never be so admitted by the Government of the United States, inasmuch as our Government has, in a recent instance, only a few months since, in compliance with the wishes of the American Government, given up (*consignado*) those doctrines. Some seamen committed offences in this port ; and, at the requests of the commander of the American vessel and of the consul of the same nation, they were tried by a Spanish court, which sentenced them to the punishment of four years' confinement in a fortress. Several commodores and commanders of ships of war, since arriving at this port, have made various complaints on the subject of this affair ; and, the same complaints having been also repeated by the American minister near our court, a royal order was issued, requiring information on the matter : this was afforded by your excellency's predecessor ; and her Majesty, having taken into consideration all the circumstances, decided that the said seamen should be placed at the disposition of the American consul, seeing that the offence was committed in one of the vessels and under the flag of his nation, and not on shore. Those persons were, in consequence, immediately given up. Now, if so wide an interpretation has been given by our Government to this principle, in honor of an allied flag, even though the offence was committed within our port, how strong, by parity of reasoning, should be the case of the *Amistad*. This principle being thus acknowledged by both Governments, and established by precedent in a recent case, the incompetency of the Connecticut court to take cognizance of the present affair should be admitted to follow, of course.

"But it appears, from the explanations added by the minister, in this communication, that the judge, Mr. Judson, has not been able to support the right on the legal and reciprocal reasons which prevail between the two Governments ; but that, leaving these aside, he has confined his consideration entirely to the nature of the cargo ; that is to say, to the condition of the negroes transported in the vessel. Now, by what treaty or convention between Spain and the United States has the right of making such inquiries been committed to the court of the United States ?

"Supposing that the negroes were *bozals*, or were obtained, by the persons appearing as their masters, subsequently to the celebrated treaty of humanity concluded between Spain and Great Britain in 1835 : what laws have these Spaniards infringed ? The laws of the United States ? No. They would have infringed the laws of Spain ; and the Spanish Government, being as scrupulous as any other in maintaining the strict observance of the prohibitions imposed on, or the liberties allowed to, its subjects by itself, will severely chastise those of them who fail in their duties. The natural judge of the presumed delinquent will require him to present the evidences of his proprietorship, according to the laws of Spain ; and, if he should fail to do so, or should not establish his right legally, he will meet with the suitable punishment. This is the natural course and practice, as admitted and respected by all nations, without any exception whatever. Now, on what legal principle, or what convention, does Mr. Judson's sentence rest, whilst slavery exists in Cuba the same as in several States of the American Union ? The treaty of humanity of

1835 closed the gates against the slave-trade from that time, but it respects the rights previously acquired; and whether the negroes in question belong to the one or the other period, the Spanish courts of justice are to decide, and *they* are to adopt the measures provided for the case by the existing laws; but never can this right justly belong to a foreign country. The Auditor will not waste time in adding other legal considerations upon this matter, because those based on the principle above set forth are all sufficiently known to the enlightened legation of Spain. And, in compliance with the request, addressed to your excellency by the minister, that you would send him a copy of the laws or regulations on the subject in question, affording greater and other reasons for the appeal which has been made, the Auditor states, that the only law which he has to transmit to that gentleman is the treaty of 1835. The royal order, already cited, respecting the seamen, dated March 20th, 1839, also properly applies to the question now at issue."

2. That royal order, which says thus:

"Principal Department of State.—Most Excellent Sir: I have received your despatch of January 14th, (No. 48,) with regard to the demand addressed to you by the captain of the United States sloop-of-war Boston, for the delivery of several seamen of his nation, belonging to the crew of the American vessel William Engs, and now confined in the prison of the city, on account of their mutinous conduct on board the same vessel; and, moreover, for the liberation of any other citizens of the United States who might be then confined in prison for similar offences. I immediately submitted this communication to the august Queen Governess, whose sovereign attention I have requested to the observations made by you respecting the pretension of the American consul, and of the commanders of the ships of war of the same nation, who, insisting, as your excellency states, that the laws of the kingdom should be applied to delinquencies committed within its territory, conceive that the laws of the United States should govern with regard to vessels and citizens of that republic. In consideration of what is there stated by your excellency on this matter, I am to declare to you, that foreign subjects are, according to the law of nations, under the control of the laws of the country in which they reside; and are, consequently, liable to [be] punished for their offences, according to the laws and by the courts of that country; but that it does not appear proper to apply this general rule to the case in question. From your excellency's report, and from the proceedings which have occasioned your inquiry, it appears that, although the United States vessel William Engs was in the Spanish dominions, yet the offence of which the seamen are accused was committed on board that vessel—that is to say, under the flag of that nation; and that it does not seem, from any account, that the beginning, the course, or the result of the acts, took place out of the vessel. Consequently, there could be no object in continuing the arrest of the seamen there. The only object for this would be, that they should be sentenced by Spanish courts; which would not be proper, inasmuch as it appears that the offence was committed on board of a foreign vessel, which is equivalent, according to the practice recognised by all nations, to its commission in one of the possessions of the United States.

"From all the above, it follows that the claim of the commander of the sloop-of-war Boston is entirely founded on justice; and her Majesty there-

fore orders me to say to you, as I now do, that there is no reason against the delivery of the seamen demanded, or of the other citizens of the United States in the same circumstances, provided the causes of their detention were not other than offences committed on board of vessels of their nation, as that circumstance alone gives force to the demand in question. May God preserve your excellency many years.—Madrid, March 20, 1839. —Evaristo Perez de Castro.”

3. The treaty or convention annexed, concluded in 1835, which the Chevalier de Argaiz requests may be returned to him.

It appears that another royal order exists in the archives of the Captaincy General of the island of Cuba, of the year 1820, in which, among various provisions for preventing the fraudulent introduction of African slaves, is the following :

“The King, our lord, has resolved that every vessel coming from the coast of Africa shall deliver her journal, immediately on arriving in the ports of that island, to the marine commandant, for his examination ; and if there should be found in it any reason for suspecting that the vessel had brought, or clandestinely introduced and landed any negroes, information thereof is to be immediately communicated to your excellency, in order that you may proceed to ascertain the facts, and to punish the offenders according to the existing laws on the subject ; it being understood that to your excellency alone belongs the right, on the opinion of your attorney, (*asesor*,) to take cognizance of all such cases. His Majesty also declares that any person, without reference to his class or condition, may denounce the negroes thus received for the purpose of being smuggled ; and that, if the denouncer be a slave, he shall be from the fact free, and the purchaser shall be fined \$200 for each slave obtained by him.”

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, 24 de Abril, 1840.

El infrascrito, enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de S. M. Católica, tiene la honra de manifestar al Señor Secretario de Estado del Gobierno de la Union la satisfaccion con qué ha visto el informe dado, en 13 del corriente, por la Comision de Negocios Estrangeros del Senado, acerca de la mocion que el honorable Senador Calhoun hizo ante dicho cuerpo en la sesion del 4 de Marzo, y qué fué aprobado con las enmiendas propuestas por dicha comision, por unanimidad de los honorables Senadores presentes en la sesion del 15. Esta resolucion es como sigue :

“1º. Todo navio ó buque empeñado en alta mar, en tiempo de paz, en un viage legal, se encuentra, segun la ley de las naciones, bajo la exclusiva jurisdiccion del Estado á quien pertenece su bandera, de la misma manera que si se halláse constituyendo una parte de su dominio.

2º. Todo buque ó navio en estas circunstancias, que se viese, á causa de un temporal, ú otras inevitables, forzado á entrar en el puerto, y bajo la jurisdiccion de una potencia amiga, dicho navio ó buque, su cargamento, y personas que hubiese á bordo de él, con sus propiedades, y todos los derechos pertenecientes á sus relaciones personales, segun lo establecido por las leyes del Estado á qué pertenezcan, recibiran la proteccion que las

leyes 'de las naciones conceden al desdichado que se encuentra en semejantes circunstancias."

Despues de una declaracion tan terminante, en la qué uno de los poderes constituyentes de la Union Federal ha tributado este homenaje á la iusticia, dando al mundo un testimonio inequivoco de los rectos principios que le sirven de guia en sus deliberaciones, el infrascrito faltaria á su deber sino pidiese al Gobierno de la Union la aplicacion de estos sanos principios al caso de la goleta Amistad.

Si el Señor Secretario de Estado se sirve examinar de nuevo este caso, el infrascrito no puede dudar que en la correspondencia que ha seguido con él, reclamando la devolucion de este buque, con todo su cargamento, encontrará que dicha goleta se halla precisamente comprendida en la arriba citada resolucion del Senado. Igualmente, se convencerá de que los Señores Ruiz y Montes no han encontrado en esta Potencia amiga *la proteccion que las leyes de las naciones conceden al desdichado en semejantes circunstancias*, ni aun aquella que, apoyado en el tratado de 1795, ha reclamado á favor de ellos el infrascrito enviado de S. M. C. Todavía pesa sobre Ruiz la fianza qué ha tenido que dar para obtener su libertad, y la posibilidad de restituirse á su patria, cuando, segun el tratado de 1795, no debiera haber hallado ningun obstaculo ni impedimento.

Ahora que á todos los argumentos y razones espuestas anteriormente por el infrascrito para obtener la devolucion de la goleta Amistad, y la libertad de los Señores Montes y Ruiz, ha venido á unirse la declaracion del Senado votada en 13 del corriente, el infrascrito, enviado extraordinario de S. M. la Reyna de España, se lisongea obtener de la rectitud y escrupulosidad del Gobierno de la Union la inmediata aplicacion de aquellos principios, y, con ella, la resolucion favorable y pronta de esta reclamacion principiada en los primeros dias de Setiembre ultimo.

El infrascrito se aprovecha de esta ocasion para reiterar al Señor Secretario de Estado las seguridades de su mas distinguida consideracion.

P. A. DE ARGAIZ.

Al honorable Señor JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1840.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to make known to the Secretary of State of the United States the satisfaction with which he has seen the report, made on the 13th instant, by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, upon the motion of the honorable Mr. Calhoun, in the same body, on the 4th of March; which, together with the amendments proposed by the said committee, were unanimously approved on the 15th instant. That resolution is as follows:

1st. "That a ship or vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs; as much so as if constituting a part of its own domain."

2d. "That if such ship or vessel should be forced, by stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause, into the port and under the jurisdiction of a friendly Power, she, and her cargo, and persons on board, with their property, and all the rights belonging to their personal relations as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be placed under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate under such circumstances."

After a declaration so decided, whereby one of the constituent powers of the Federal Union has shown its respect for justice, in giving to the world an unequivocal testimony of the principles of equity which guide its deliberations, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty if he did not ask the Government of the Union to apply these proper principles to the case of the schooner *Amistad*. If the Secretary of State will be pleased to examine that case again, the undersigned has no doubt that, in the correspondence which has already passed relative to the restitution of the vessel and her whole cargo, as demanded by the undersigned, it will be seen that the said schooner is completely within the scope of the above-mentioned resolution of the Senate.

The Secretary of State will also be convinced that Messrs. Ruiz and Montes have not received from this friendly Power the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate in such circumstances; nor even that which the undersigned, envoy of her Catholic Majesty, claimed in their favor in virtue of the treaty of 1795. The security which Ruiz had to give, in order to obtain his liberty and to be able to return to his country, is still weighing on him, although, by the treaty of 1795, no obstacle or impediment should have [been] placed in his way.

Now that, in addition to all the arguments and reasons formerly set forth by the undersigned, in order to obtain the restitution of the schooner *Amistad*, and the liberation of Messrs. Ruiz and Montes, comes the declaration of the Senate passed on the 13th instant, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, flatters himself with the hope that he will obtain from the Government of the United States, through its scrupulous sense of justice, the immediate application of those principles, and, at the same time, a favorable and speedy determination on the demands advanced by him in the beginning of September last.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to repeat to the Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

P. A. DE ARGAIZ.

To the Hon. J. FORSYTH,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Forsyth to the Chevalier de Argaiz.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 9, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note, dated the 24th of last month, in which the Chevalier de Argaiz, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, expresses to him the satisfaction he has derived from a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, upon resolutions of Mr.

Senator Calhoun, which were approved on the 15th of the same month, as evincive of a conformity between the views entertained by the Senate, and the arguments urged by the Chevalier de Argaiz in support of his representations on the subject of the vessel, the *Amistad*, and the property found on board.

The undersigned, having laid the note of the Chevalier de Argaiz before the President, is instructed to state to him that the concurrence of the resolutions of the Senate with principles which the President considers as founded in law and justice, does not alter, in any respect, the determination he found himself obliged to make on the reclamation of the Chevalier de Argaiz for the restitution of the "*Amistad*," and the property found on board of her, when brought within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Chevalier de Argaiz assurances of his high consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The Chev. DE ARGAIZ, &c., &c., &c.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, Enero 19 de 1841.

MUY SOR MIO: Habiendo llegado á mi noticia que los abogados de los esclavos capturados á bordo de la "*goleta Amistad*" han presentado una peticion ó alegato ante el Tribunal Supremo, apoyandolo en una *sola* frase de mi nota del 26 de Noviembre de 1839, creo de mi deber manifestar á V. S. su verdadero sentido; el cual es, hacer ver que no *solo* he reclamado los esclavos apresados como propiedad de subditos Españoles, sino que, como representante de su Gobierno, pido su extradicion como asesinos, para que sean juzgados por tribunales competentes: para lo primero, funda la España su derecho en el tratado de 1795; y para lo segundo, en la reciprocidad que existe entre ambas naciones, de la cual puede citarse un hecho reciente.

Reitero á V. S. las seguridades de mi alta consideracion.

P. A. DE ARGAIZ.

Al Honorable Señor JOHN FORSYTH.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1841.

SIR: I have been informed that the attorneys for the slaves captured on board the schooner *Amistad* have presented a petition or statement to the Supreme Court, based upon one single expression (*frase*) in my note of the 26th of November, 1839; and I consider it my duty, in consequence, to show you its true sense, which is: that I have not only claimed the captured slaves as the property of Spanish subjects, but also that, as the representative of the Spanish Government, I ask for their surrender as assassins, in order that they may be tried by competent courts: for the first, the right

of Spain is based upon the treaty of 1795; and for the second, upon the reciprocity which exists between the two nations, of which a recent fact may be cited in support.

I repeat to you, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

P. A. DE ARGAIZ.

The Hon. J. FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

MARTES, 19.

El Caballero de Argaiz presenta sus complimientos al Señor Forsyth, al tener el gusto de incluirle el adjunto artículo publicado en un periodico Español de Nueva York.

Chevalier de Argaiz to Mr. Forsyth.

[TRANSLATION.]

TUESDAY, 19.

The Chevalier de Argaiz presents his compliments to Mr. Forsyth, and has at the same time the pleasure to enclose to him the annexed article, published in a Spanish newspaper of New York.

From the "Noticioso de Ambos Mundos," of January 9, 1841.

GOLETA ESPAÑOLA "AMISTAD."

En el "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter," (vol. 1, New York, November, 1840, Nos. 8 and 9,) hemos leído una carta del Juez W. Jay, en la que trata de hacer ver, (pues le es imposible demostrar,) que la legación Española en Washington ha reclamado la entrega de los negros aprehendidos á bordo de la goleta "Amistad" como asesinos, y no como *propiedad*: es decir, fundando su reclamacion en el derecho de gentes, y no en el tratado de 1795. Al efecto, en vez de analizar su correspondencia, que de órden de la Cámara de Representantes se publicó en 15 de Abril ultimo, (véase el documento num. 185,) se contenta, para fundar su aserto, en frases sacadas de la misma correspondencia. En una de las suyas, dice: "Ademas, que ellos (los negros) *no éran reclamados como 'mercancías,' segun el tratado, sino como 'fugitivos.'*" ("Moreover, that they were not demanded as 'merchandise,' under the treaty, but as 'fugitives.'") Luego si demostramos lo contrario, nos parece deberá quedar convencido el Sr. Jay, de que nada hay que alegar contra la reclamacion.

Antes de contestar á las frases que cita el S^{or}. Jay en su carta, hagámos una lijera analisis de aquella correspondencia.

Dos son las reclamaciones que allí descubrimos: primera, la de la goleta y negros, (véase la nota del 6 de Setiembre de 1839;) segunda, lo entablado en favor de los S^{ores}. Ruiz y Montés, objeto de persecuciones de una

intriga, (véase la nota del 22 de Octubre de 1839.) Asi pues, en todas las demas notas ni debemos ver, ni hallaremos las reclamaciones, sino unicamente argumentos para apoyarlas.

La primera nota, esta es la del 6 de Setiembre de 1839, se divide en cuatro puntos ; en el 3º. se pide : “ Se envíen los negros á la Habaña, ó se pongan á la disposicion de las autoridades de aquella parte de los dominios de S. M. Catolica, para ser juzgados por las leyes Españolas que han quebrantado ; conservándolos en custodia hasta que asi se verifique, para evitar su evasion.” En apoyo de este reclamacion se invocó : 1º. el derecho de gentes ; 2º. las estipulaciones de un tratado ; 3º. la buena correspondencia y reciprocidad. Sobre lo primero, no se hizo mas que una lijera indicacion ; sobre lo segundo, se apeló al tratado de 1795, y á las estipulaciones consignadas en sus articulos 8, 9, y 10 ; y solamente al tratar del tercero, el punto de “ buena correspondencia que exigen las relaciones de buena amistad existentes para mutua ventaja entre ambos paises,” es cuando se habla del crimen cometido por los negros, y del castigo que merecen ; aqui es cuando, como consideracion de algun peso, la legacion de España dice : “ En tal caso, la indemnizacion que formalmente pido para los amos seria una tenue compensacion ; por que si la *propiedad* (notése esta palabra) quedase, como debe quedar, á salvo, la vindicta publica seria burlada.” Y en esta frase, en la que tan claramente se trata de la *propiedad*, funda justamente el Sör. Jay su raciocinio !

Se ve pues que la reclamacion del 6 de Setiembre de 1839, está esencialmente apoyada en el tratado de 1795 : aunque sin renunciar á los derechos que pueda conceder el de gentes, ni á lo que debe esperarse de la *buena correspondencia y reciprocidad* de una nacion amiga.

“ Pero el tratado de 1795 no estipuló,” dice el Sör. Jay, “ que se devuelva la propiedad á las autoridades, sino á los propietarios.” No olvidémos la causa primitiva de la arribada de este buque á las costas de los Estados Unidos ; esta causa primitiva (la insurreccion y el asesinato) esperamos que no producirá tan fuertes simpatias en este pais, que pueda llegar á ser la mejor recomendacion para no dar cumplimiento á las estipulaciones de un tratado. Asi pues el ministro de España obró, nos parece, con sobrada prudencia al estampar sobre el papel su tercera demanda, pidiendo en ella, “ que los esclavos fuesen entregados á las autoridades Españolas :” primero, porque no habiendo examinado los papeles, de que se amparó el tribunal de Connecticut, ignoraba si habia otros propietarios mas que Ruiz y Montés ; segundo, porque estos mismos podian verse obligados á salir de estos Estados, como ha sucedido ; y, finalmente, porque como representante en los Estados Unidos de la soberania de su nacion, no podia serle indiferente la infraccion de las leyes de su pais. Pero esta demanda, no por esto deja de estar apoyada en las estipulaciones del tratado.

Mas adelante pretende el Sör. Jay, que el nuevo ministro Español ha ratificado la demanda para la entrega de los negros como asesinos : hablaremos de esto.

Primeramente descubrimos en su nota del 22 de Octubre, que, refiriéndose á la del 6 de Setiembre anterior, dice : “ Y pasó en seguida (su antecesor) á hacer su reclamacion dividida en cuatro puntos, apoyandose en el tratado vijente de 1795, y mas particularmente en los articulos 8, 9, y 10, de dicho tratado, que quedaron en toda su fuerza y vigor por la declaracion *ad hoc* del articulo 12 del tratado de 1819. Seria ocioso y aun molesto repetir en este escrito los cuatro dichos puntos, y el tenor de estos tres articulos,” “ añadió aquel ministro varias consideraciones politicas de mucho

peso, si su reclamacion hubiese podido necesitar de mas apoyo que el claro é innegable derecho que le concedia el tratado." ¿No ve aqui el Sôr. Jay, como el nuevo ministro no solo se apoya en el tratado, sino que hasta declara que su antecesor podía haberse contentado con apoyarse única y esclusivamente en él? Mas adelante encontramos otra pase que viene en apoyo de esto mismo; pues hablando de la intriga que se ha formado contra Ruiz y Montés, dice: "¿Y con qué fin? con el de embrollar la cuestion principal; esto es, la del crimen cometido en la goleta 'Amistad,' sobre la cual,* la legacion de S. M. hizo su reclamacion en 6 de Setiembre último, y el actual ministro de S. M. Catolica la reproduce ahora." Luego se ve que el nuevo ministro insiste en que la legacion ha reclamado la goleta, y por consiguiente su cargamento, apoyándose en el tratado, y reproduce la misma demanda; y en seguida añade, "que solo al poder ejecutivo le corresponde el cumplimiento del tratado, en el que tan claramente se halla estipulado lo que debe hacerse en este caso, que no parece sino que al redactarlo se tuvo ya previsto." El Sôr. Jay no se ha detenido á examinar y analizar esta nota; era demasiado esplicito su lenguaje, y no daba lugar á interpretar la frase de que se ha amparado; frase que no dejáremos de examinar tambien nosotros.

Analizadas, con la lijereza que los estrechos limites de un periódico permiten, las dos reclamaciones del 6 de Setiembre, y 22 de Octubre, de 1839, vemos, como ya hemos dicho, que las demas notas no tratan de establecer de nuevo la demanda; el objeto de ellas no es otro, nos parece, que el de reforzar los argumentos. La del 26 de Noviembre tiene el de quejarse la legacion Española de las dilaciones que experimenta la resolucion de la cuestion, por haberse amparado del asunto un tribunal incompetente. Demuestra, á nuestro entender de un modo incontestable, lo que se ha propuesto. "Fundado sin duda en este convencimiento, (dice despues,) el antecesor al que suscribe reclamó, en 6 de Setiembre último, la restitution de la goleta, con todo su cargamento; y si el Gobierno de la Union hubiese resuelto este negocio gubernativamente, poco hubieran tardado los propietarios de ella en hacer uso del derecho que les concede aquel tratado; del que resulta debió volverseles el buque, y sus mercancías, de cualquier naturaleza que fuesen." (Y aqui cita el art. 8, en favor del aprisionado Ruiz.) "Mas habiendo sucedido muy diferentemente (continua) ha resultado: 1º. Que el tratado de 1795 no ha recibido su ejecucion, como la legacion de S. M. C. la ha solicitado." ¿Puede estar esto mas esplicito? "Resultando de aqui (cuidado que esta es una consecuencia, y no una nueva demanda) que la vindicta pública no se halla aun satisfecha, porque es preciso no olvidar que la legacion de España no pide la extradicion de esclavos, sino la de asesinos." Esta es la frase en que se apoya el argumento del Sôr. Jay; frase que como queda manifestado ni es la reclamacion, ni es mas que una de las consecuencias de la no ejecucion del tratado; frase que si dijese lo que entiende el Sôr. Jay, no dudamos en asegurar seria un desatino un

* La traduccion Inglesa no ha sido aqui exacta, dice: "And what is the object? it is to complicate the main question—that is to say, the question of the crime committed on board the schooner 'Amistad,' upon which her Catholic Majesty's legation made his complaint, on the 6th September."

El pronombre *which*, puede acordarse con los sustantivos *crime* y *schooner*; cuando en Español su equivalente *la cual* solo se acuerda con *goleta*, que es femenino, mientras *crimen* es masculino.

† "And on which the present minister is now treating;" creemos que la idea en Español es: "and the present minister re-moved, or moved again, now the main complaint."

nonsense; por que no hablando el tratado de 1795, de asesinos, de ningún modo pudiera haberse estampado como consecuencia de la no ejecución de aquel; frase, en fin, que á nuestro entender quiere decir otra cosa: tratáremos de probarlo. La lengua Española, ó Castellana, es susceptible de muchos adornos. Para evitar la repetición muy inmediata de un sustantivo muchas veces se supone entendida, aunque se calle una conjunción ó disjunción: en la frase en cuestión, "no pide esclavos, sino asesinos," puede estar sobre entendida la palabra *solo*—"no solo pide esclavos, sino esclavos asesinos," seguramente la frase así estuviera mas clara, y mas conforme con todo lo que antecede y la sigue; pero el redactor de la nota temió talvez caer en la demasiado inmediata repetición del sustantivo *esclavos*: á lo menos, no nos cuesta tanto creerlo así, como creer lo que está en oposición con todo el resto de la correspondencia. Además, cómo ni en esta nota del 26 de Noviembre, ni en toda la correspondencia, no descubrimos argumento alguno en apoyo de la demanda que emane del derecho de gentes, ni vemos una cita de las doctrinas de Puffendorf, de Grocio, de Vattel, de Raineval, de Martens, &c., &c.; y si, al contrario, apenas hay una pajina de ella, en que hasta sociedad, no se haya apelado el tratado de 1795, resulta, (y no tememos que nadie lo niegue,) que la demanda de los esclavos ha sido hecha bajo el supuesto de considerarlos como *mercancia*. Luego el Sñr. Jay deberá convenir en que se ha equivocado; y que, por consiguiente, nadie que respete las leyes del país debe oponerse á la ejecución de un tratado, que es ley suprema del mismo país.

Talvez otro dia toquemos otros puntos de la citada carta, y concluimos este artículo, para no quitarle nada de su fuerza, mezclandole con otros particulares.

Translation from the Spanish, of an article in the New York "Noticioso de Ambos Mundos," of January 9, 1841.

THE SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTAD.

In the "*American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter*" (vol. 1, *New York, November, 1840, Nos. 8 and 9*) we have read a letter from Judge William Jay, in which he endeavors to make it appear (since it is impossible for him to demonstrate it) that the Spanish legation at Washington has demanded the surrender of the negroes apprehended on board the schooner *Amistad*, as murderers, and not as *property*; that is to say, founding his demand on the law of nations, and not on the treaty of 1795. With this view, in place of examining the correspondence published on the 15th of April last, by order of the House of Representatives, (see document 185,) he contents himself with extracting expressions from that correspondence in support of his assertion. In one of his expressions he says: "*moreover, that they (the negroes) were not demanded as 'merchandise,' under the treaty, but as fugitives.*" Now, if we demonstrate the contrary, we conceive that Mr. Jay ought to remain convinced that nothing is to be alleged against the demand.

Before answering with regard to the expression (*frases*) cited by Mr. Jay in his letter, we will present a concise review of that correspondence.

We find therein that two claims are advanced: the first, for the *schooner* and negroes, (see note of September 6th, 1839;) and the second, in favor of

Señors Ruiz and Montes, who had become the objects of an intrigue.— (See note of October 22d, 1839.) In all the other notes, we need not expect to see, nor shall we find, the claims; but only the arguments in support of them.

The first note (of September 6th, 1839,) is divided under three heads. In the third, it is demanded "that the negroes be sent to Havana, or be placed at the disposal of the authorities in that part of her Catholic Majesty's dominions, in order that they may be there tried by the Spanish laws, which they have violated; they being kept in custody until this can be effected, in order to prevent their evasion." In support of this claim are invoked—1st. The law of nations; 2d. The stipulations of a treaty; and 3d. Good understanding and reciprocity. To the first, only a slight allusion was made; respecting the second, the treaty of 1795, and the stipulations contained in its 8th, 9th, and 10th articles, were appealed to; and with regard to the third, "the good understanding required by the relations of good friendship existing, to the mutual advantage of the two countries." The Spanish legation, in speaking of the crime committed by the negroes, and the punishment which they merit, says, as a consideration of some weight: "in that case, the indemnification which I formally ask for the owners would be a slender compensation; for though the *property* (remark that word) should remain, as it ought to remain, unimpaired, public vengeance would be frustrated;" and upon that expression, in which allusion is so clearly made to *property*, Mr. Jay, with justice,ounds his reasoning!

It thus appears, that the claim advanced on the 6th of September, 1839, is supported essentially upon the treaty of 1795; without, however, renouncing the rights which may be derived from the law of nations, nor what may be expected from the *good understanding and reciprocity* of a friendly nation.

"But the treaty of 1795 (says Mr. Jay) did not stipulate that the property should be restored to the authorities, but to the owners." Let us not forget the original cause of the arrival of that vessel on the coasts of the United States; and we hope that this original cause (insurrection and murder) will not produce such profound sympathies in this country, that it may be regarded as the strongest argument in favor of not complying with the stipulations of a treaty. Thus the minister of Spain acted, we think, with the utmost prudence, in fixing on paper his third demand, to the effect "that the slaves be delivered to the Spanish authorities;" first, because not having examined the papers, of which the Connecticut court took possession, he did not know whether there were other owners besides Ruiz and Montes; secondly, because those persons might find themselves under the necessity of quitting the United States, as they have; and, lastly, because he, as the representative of the sovereignty of his nation in the United States, could not be indifferent to an infraction of the laws of his country. But that demand did not therefore cease to be supported upon the stipulations of the treaty.

Farther on, Mr. Jay asserts that the new Spanish minister has ratified the demand for the delivery of the negroes as murderers. Let us examine this.

In the first place, we discover, in his note of the 22d of October, that, with reference to the note of September 6, above mentioned, he says: "And then [his predecessor] proceeded to state his demand under four heads, as made in virtue of the existing treaty of 1795, and especially of

the 8th, 9th, and 10th articles thereof, which remain in full force and vigor, by the declaration to that effect in the 12th article of the treaty of 1819. It would be an unnecessary and tedious labor to repeat those four heads or points, and those three articles, in the present note. The minister added many other political observations of much weight, though his demand did not appear to need any other support than that which it derived from the clear and undeniable right allowed by the treaty." Does not Mr. Jay here see that the new minister not only relies upon the treaty, but even declares that his predecessor might have been content to rest wholly and exclusively on it? A little farther on, we find another sentence, which comes in support of the first. In speaking of the intrigue against Ruiz and Montes, he says: "And what is the object? It is to complicate the main question; that is to say, the question of the crime committed on board the schooner *Amistad*, upon which* her Catholic Majesty's legation made its complaint on the 6th of September last, and on which the present minister of her Catholic Majesty is now treating.† Here it is seen that the new minister insists upon the fact that the legation had claimed the schooner, and consequently her cargo, in virtue of the treaty; and he again brings forward the same demand; after which, he adds, that the Executive "has only to fulfil the treaty, wherein all that should be done in this case is so clearly expressed, that its occurrence would seem to have been foreseen when that treaty was drawn up." Mr. Jay has not taken the trouble to examine this note; its language was too explicit, and there was no room for interpreting the expression of which he has availed himself—an expression which we shall ourselves not neglect to examine.

Having thus reviewed and examined slightly (as the narrow limits of our paper only permit us to do) the two claims of the 6th of September and the 22d of October, we see, as already said, that the other notes do not tend to the establishment of the demand anew; their alleged object is nothing more, as seems to us, than to strengthen the arguments. In the note of the 26th of November, the object of the Spanish legation is to complain of the delays in the settlement of the question, in consequence of the affair having been taken up by an incompetent court. It demonstrates, we conceive, incontestably, that which was undertaken. It says: "The predecessor of the undersigned, resting, no doubt, upon this conviction, demanded, on the 6th of September last, the restitution of the schooner, with all her cargo; and if the General Government had decided this matter of itself, (*gubernativamente*,) the owners would soon have availed themselves of the right allowed them by the treaty, according to which the vessel and her goods, of whatever nature they may be, should be restored to them." And here the 8th article is cited in favor of the prisoner Ruiz: "Very different, however, (he continues,) have been the results; for, in the first place, the treaty of 1795 has not been executed, as the legation of her Catholic Majesty has solicited." Can any thing be more explicit than this? "And

* The English translation is not here exact; it says: "And what is the object? to complicate the main question; that is to say, the question of the crime committed on board the schooner *Amistad*, upon which her Catholic Majesty's legation made his complaint on the 6th of September." The pronoun *whit* may agree with either of the substantives *crime* and *schooner*; but the Spanish *la cual* agrees only with *goleta*, which is feminine, whilst *crimen* is masculine.

† "And on which the present minister is now treating." We conceive the idea, as expressed in the Spanish, to be—"And the present minister re-moved, or moved again, now the main complaint."

the public vengeance (note that this is a consequence, and not a new demand,) has not been satisfied; *for, be it recollected, that the legation of Spain does not demand the delivery of slaves, but of assassins.*" This is the expression on which Mr. Jay's argument rests; an expression which, as already shown, is neither the demand, nor more than one of the consequences of the non-execution of the treaty: an expression, which, if it conveyed what Mr. Jay understands by it, we have no hesitation in saying would be nonsense; for, as the treaty of 1795 does not speak of murderers, so it never could have been set down as a consequence of the non-execution of that treaty. The expression, in fine, as we understand it, has a very different meaning; and we will endeavor to prove it. The Spanish or Castilian language is susceptible of many embellishments, (*adornos.*) In order to prevent the immediate repetition of a substantive several times, it is considered as understood, even though a conjunction or disjunction be omitted. In the expression in question, "*no pide esclavos, sino asesinos,*" (*does not demand slaves, but assassins,*) the word *solo* (only) may be understood; thus, by rendering the expression "*no solo pide esclavos, sino esclavos asesinos,*" (*not only demands slaves, but slaves who are assassins,*) the expression would certainly be more clear and more conformable with all that precedes and all that follows it. But the writer of the note was afraid of committing the too frequent repetition of the substantive *esclavos*; at least, we have less difficulty in considering it so, than in supposing what would be at variance with the whole remainder of the correspondence. Moreover, as we find neither in this note of the 26th of November, nor in any part of the correspondence, any argument in support of the demand based on the law of nations; and as we see none of the doctrines of Puffendorf, Grotius, Vattel, Rayneval, Martens, &c. quoted; but, on the contrary, that scarce a page is to be found in which appeals are not made, over and over, to the treaty of 1795; it follows (and we fear no denial) that the demand for the slaves was made under the supposition that they were to be considered as *merchandise*. Mr. Jay must now admit that he has been mistaken; and, consequently, that no one who respects the laws of the country ought to oppose the execution of the treaty, which is the supreme law of the country.

We may possibly, at some future day, touch upon other parts of the said letter; and we conclude this article, in order that we may take away none of its force, by introducing into it other particulars.

From the Noticioso de Ambos Mundos, of January 16, 1841.

GOLETA ESPAÑOLA "AMISTAD."

En nuestro número anterior, hemos procurado demostrar que las reclamaciones de la legacion Española se habian fundado en las estipulaciones de un tratado, y de ningun modo en el derecho de gentes. Ahora recordaremos á nuestros lectores que al presentar á la Cámara de Representantes en 31 de Marzo, la correspondencia seguida entre dicha legacion y la Secretaría de Estado de la Union; y al ver en ella por primera vez la opinion del Sr. Attorney Jeneral, Mr. Adams pidió la que anteriormente se habia seguido entre el Departamento de Estado, y los funcionarios diplo-

máticos de los Estados en Francia, Prusia, Dinamarca y Suecia; en fin, todo aquello que aparece en el documento de la Cámara núm. 199, su fecha 9 de Mayo. Creiase, sin duda, encontrar allí pruebas contra la opinion del Sr. Grundy; y como este honorable Senador no puede ya responder á ningun cargo, por haber concluido su mision en esta vida, nos parece, no será fuera de proposito examinar ahora este documento con la imparcialidad que siempre deseamos tratar estas materias.

El citado documento núm. 199, poco ó nada ofrece en contra de la opinion del *Attorney Jeneral*: porque cuando los hechos no son semejantes, las comparaciones son imposibles, ó por lo menos inexactas.

Lo primero que se presenta á la vista, al abrir el documento núm. 199, es el caso de la goleta "Plattsburg." El caso no es enteramente igual al de la "Amistad," es á lo ménos analogo. Examinémos, pues, lo que de sí anoja la correspondencia que dicho caso provocó.

Mr. Gallatin pide en 20 de Febrero de 1817, se ponga al llamado "Armand Lemolgut" á disposicion del consul Americano en Nantes, "á fin de que sea enviado á los Estados Unidos, para ser allí juzgado." Pero Lemolgut es Frances; su Gobierno no puede entregarle, y así se escusa el Duque de Richelieu, en su carta de 7 de Abril. Luego Mr. Gallatin tenia fé en esta ley de las naciones: esta es la primera consecuencia. Luego si Lemolgut no fuese Frances, no se dice que no seria entregado; y como los negros de la goleta "Amistad" no son Americanos, es fácil hacer la aplicacion de aquellas consecuencias. Luego el Gobierno de la Union no tiene la misma razon ó derecho que tuvo el Frances para fundar su negativa. Sin embargo de que Lemolgut era Frances, vemos en la misma carta del Duque la posibilidad de la *extradicion* de Lemolgut, pues dice el Duque: "para que pueda verificarse, es indispensable probar, con piezas auténticas, que él (Lemolgut) hacia parte de la tripulacion del Plattsburg cuando salió de Baltimore." Tambien descubrimos en la carta de 25 de Julio, del mismo noble Duque, la siguiente seguridad: "la *extradicion* se verificará si las piezas que habreis ya podido recibir de vuestro Gobierno establecen que Lemolgut ha pertenecido, con su nombre ú otro supuesto, á la tripulacion del Plattsburg, y que él ha tomado parte en las violencias cometidas á bordo de este buque." Luego si el Duque de Richelieu fuese ahora llamado á resolver la cuestion de la "Amistad," ¿podriamos dudar de su opinion? y si, por honor al crimen, el Gobierno Frances se decidia á verificar la *extradicion* de un ciudadano Frances, tan luego como se le presentasen piezas autenticas, ¿podrian los Estados Unidos, sin ofender á la moral pública, negar la entrega de hombres tanto ó mas criminales que Lemolgut, y mucho mas no siendo ciudadanos de estos Estados? Casi lo mismo pudieramos decir respecto á la reclamacion seguida en Prusia, contra Juan Matteo Stromsky, ó Juan Stürmer; mas felices resultados tuvieron las seguidas en Stocholmo y Copenhague, que produjeron la entrega de los Suecos y Dinamarqueses reclamados: dando en ello aquellos Gobiernos un práctico testimonio de su honor al crimen, y de su respeto á la ley de las naciones.

Si pasamos ahora á la página 45 y siguientes del documento núm. 199, nos encontraremos con la demanda del Capitan Stewart Bleecker—demanda que pudo negarse: 1º. Porque allí se trataba de proceder contra crimen de pirateria universal, y "las ofensas que sobre ellos pesaban eran de tan atroz naturaleza, que toda nacion civilizada debe sentirse profundamente interesada en aplicarles el condigno castigo, si el crimen fuese probado,"

(opinion de J. Q. Adams, documento núm. 199, p. 49 ;) 2º. Porque aquellos piratas eran Americanos, y se hallaban ya presos en las cárceles de la Union. De donde resulta, que en este caso la Inglaterra debió reconocer el derecho ó la jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos. Pero no hay paridad, ni aun analogia ninguna, entre este caso y el de la "Amistad." Los negros de esta goleta, ni son piratas del universo, ni son Americanos; ni su situacion, ni su crimen, ni nada de cuanto á ellos concierne, puede juzgarlo ningun tribunal que administre justicia bajo otra soberania que la de la nacion bajo cuyo pabellon han sido habidos.

El caso de William Brigstock, alias John Johnson, y de Yellis Mandeville, (documento num. 199, p. 52,) no tiene ninguna analogia con el de los Africanos de la "Amistad." Estos no pueden ser acusados de pirateria universal; mas bien estarian en el caso del art. 27 del tratado celebrado, en 1794, entre los Estados Unidos y la Gran Bretaña, que es relativo á la entrega reciproca de todas las personas que, acusadas del crimen de asesinato ó falsificacion, (*murder or forgery*,) buscasen asilo en uno de los dos países. Ellos no han hollado las leyes de todas las naciones, sino las de la nacion Española, bajo cuyo pabellon navegaban al momento de cometer el crimen, y bajo el cual siguieron navegando hasta llegar á la costa de los Estados Unidos. Allí podia citarse el art. 27 del tratado de 1794, aqui se citan otros del de 1795. Brigstock era ademas ciudadano de los Estados Unidos. En aquella cuestion, los argumentos versaban sobre un articulo de un tratado ya fenecido; en esta versan sobre un tratado existente. Compárese ahora aquella opinion con la de Mr. Grundy, y se verá palpablemente la diferencia que existe entre ambos casos.

El Sr. Wm. Wirt (documento num. 199, p. 54) es de opinion "que todo estrangero que *viene* á los limites de la soberania de los Estados Unidos tiene titulos á su proteccion." Pero los negros de la "Amistad" no han *venido*, sino que los han traído. ¿Y quienes los han traído? Sus mismos prisioneros, los que hacia ya dos meses eran sus cautivos, sus victimas, y quienes no pudiendo dirigir la nave á los dominios de S. M. C., trataron de acojerse bajo la proteccion de un pais amigo y aliado, en el que no dudaban encontrarian la misma proteccion que en su propio territorio. ¿Pero puede la ilustracion y el entusiasmo de un jurisconsulto ir hasta el punto de opinar que aun el mayor criminal, un monstruo, *que viene á los limites de la soberania de los Estados Unidos tenga titulos á su proteccion*? ¿Cual es pues la que estos mismos Estados dispensarán á las victimas de estos monstruos? ¿en donde estan Montés y Ruiz? Obligados se han visto á huir del pais. Volviendo al asunto del que involuntariamente nos hemos alejado, dice el mismo Wirt (p. 57 :) "La conducta de Capitan Felix, comandante del *sloop* de guerra de S. M. B. llamado el *Beaver*, apoderandose y deteniendo por fuerza en el puerto de Nueva Orleans á una persona que se hallaba entonces bajo la proteccion de nuestras leyes, es una violacion infragante no tan solo de aquellas, sino tambien de la general de las naciones." Luego la conducta del Capitan H. Gedney, comandante del bergantin de guerra de los Estados Unidos el *Washington*, apoderandose en alta mar, y entregando por fuerza, en calidad de presos, á la autoridad de New-London, los hombres encontrados á bordo de un buque cubierto con el pabellon Español, y que se hallaban entonces bajo la proteccion de las leyes Españolas, es una violencia infragante, &c., &c.

Aunque esta sea la consecuencia lógica de aquel antecedente, nos referiremos á los testimonios de agradecimiento que ha recibido el comandante

del *Washington*. No hay duda, y convenimos con el Sr. Wirt en que aquel caso fué una manifesta violacion de la ley de las naciones ; ademas, el hombre en cuestion fuese ó no Ingles, fuese ó no desertor, voluntariamente se presento en este pais, y este le debia proteccion ; creemos está probado no ser este el caso en que se hallan los Africanos de la "Amistad."

Digamos ahora al mismo Sr. Wirt, en el caso de Daniel Sullivan, (documento num. 199, p. 59, y siguientes :) El ministro Ingles pide : 1º. Que el buque y su cargamento se devuelvan al propietario ; y el *Attorney-General* opina que debe concederse. 2º. Que los subditos de S. M. B. que cometieron la ofensa fuesen entregados á los oficiales de su Gobierno para castigarlos segun las leyes de su nacion. El *Attorney* no parece dispuesto á acceder en este punto, y dice : "En el caso particular de estos ofensores de las leyes de la Gran Bretaña, no hay ciertamente nada que les de," (oigase bien está) "*ningun derecho* á nuestras simpatias ni hospitalidad ; pero para responder á la demanda conviene mirar algo mas lejos en el caso presente. *No demos,*" dice, "*incautamente un precedente que pueda embarazarnos en otra ocasion.*" Para fundar su opinion entra aqui el *Attorney* á examinar lo que los publicistas han dicho, y el uso que las naciones han hecho de las doctrinas establecidas por aquellos ; y con mucho gusto vemos en la página 60 las siguientes palabras : "aquellas naciones solamente que le respetan (el uso) en su practica, tienen el derecho de reclamar la reciprocidad, en todo particular, de las otras naciones." ("Those nations only who respect it in the practice throughout, have the right to call for a compliance with it, in any particular, from other nations.") La España goza justamente de una reputacion bien adquirida de su respeto por la ley de las naciones, y apenas hace un año que ha dado un inequivoco testimonio de ello al Gobierno de la Union.

Luego, segun estas mismas palabras, la España tendria derecho para exigir la reciprocidad reconocida por aquel *Attorney* ; tanto mas cuanto en la misma página, dice : "Asi pues, cuando nos hallamos ademas requeridos para dar efecto á cualquier precepto de aquellos escritores, viene á ser nuestro derecho y nuestro deber tomar en consideracion el uso de las naciones como testimonio del comentario práctico del precepto." (Hence, when we are required to give effect to any precept of those writers, it becomes our right and our duty to look to the usage of nations as furnishing the practical commentary on the precept.) Nos lisonjamos que el sentido de estas palabras será apreciado. Mas adelante, (paj. 61,) se lee : "El uso, entónces, de pedir fugitivos de un Gobierno extranjero esta confinado, segun este autor, (Grocio,) á los crímenes que afectan al Gobierno, como son la de atrocidad extrema." ("The usage, then, of demanding fugitives from a foreign Government, is confined, according to this author, (Grotius,) to crimes which affect the Government, and such as are of extreme atrocity.") Ahora bien, mal que le pese á Mr. Jay, se ve aqui que segun Grocio, y segun Mr. Wirt que lo cita, la legacion de España no hubiera carecido de alguna razon, si hubiese pedido la entrega de los esclavos como asesinos. Aqui esta probado el uso que el Gobierno Español hace, y siempre ha hecho, de los preceptos de la ley general de las naciones, y fundado en el respeto que esta le merece, pudo pedir la entrega de unos hombres cubiertos con uno de aquellos crímenes que afectan a los Gobiernos, "crimen de extrema atrocidad," y no cubiertos con "ofensas de una naturaleza inferior ;" para la que, segun al mismo *Attorney*, seria preciso se hubiese prevenido por tratados. Las citas que el mismo *Attorney* hace de Vattel

vienen al apoyo de este principio: "Si le souverain (dice p. 61) du pays où les crimes de cette nature ont été commis en réclame les auteurs pour en faire la punition, on *doit* les lui rendre, comme à celui qui est principalement intéressé à les punir exemplairement. Et comme il est convenable de convaincre les coupables, et de leur faire leurs procès dans toutes les formes, c'est une seconde raison pourquoi on livre ordinairement les malfaiteurs de cet ordre aux états qui ont été le théâtre de leurs crimes." ¿Puede estar mas claro y preciso Vattel? ¿Presentamos acaso aqui otra cosa que las mismas citas que el Sr. Wirt hizo el 20 de Noviembre de 1821? Luego si él las buscó para fundar la negativa à la segunda demanda del ministro Ingles, deseando "no caer incautamente en un precedente que pudiese embarazar en otra ocasion," es bien evidente que alli mismo marcó lo que hoy habia que hacer con los Africanos de la goleta *Amistad*, aun suponiendo que no existiese en el tratado de 1795, y aun suponiendo tambien, como supone el Sr. Jay, que la España no reclama esclavos, sino asesinos.

Creemos que, en el artículo del número anterior, hemos probado que la demanda de la España solo se ha apoyado en el tratado de 1795; y tambien creemos, que en este dejamos demostrado que en el documento núm. 199, hay bastantes argumentos en que apoyar la misma demanda fundada sobre los preceptos de la ley general de las naciones, y segun los mismos argumentos de un *Attorney General* de la Union.

Translated from the Noticioso de Ambos Mundos, of January 16, 1841.

SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTAD.

In our preceding number we have endeavored to show that the demands of the Spanish legation were founded upon the stipulations of a treaty, and in no manner upon the law of nations. We will now remind our readers, that, on presenting to the House of Representatives, on the 31st of March, the correspondence which took place between the said legation and the Department of State of the Union, and on seeing in it, for the first time, the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Adams called for that which had previously passed between the Department of State and the diplomatic functionaries of the United States, in France, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden; in fine, all that appears in the House document number 199, dated May 9. It was, without doubt, believed that proofs would be there found contrary to the opinion of Mr. Grundy; and as that honorable Senator cannot now reply to any charge, he having concluded his mission in this life, it seems to us not improper now to examine that document with the impartiality with which we always desire to treat those matters.

The said document, No. 199, offers little or nothing contrary to the opinion of the Attorney General; because, when facts do not resemble each other, comparisons are impossible, or at least inaccurate. The first thing which appears on opening the document No. 199, is the case of the schooner *Plattsburg*. The case is not entirely equal to that of the *Amistad*, [but] is at least analogous. Let us then examine what the correspondence occasioned by this case offers relative to the subject in question.

Mr. Gallatin asks, on the 20th of February, 1817, that a person named Armand Lemolgut be placed in the hands of the American consul at Nantz, "for the purpose of being sent for his trial to the United States." But, Lemolgut is a Frenchman; his Government cannot surrender him; and on that ground the Duke of Richelieu excuses himself in his letter of the 7th of April. Now, Mr. Gallatin had faith in this law of nations: that is the first consequence. Now, if Lemolgut had not been a Frenchman, it is not said that he would not have been surrendered; and as the negroes of the schooner *Amistad* are not Americans, it is easy to make the application of those consequences. Now the Government of the Union has not the same reason or right which the French Government had, to rest its denial on. Notwithstanding Lemolgut was a Frenchman, we see, in the same letter from the Duke, the possibility advanced, that Lemolgut might be surrendered; for the Duke says: "in order that it may be effected, it is indispensable to prove, by authentic documents, that he (Lemolgut) formed one of the crew of the *Plattsburg* when she quitted Baltimore." We also discover, in the letter from the same noble Duke, the following assurance: "the surrender (*extradition*) will be effected if the documents which you may have received from your Government establish the fact that Lemolgut belonged, either under his own or an assumed name, to the crew of the *Plattsburg*, and that he had taken part in the acts of violence committed on board that vessel." Now, if the Duke of Richelieu were at the present time called on to determine the question of the *Amistad*, can we doubt what his opinion would be? And if, from horror of the crime, the French Government decided to surrender a French citizen, so soon as authentic documents could be presented to it; can the United States, without offending public morals, refuse to surrender men so much more criminal than Lemolgut, especially when those men are not citizens of the United States? The same, almost, may be said respecting the demand made on Prussia for John Matthew Stromsky, or John Stürmer. The results of the claim prosecuted in Stockholm and Copenhagen, which produced the surrender of the Swedes and Danes, were more fortunate; those Governments gave, in the said cases, a practical proof of their horror of the crime, and their respect for the law of nations.

If we now pass on to page 45, and the following pages of document 199, we find the demand of Captain Stewart Bleecker—a demand which might have been resisted—

1st. Because the object was to prosecute for the crime of general piracy; and the offences charged against them "were of so atrocious a nature that every civilized nation must feel itself deeply interested in bringing them, if guilty, to condign punishment."—(Opinion of J. Q. Adams, document 199, page 49.)

2d. Because those pirates were Americans, and were then already prisoners in the jails of the Union. From which it follows, that, in this case, England ought to admit the right or the jurisdiction of the United States. But there is neither parity nor analogy between this case and that of the *Amistad*. The negroes of that schooner are neither general pirates nor Americans; nor can their situation, nor their crime, nor any thing concerning them, be determined by any court administering justice under any other sovereignty than that of the nation under whose flag they have been taken—[*habidos*, probably mistake for *hallados*, found.]

The case of William Brigstock, *alias* John Johnson, and of Yellis

Mandeville, (document 199, page 52,) has no analogy to that of the Africans of the *Amistad*. The latter persons cannot be accused of general piracy, but are fully within the provision of the 27th article of the treaty concluded in 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, which relates to the reciprocal delivery of all persons who, being accused of the crime of *murder* or *forgery*, should seek an asylum in one of the two countries. They have not broken the laws of all nations, but they have broken the laws of the Spanish nation, under whose flag they were sailing at the moment when the crime was committed, and under which they continued to sail until they reached the coast of the United States. Here might be cited the 27th article of the treaty of 1794; here are cited others of the treaty of 1795. Brigstock was, moreover, a citizen of the United States. In that question, the arguments turned upon an article of a treaty which had ceased to have effect; in this question, they turn upon a treaty now in force. Now, let that opinion be compared with the opinion of Mr. Grundy, and the difference between the two cases will be most clearly seen.

Mr. William Wirt (document 199, page 54) is of opinion "that every stranger who *comes* within the limits of the sovereignty of the United States is entitled to their protection." But the negroes of the *Amistad* have not come, but have been brought. And who brought them? Their own prisoners—those who, two months before, were their captives, their victims, and who, not being able to direct the vessel to the dominions of her Catholic Majesty, endeavored to take refuge under the protection of a friendly and allied country, in which they doubted not that they would find the same protection as in their own territory. But can the intelligence, high character, and enthusiasm of a lawyer, lead him to conceive that even the greatest criminal—a monster—who comes within the limits of the sovereignty of the United States, has titles to their protection? What was the protection which these States gave to the victims of those monsters? Where are Ruiz and Montes? They have found themselves obliged to fly from the country. Returning to the subject from which we involuntarily strayed, Mr. Wirt says, (page 57 :) "The conduct of Captain Felix, commander of his Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Beaver*, in seizing, and detaining by force in the port of New Orleans, a person who was then under the protection of our laws, is a flagrant violation not only of our laws, but of the general law of nations."

Now, the conduct of Captain Gedney, commander of the United States brig-of-war *Washington*, in taking possession on the high sea, and forcibly delivering as prisoners to the authorities of New London, the men found on board of a vessel covered by the Spanish flag, and who were then under the protection of Spanish laws, is a flagrant violation, &c. &c.

Although this be the logical consequence from what is thus before said, we will refer to the testimonials of satisfaction which the commander of the *Washington* has received. There is no doubt, and we agree with Mr. Wirt, that the said case was a manifest violation of the law of nations; moreover, whether the man in question was or was not an Englishman, was or was not a deserter, he yet voluntarily presented himself in this country, and this country owed him protection. We think it proved that this is not the case in which the Africans of the *Amistad* are placed.

Let us now say to* the same Mr. Wirt, in the case of Daniel Sullivan,

* There is probably some error in the original of this sentence.—Translator.

(document 199, page 59, and following :) The British minister asks, 1st. That the vessel and her cargo be returned to the owner; and the Attorney General thinks this should be granted. 2d. That the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who committed the offence, should be delivered to the officers of their Government, to be chastised according to the laws of their nation. The Attorney does not seem disposed to accede in this point, and says: "In the particular case of these offenders against the laws of Great Britain to give them (remark this) *any claim* on our sympathy or hospitality; but, in answering the requisition, it is proper to look beyond this particular case. *Let us not* (he says) *make a precedent which may embarrass us on future occasions.*"

In support of his opinion, the Attorney here enters upon an examination of what the writers on public law have said, and the use which nations have made of the doctrines established by them; and we find with great pleasure, in the 60th page, the following words: "Those nations only who respect it in the practice throughout, have the right to call for a compliance with it in any particular from other nations." Spain justly enjoys a reputation honestly acquired for her respect for the law of nations; and scarcely a year since, she gave an unequivocal proof of it to the Government of the Union. Now, according to those very words, Spain would have a right to exact the reciprocity acknowledged by that Attorney; the more, inasmuch as in the same page he says: "Hence, when we are required to give effect to any precept of those writers, it becomes our right and our duty to look to the usage of nations, as furnishing the practical commentary on the precept." We flatter ourselves that the sense of these words will be understood and appreciated. Farther on, (page 61,) we read: "the usage, then, of demanding fugitives from a foreign Government, is confined, according to this author, (Grotius,) to crimes which affect the Government, and such as are of extreme atrocity." Now, however disagreeable it may be to Mr. Jay, it here appears that, according to Grotius, and to Mr. Wirt, who quotes him, the legation of Spain would not have been without some reason if it had demanded the delivery of the slaves as murderers. Here is proved the use which the Spanish Government makes, and always has made, of the precepts of the general law of nations; and, relying on the respect due thereto, it might ask for the delivery of men covered with one of those crimes which do affect Governments—"a crime of extreme atrocity," and not covered with "offences of an inferior nature," for which it would have been necessary, according to the same Attorney, that it had been provided by treaties. The quotations made by the Attorney, from Vattel, come in support of this principle: "If the sovereign (he says, page 61) of the country in which crimes of this nature have been committed, demands the delivery of the persons who committed them, in order to punish them, they should be surrendered to him, as the person most interested in having them exemplarily punished. And, as it is proper to convict the guilty persons, and to try them according to all forms of law, this is a second reason for which malefactors of this class are ordinarily delivered to the States which have been the theatre of their crimes."

Could Vattel have been more clear and explicit? Shall we here present any thing more than the same quotations which Mr. Wirt made on the 20th of November, 1821? Now, if he sought for them as a basis of a negative to the second demand of the British minister, from his desire not to "make incautiously a precedent which might prove embarrassing on a fu-

ture occasion," it is very evident that he himself traced out there what was to be done with the Africans of the schooner *Amistad*, even supposing the treaty of 1795 not to have existed, and, also, even supposing (as Mr. Jay supposes) that Spain does not demand the delivery of slaves, but of murderers.

We think that, in the article in the preceding number, we have proved that the demand of Spain has been based solely upon the treaty of 1795; and we conceive that, in this number, we have completely demonstrated that, in the document No. 199, there are arguments sufficient to support the same demand, founded upon the precepts of the general law of nations, and according with the very arguments of an Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1841.*

SIR: I am instructed to represent to you that the attention of her Majesty's Government has been seriously directed to the case of certain African negroes, found on board the Spanish ship "*Amistad*;" the same persons whose cause has been brought before the courts of law of the United States, and for whom a powerful and humane interest appears to be felt in this country as well as in England.

It is known to her Majesty's Government that these negroes were imported into Cuba direct from the coast of Africa, in a Portuguese slave-vessel called the *Tejora*, in the summer of 1839; and that, shortly after their arrival, they were purchased as slaves at the Havana, by two Spaniards, of the names of José Ruiz and Pedro Montez. Ruiz and Montez then placed the negroes on board the Spanish schooner *Amistad*, intending to convey them to another port in Cuba. It appears that, during the voyage, the negroes, with a view of recovering their liberty, seized possession of the vessel, put the master to death, and ordered the remaining whites to navigate the vessel to the coast of Africa. The whites, however, directed their course towards North America, until they were fallen in with by the United States brig of war *Washington*, when the *Amistad* was finally brought into the port of New London, in Connecticut. The proceedings which have taken place, subsequently to the arrival of the negroes in the United States, are sufficiently well known to you.

Now, her Majesty's Government have to observe, that, since the year 1820, it has become unlawful, according to the law of Spain, to import negroes from Africa as slaves into the Spanish dominions; and that, as the negroes here referred to had been newly imported from Africa into Cuba, and could not by law be imported as slaves, they must, in the eye of the law, be considered as free persons.

And Great Britain is also bound to remember that the law of Spain, which finally prohibited the slave-trade throughout the Spanish dominions, from the date of the 30th of May, 1820, (the provisions of which law are contained in the King of Spain's royal cedula of the 19th December, 1817,) was passed, in compliance with a treaty obligation to that effect, by which the Crown of Spain had bound itself to the Crown of Great Britain, and for which a valuable compensation, in return, was given by Great Britain to

Spain ; as may be seen by reference to the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles of a public treaty concluded between Great Britain and Spain on the 23d of September, 1817.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, are moved by special and peculiar reasons to take an interest in the fate of these unfortunate Africans, who are known to have been illegally and feloniously reduced to slavery by subjects of Spain.

It is next to be observed, that Great Britain and the United States have mutually engaged themselves to each other, by the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent, to use their best endeavors for the entire abolition of the African slave-trade ; and there can be no doubt of the firm intention of both parties religiously to fulfil the terms of that engagement.

Now, the unfortunate Africans whose case is the subject of the present representation, have been thrown by accidental circumstances into the hands of the authorities of the United States ; and it may probably depend upon the action of the United States Government whether these persons shall recover the freedom to which they are entitled, or whether they shall be reduced to slavery, in violation of known laws and contracts publicly passed, prohibiting the continuance of the African slave-trade by Spanish subjects.

It is under these circumstances that her Majesty's Government anxiously hope that the President of the United States will find himself empowered to take such measures, in behalf of the aforesaid Africans, as shall secure to them the possession of their liberty, to which, without doubt, they are by law entitled.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 1, 1841.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you state that you are instructed to represent to me that the attention of her Majesty's Government has been seriously directed to the case of the negroes of the Spanish ship "Amistad," with the anxious hope that the President of the United States will feel himself empowered to take such measures in their behalf as will secure to them the possession of their liberty.

Viewing this communication as an evidence of the benevolence of her Majesty's Government, (under which aspect alone it could be entertained by the Government of the United States,) I proceed, by the direction of the President, to make, in reply, a few observations suggested by the topics of your letter. The narrative presented therein, of the circumstances which brought these negroes to our shores, is satisfactory evidence that her Majesty's Government is aware that their introduction did not proceed from the wishes or directions of the Government of the United States. A formal demand having been made by the Spanish minister for the delivery of the

vessel and property, including the negroes on board, the grounds upon which it is based have become the subject of investigation before the judicial tribunals of the country, which have not yet pronounced their final decision thereupon. You must be aware, sir, that the Executive has neither the power nor the disposition to control the proceedings of the legal tribunals, when acting within their appropriate jurisdiction.

With regard to the other considerations presented by you in behalf of the negroes of the "Amistad," I have to remark, that it is not understood that the facts upon which they are founded are admitted by the minister of her Catholic Majesty; and this Government would with great reluctance erect itself into a tribunal to investigate such questions between two friendly sovereigns. If, however, these facts are established, they cannot be without their force and effect in the proper time and place. You have doubtless observed, from the correspondence published in a congressional document, that it is the intention of the Spanish minister to restore these negroes, should their delivery to his Government be ordered, to the island of Cuba, whence the vessel in which they were found sailed; where they will be placed under the protection of the Government of Spain. It is there that questions arising under the Spanish laws, and the treaties of Spain with Great Britain, may be appropriately discussed and decided; and where a full opportunity will be presented to the Government of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, to appeal to the treaty stipulations applicable to the subject of your letter.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

HENRY STEPHEN FOX, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the losses by the General Government, and by the people of the United States, from the use of banks and bank-paper.

FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, and that 20,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 11, 1841.*

SIR: The following report is submitted, in compliance with a resolution, which passed the Senate on the 7th ultimo, in these words:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, at as early a period as practicable, in a detailed and tabular form, all the information in the power of his department in answer to the following questions:

“1. What amount has the Federal Government lost, from its organization to this time, by the employment of banks, by the use of bank-paper, or by its connexion in anywise with banks, including the depreciation of bank-paper?”

“2. What amount the people of the United States have lost, from the commencement of the Government to this time, by the failure and the suspension of banks, and by the depreciation of bank-paper, by the loss and destruction of bank-notes, and by the existence of banks and the use of bank-paper generally?”

“3. What have the people and Government of the United States paid, directly and indirectly, to the aggregate banks of the United States, for the use of those institutions, annually, for the last ten years?”

“4. What proportion of the stock of the several banks of the United States is at this time owned by foreigners?”

Several of these inquiries involve considerations which cannot easily be presented in the “detailed and tabular form,” desired in the resolution. Again: many of them require explanations and limitations, or qualifications, that could not, amidst the pressure of numerous other engagements, and within the short period of a few weeks, be accurately prepared, even in the shape of notes to statistical statements. Most of them, also, are in themselves incapable of much certainty, and can only be approximated by a few ascertained data, and the best estimates formed upon them which the imperfect character of the materials that can be procured, and my own want of leisure, may warrant. But all the information in possession of the un-

Blair & Rives, printers.

dersigned, bearing on the matter of the resolution, and susceptible of being brought into the form required by its provisions, will be submitted at this time, accompanied by such notes as seem to be necessary to prevent misapprehension, and give useful explanations as to the calculations. The rest must be left to future research and computation by others. The whole might fill volumes : since what is now presented, instead of exhausting the subject, is only enough to excite thinking and inquiry elsewhere.

As the data themselves, and the grounds or principles adopted in the estimates, are usually given, an opportunity will exist for others to judge of their approach to accuracy, and, so far as imperfect, to correct them, hereafter, on more certain information.

It is evident by the language of the resolution that, under the word "loss," or "lost," to the Government and the people, are meant the gross losses, without computing or deducting any supposed benefits by the banking system. From this circumstance, and the fact that any such benefits are not required to be computed, they are not investigated and reported on under any of the different heads of inquiry. It is further manifest, from the same circumstances, that, by the word "loss," or "lost," are meant to be embraced those losses sustained by any portion of the people, without deducting the unusual gains made at the same time by the directors and other persons immediately connected with banks, or by brokers and speculators. The computations are, therefore, founded on that hypothesis.

Table A contains the answer to the first inquiry, which is in these words : "What amount has the Federal Government lost, from its organization to this time, by the employment of banks, by the use of bank-paper, or by its connexion in anywise with banks, including the depreciation of bank-paper ?" It presents the losses under this head, as follows :

From the employment of banks, as public depositories, previous to 1837, and since 1837, separately ;

From their notes taken and not redeemed previous to 1837, and since ; and

From depreciation on their notes taken between 1814 and 1817, inclusive, and since.

It then gives the computed interest on the whole, and the aggregate.

Various other considerations, as to indirect losses from the connexion of the Government with banks, could be suggested under this inquiry ; but as the results would not depend on actual returns, but be very hypothetical, they are omitted, except an allusion to some of them in a note to this table.

Indeed, I do not propose to embody in this report any of the results computed in any of the tables.

They are subject to so many limitations and contingencies, requiring explanation, that it seems more proper to consider them merely in connexion with the notes furnishing the explanation.

Tables B 1 to B 5 exhibit data in reply to the second inquiry, which is : "What amount the people of the United States have lost, from the commencement of the Government to this time, by the failure and suspension of banks, and by the depreciation of bank-paper, by the loss and destruction of bank-notes, and by the existence of banks, and the use of bank-paper generally."

B 1 contains the number of banks in the United States, that failed between 1789 and 1841, so far as the same can be ascertained and estimated, with the amount of their capital.

There is added to them such portion of the banks now suspended as are expected never to resume again.

B 2 contains the losses to the community, by the failures before mentioned, as computed on their capital, circulation, deposits, and balances owing.

B 3 contains the losses to the people, computed on "the depreciation of bank-paper," in the case of banks that have suspended specie payments, but are not entirely failed or broken; and the loss, by such depreciation, on deposits and balances in those banks.

B 4 contains the estimated "losses and destruction of bank-notes" by accidents, &c.

B 5 exhibits an aggregate of the losses computed under the whole of the second head of inquiry.

Besides those specified in the former tables, many indirect and several general injuries have occurred from "the existence of banks," such as counterfeit notes; increased interest paid for loans; premiums to brokers for exchange of bank-paper; expansions and contractions of issues, leading to ruinous fluctuations in prices, augmented expenditures in living, sacrifices of property, &c., &c. Most of them are adverted to in this table and the notes, but are often too conjectural in their amount to be reduced to any tabular data, and are sometimes mixed with benefits that have, in part, counterbalanced them, though not easily to be computed in figures.

Table C contains data in answer to the third inquiry: "What have the people and Government of the United States paid, directly and indirectly, to the aggregate banks of the United States, for the use of those institutions, annually, for the last ten years?"

It first presents the average amount of capital and discounts of all the banks in the United States during the last ten years, and the amount of their estimated gross annual income during that period. It then computes such part as may be considered more than six per cent. on their capital; and, also, more than that and their reasonable expenses.

These furnish almost the only tangible data for ascertaining what seems to be desired under this head.

I have merely added some computations of a part of the cost of the present banking system to the community, "during the last ten years," caused by various losses incident to its operations, as explained in table B 5.

Table D contains a reply to the fourth and last inquiry: "What proportion of the stock of the several banks of the United States is, at this time, owned by foreigners?"

It gives all the facts in possession of the department bearing on this point, with estimates thereon; which, though formed on data somewhat imperfect, are probably near the truth.

Table E is a statement on the amount of currency in, or circulation of, bank-notes and specie in this and other countries, at different periods. It was originally published by Congress, from a report of this department made by the undersigned in December, 1834. It has been revised, and some additions of other facts, since procured, are presented, both in the body of the table and in the notes annexed. This is done, because its contents are referred to so frequently for some of the data on which parts of the computations in the preceding tables are grounded.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT of the
Senate of the United States.

A.

Losses sustained by the Federal Government, by the employment of banks and bank-paper before the year 1837, and since.

Loss estimated by the Treasury Department on the depreciation of bank-notes received prior to 1837.	Loss appearing on the books of the Treasury by banks as depositories, prior to 1837.	Loss estimated by using banks as depositories since the year 1837.	Loss estimated on bank-notes taken and not redeemed prior to 1837.	Loss estimated on bank-notes taken and not redeemed since 1837.	Aggregate.	Computed interest on the aggregate.	Total principal and interest.
\$5,500,000	About \$900,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$6,620,000	\$8,872,000	\$15,492,000

a This is an estimated loss upon nearly \$400,000 due by the late deposit banks to the Treasurer and disbursing agents. This, it is hoped, will prove more than the final loss on the books of the department.

b This is an estimate upon about \$100,000 of bank-notes in the possession of the Government, or belonging to it, though the loss on them may turn out to be less.

c Estimated, by Mr. Gallatin, at more than *four millions*. (See "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System," page 51.) My computation was made a few years ago, and founded only on the discount or depreciation of the bank-notes once and at first received for duties, lands, and loans; and it may be too small for all kinds of losses under this head, as it differs so much from the estimate made by the Committee of Ways and Means (House of Representatives) in 1830. Considering that the prices paid for provisions, services, &c., were also much higher during the suspension, the committee are likely to be more near the truth regarding the *indirect* losses, if not the direct ones.

Loss estimated by that committee, on the depreciation of bank-notes received prior to 1817, \$34,000,000. (See Report of Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, April 13, 1830, explanatory of this.) In this aspect of losses, the committee are supposed to take into consideration the facts, that, after August, 1814, loans were made to the Government in irredeemable paper, at a high premium, and which loans were finally discharged in specie or its equivalent. For example: One hundred dollars in specie, or its equivalent, were used in 1824 in redeeming a certificate of stock issued in 1814 for \$100, and for which only \$88 had been received by the Government; and that in bank-notes, at a discount then of seven to twelve per cent., compared with specie.

B 1.

Number and capital of banks which have failed in the United States since 1789.

1. From 1789 to 1811—

Ascertained and estimated at 20 in number, and a capital averaging each \$150,000.

This would make the capital of all failing between 1789 and

1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
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2. From 1811 to 1830—

Ascertained and estimated at 195 in all, viz :

Ascertained by Mr. Gallatin, in his *Considerations on Banks*, 165.

Capital of 129 known	-	-	-	\$24,247,309
Capital of 36 not known, and estimated by me in nearly a like ratio, at \$190,000 each	-	-	-	6,840,000

[Capitals of both estimated by Mr. Gallatin at near thirty millions.—*Considerations on Banks*, page 50.]

Computed to have been unknown to Mr. Gallatin, 30 banks with like capital	-	-	-	5,700,000
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[See Gouge on Banking, page 224, part 2d, first edition; where it is stated that 28 more had been ascertained than were in Mr. Gallatin's list.]

Whole capital of banks failing between 1811 and 1830	-	36,787,309
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3. From 1830 to 1841—

The banks considered to be already broken, or failed entirely, since 1830, are supposed to have been about 150; of which, 140 have been ascertained. The average capital must be at least \$300,000 each. This would make the capital of the 150 equal to

\$45,000,000

[The capital is estimated higher, on the average, than in those failing before 1830, as greater capitals have been more common since; and the capitals of all the banks in the Union are, at this time, known to be, on an average, rather larger than this estimate, or near \$400,000 each. They are the smallest in New England, where the failures have been fewest.]

4. It is apprehended that several banks, which are now suspended, over the southern and western parts of the United States, and particularly in Mississippi and Michigan, will prove, in the end, to have failed entirely; and will therefore never resume. Their number is computed to be at least 30, and their capital must be \$400,000 each, (the average in the Union,) as some have a very large capital, especially in Mississippi. This would make

\$12,000,000

[I should not be surprised if the result hereafter shows the number and the amount of the capital of the banks now suspended, which have failed entirely and will never resume, to be larger. The above computation does not include the Bank of the United States, which, while this report was preparing, has suspended specie payments a third time, viz: on the 4th of February, having resumed on the 15th of January, 1841, after its second suspension, October 8, 1839. Its first suspension was May 15, 1837. If the present one is to be regarded as a failure, as many fear, (its stock having been quoted as low in New York as 26 on the hundred,) an addition of \$35,000,000 will have to be made to the capital of the banks that have failed.]

Several other banks in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland have suspended a third time, since the 4th instant, and consequent upon the stoppage of the United States Bank on that day; but whether any ultimate loss is likely to be sustained by any of them, as having failed entirely, cannot yet be ascertained.]

Summary.

5. Capital of 20 banks, failing before 1811	-	-	\$3,000,000
Capital of 195 banks, failing between 1811 and 1830	-	-	36,787,309
Capital of the 150 banks, of which 140 are ascertained to have failed between 1830 and 1841	-	-	45,000,000
Capital of 30 banks now suspended, which have probably failed	-	-	12,000,000
<hr/>			
Whole number 395, and their whole capital	-	-	<u>96,787,309</u>

[This number of 395 banks, computed to have failed in fifty years, may seem high; but it is not so large as in England, where, notwithstanding any favorable influence of a national bank existing near a century and a half, it has happened that from 1793 to 1826, a period of only thirty-four years, 381 failures of banks have occurred, on which bankrupt commissions were taken out. Near four times as many more, it is said, failed within that time and compromised.—Tucker on Money, p. 252.

McCulloch's Dictionary, p. 95, says: "Some bankrupt concerns were arranged without a commission;" but I think he does not give the number.

It will be remembered that, in all these calculations, the number of banks in the United States is computed as the number of banks and branches, each of the latter being added as one.]

B 2.

Losses by the banks which have failed since 1789, computed on their capital, circulation, deposits, and balances owing.

1. The whole capital of the banks that have failed since 1789 being ascertained and estimated (as in B 1) at \$96,787,309, the loss of the whole of it, on an average, in one-half of the cases, is deemed probable.

[See what is considered capital, table C 1.]

Then it would, on them, amount to - - - \$48,393,654

In the other cases, the loss is computed, on an average, to extend to only half the capital, or - - - 24,196,827

This would make the aggregate loss on the capital - - 72,590,481

[See Gallatin on Banking and Currency, page 50, as to the uncertainty on this subject. The recent suspension, on the 4th of February, 1844, before referred to, (table B 1,) may require a large addition to the amount of capital in banks that have failed. But, on the contrary, so much of this last capital is owned abroad, (see table D,) that the loss to our own people will not be greatly enhanced thereby.]

2. The circulation out, when these banks failed, being usually large in banks of that character, must be estimated at an amount equal, at least, to half of their capital - \$48,393,654

[In 1838, in eight States, the circulation equalled half the amount of the capital of all their banks. See Bank Report from the Treasury Department for that year.]

The estimated loss on the circulation is put at only half as much, in proportion, as on the capital; because, if means exist, the circulation must be paid before any part of the capital.

Thus, instead of three fourths of the whole circulation being lost, estimate only three-eighths of it; making the whole loss on circulation - - - - - \$18,147,620

[Probably the people at large lose quite half on this circulation, though the brokers may not lose over three-eighths.]

3. All deposits and bank-balances owing by broken banks are estimated at half the amount of capital, as insolvent banks owe largely, in most cases. Both the balances and deposits, together, are considered equal in amount to the circulation, and the loss on them would be, at nearly the same rate - - - - - 18,147,620

[In 1837, in nine States, the circulation and deposits, without including the balances, appear, from actual returns, to have amounted to as much as the capital. (See Treasury Bank Report for that year.) Perhaps some would think the bank balances should not be included, because due to other banks; but this point is not certain, and they are not large.]

The whole loss by bank failures would then be - - - 108,885,721

For example :

Loss on capital	-	-	-	\$72,590,481
Loss on circulation	-	-	-	18,147,620
Loss on deposits and balances to banks	-	-	-	18,147,620
				<u><u>\$108,885,721</u></u>

[Among the banks that have failed, the part of their capital owned abroad has not been large, if the last suspension of the United States Bank be not regarded as a failure. Very little deduction, therefore, should be made on the whole computed loss to our own people on that account, (see table D.) But it might require something.]

B 3.

Losses by the community, through depreciation of bank-paper, in cases of suspension of specie payments.

1. The first general suspension of specie payments by the banks in the United States commenced in August, 1814, and continued till 1817 in some places, and years longer in others, as well as extended over most of the country, except the principal part of New England.

The whole paper circulation out in 1814, whether active or in other banks, was about - - - - - \$75,000,000

[See table of circulation, E.]

The portion of it issued by the banks that suspended was about \$50,000,000.

On this, the depreciation varying in different parts of the country from ten to twenty per cent., the average was about fifteen per cent. ; making a loss at first to those then holding the notes, equal to - - - - - \$7,500,000

[See, on the amount of depreciation, Gallatin on Currency, in Appendix ; and Treasury tables on exchanges and price of bank-notes ; Gouge on Banking, part 2d, page 65. In England, after 1809, the depreciation fell to fifteen per cent. Lowe on State of England, pp. 112, 113.]

[Some may think the estimated loss, at first, of fifteen per cent. on the notes out, too high on another account—because debtors often pay them away at par. But, if this be done on an old debt, the creditor loses the depreciation : so if it be for a salary, for rent, an annuity, &c. But if the notes are paid at par, on a new debt or purchase, the price of the articles sold, or of the services performed, for the new debt, is charged as much higher, in most cases, as the depreciation on the notes. See Gouge on Banking, part 1, page 60 ; Report on Charter of Bank of England, 1832, pp. 463–465 ; Ragnet on Currency, pp. 162, 163 ; McCulloch's Dictionary, page 95, "great injury to creditors and the public."]

During the three years, this whole currency must have been used at least twice more by persons at a similar loss, without being able to adapt contracts, prices, wages, &c., to its depreciated value, making - - - - - 15,000,000

[The same money changes hands very often, and, in sea-ports, it is computed to occur once in every two days. Lowe on State of England, 15, Appendix]

Whole loss from 1814 to 1817 - - - 22,500,000

2. At the suspension of 1837, the whole circulation out was about - - - - - \$150,000,000

On this, the first loss, at nearly a similar per cent., would be \$22,000,000

[See Ragnet on Currency, p. 162, &c. ; table of exchange and prices of bank-notes by Treasury Department.]

Computing only one more use of it at a loss, within the shorter period of a year to a year and a half, on the ground above stated, it would be - - - - - 22,000,000

Whole loss from 1837 to 1838 - - - 44,000,000

3. At the suspension in 1839, limited to the country south and west of New York, the circulation out in that part was about - - - - - \$75,000,000

[See same table E, and Treasury Bank Report for 1839.]

The loss, at the same average per cent., at first, was	-	\$11,250,000
Computing one more loss, within the year and one-fourth already expired, that would be	-	11,250,000
		<hr/>
Whole loss from 1839 to 1841	-	22,500,000
		<hr/>

4. To this may properly be added a considerable sum for the depreciation at other times on the paper of several detached banks, which have suspended specie payments and afterwards resumed, in different States and districts of the Union. For this, an estimate is made of only \$50,000 annually on an average, during the whole period from 1790 to 1805; \$150,000 annually from 1805 to 1820, being in the east great in the first six, and in the west in the last three years of the time, and the same annually since; being large in the west and southwest in the first five years of the time, and small in the next ten, but greater since. The aggregate on this amount would be

\$6,000,000

This would make the whole loss to the community, by the depreciation only on the notes of suspended banks, out at the time they stopped paying specie

\$95,000,000

[The losses on bank notes where the banks have entirely failed and never resumed specie payments are not included here, but are computed in table B 2.]

5. The losses on deposits and bank balances, occurring during the above period, are not specifically called for; but they are large, and arise from the depreciation on the notes taken for them during a suspension of specie payments, and hence they properly come under this head. They must be as much per dollar on all actually paid over in notes during the suspension, as on the bank-paper at first in circulation. The whole amount of such deposits and balances must have equalled very nearly the amount of bank-paper at first abroad when the suspension happened. (See B 2, head 3d.)

Supposing that one-half of them only were drawn out while the bank-paper was depreciated, (which is a moderate computation,) and that they were drawn out in such paper; the aggregate loss on them must have been

47,500,000

The aggregate of these losses by depreciation on the notes out, where suspension of specie payments have happened with banks since 1789, and on the notes taken for balances and deposits during those suspensions, is thus computed at

142,500,000

6. But it may be considered a set-off, or proper deduction from the above losses by depreciation on notes, that when the banks are preparing to resume, and do resume, the notes rise gradually in the market to a value at par with specie, and that, by this, some portions of the community gain an amount equal to the original depreciation or loss per dollar; as more merchandise or produce can usually be bought with

the notes, or more debts paid with them to creditors who insisted on specie or its equivalent. This is true, frequently. But, as the same persons who held the notes when the banks suspended, or when paid out for deposits and balances, seldom retain them till the banks resume, and the original holder often suffers as much as if the banks did not resume; and as the amount of notes out when they rise in value, and the banks resume, is usually much reduced, the deduction on this account to the people at large should not be over one-third of the estimate of the former losses. Thus, from 1815 to 1819, the circulation out was reduced nearly one-third; and from 1837 to 1838-'39, nearly one-third. (See table E, and Treasury Bank Report for 1838-'39.) Supposing then, that only two-thirds as many notes remained abroad when the banks resumed as were out when the banks suspended, and that half of this was in the hands of original holders then, or during the rise, and the deduction should be equal to

\$47,500,000

[This includes an early resumption by all the banks now suspended, and makes a liberal allowance for the whole rise or benefit by that.]

7. This would leave a net loss to the community of depreciated paper, in cases of suspension by banks since 1789, equal to

95,000,000

[Before these tables were completed, only a portion of the banks that suspended in 1839 resumed, and several of those which resumed suspended again after a few days. Deducting from the set-off a proper sum for those banks which have not resumed, and adding enough for this third suspension, and the aggregate loss should probably be several millions more.]

[There is another injury to the public, of a pecuniary character, during any long suspension of banks, such as from 1814 to 1817. It arises from an expansion of the circulation, the check of paying specie being removed; and from a nominal rise of prices, and an increased expense to all living on fixed salaries, rents, annuities, &c., without any equivalent in return. (See *Raguet on Currency*, 160th page, on this, and other evils from this cause, which cannot be computed in any tabular form with accuracy.) They may and will be more properly considered further under table B 5, and its notes.]

B 4.

Loss or destruction of bank-notes since 1789 by accidents, &c.

1. In 1811 the whole amount of bank-notes out was about - \$36,000,000

[See table of circulation and currency, E.]

But the average amount during the previous period since 1789 had probably not exceeded two-thirds of this sum, or \$24,000,000

The loss on that, estimated at four per cent., would be - \$960,000

{ Where banks issue no notes under ten dollars, it is believed that, on their average circulation during twenty years, the loss or destruction of notes may fairly be computed at about three per cent.

The first United States Bank issued no notes under ten dollars; and at the close of its charter in 1811, the circulation outstanding was \$6,552,791—probably not far from the average since 1791. Of that amount, there remained unredeemed in 1822 (doubtless mostly lost) \$203,591, or three and one-tenth per cent. (See report below.)

The second Bank of the United States issued notes of a similar denomination, with some five-dollar checks or drafts after 1825; and the commissioners to adjust its affairs with the Government estimated the loss at \$600,000, or three per cent. on its circulation. (See their report to the Secretary of the Treasury, page 14, Doc. 118 House of Reps., Jan. 30, 1837.)

Few banks in the United States issued notes under five dollars before 1811, except in New England; (Raguet on Currency, p. 137;) but most of them issued notes under ten dollars; and the amount of five dollar notes, when issued, usually equals one-fourth of the whole circulation; and those under five, one-fourth more. Add for these two causes before 1811 only one per cent., making an average loss of four per cent., and the result would be as before computed.]

2. Since 1811 it is believed that quite three-fourths of the banks have issued notes under five dollars; and most of them, with the exception before named, as low as five. The loss, in cases of issues under five dollars, is often computed at ten per cent. on the whole. But considering it to be only six per cent., or double the amount it is when the issues are not under ten dollars, and the result will be as follows:

In 1830 the whole bank circulation out was, by the smallest estimate, (see table E,) - - - - - \$64,000,000

Compute, as before, that this had been, during the nineteen or twenty years previous, on an average, two-thirds as much, or \$42,666,666

The loss on one-fourth of this, at four per cent., would be - \$426,666

On the other three-fourths, at six per cent. - - - - - 1,920,000

Aggregate from 1811 to 1830 - - - - - \$2,346,666

3. In 1840 the whole bank circulation out was not far from \$106,000,000

[See Treasury Bank Report, and table E.]

As this period is only half as long, the loss, at half the former rates, on two-thirds of this, (the average amount during the ten years,) would be - - - - - \$3,814,666

Summary of these losses.

Before 1811	-	-	-	-	-	\$960,000
From 1811 to 1830	-	-	-	-	-	2,346,666
From 1830 to 1840	-	-	-	-	-	3,814,666
						<u>\$7,121,332</u>

[If it be computed that this loss by paper is quite double the loss which would have been sustained on a like amount of coin in circulation, as the latter is more durable, not much injured by fires, and in general guarded with more care ; and the greater loss to the community, by the destruction of bank-notes, would probably be about \$3,560,666.

On the other hand, the advantages in the use of paper, by cheapness and ease of transportation, and the saving of metal from wear, are considerable ; but, being not included in the resolution, are consequently, as before suggested, not attempted to be computed here, or in the other tables.]

B 5.

Aggregate of losses since 1789, to the people, through the existence of banks and the use of bank-paper.

1. Losses through banks that have failed since 1789, on their capital, circulation, deposits, and bank balances, (see table B 2) - \$108,885,721

2. Losses by depreciation on bank-notes, through suspensions of specie payments by banks, (see B 3) - \$95,000,000

[See note to 7th head of B 3, from which it is probable that these two items should be increased by events, within a few days, at least several millions.]

3. Losses by destruction of bank-notes, which some may think should be added, but which in its full extent is doubtful, (see B 4) - \$7,121,332

4. The losses on counterfeit notes are not specifically called for in the resolution. But, to the extent that they are greater than the losses by counterfeit coin, they are an incident to "the existence of banks, and the use of bank-paper," and should therefore be included. They have been large, and it is believed quite double those on coin in circulation, in a ratio to the amount of each. Sufficient data on this point are not possessed to justify any very accurate tabular statement as to the amount ; but, on the above basis, the losses by counterfeit notes, more than on coin, are computed to have been - \$4,444,444

[In 1839, it seems that Bicknell had ascertained that counterfeit notes were then in circulation on two hundred and fifty-four different banks, and of thirteen hundred and ninety-five different descriptions, from denominations of one to five hundred dollars. (See Raguet on Currency and Banking, p. 174.) In England, the losses by forgeries of bank-paper have probably not been so large, in proportion, as in this country ; as the notes which circulate there are of larger denominations, and are in the hands of the more intelligent portions of the community. The same note, it is believed, is issued only once there, which would be a check on forgery. The Bank of England, for four or five years, ascertained not over \$15,000 yearly of its notes that had been forged. (See report of committee on renewing its charter in 1832 : appendix, p. 55.) Probably many more counterfeits were in circulation, that did not come to the knowledge of the bank : suppose a like sum, making \$30,000 of the Bank of England. Suppose that a like sum was lost there yearly, by forgeries of notes of private and joint-stock banks ; which would make in England an aggregate of \$60,000 yearly. In the United States, smaller notes being so much more used, and especially by the less informed, the latter are much more defrauded by counterfeits

than in England. Suppose it to be quite three times more : and hence that the average loss here, by counterfeit notes, has always been as much as one cent per head yearly to our population. Some estimate it as high as half a dollar per head. But, at that rate, the result would be enormous. Thus, supposing that half a dollar per head of our population has been lost yearly by counterfeits of bank paper ; and that only *one-fourth* of a dollar would have been lost by a currency of coin to the same amount ; and the result of the mere excess of loss by bank-paper would be this :

From 1790 to 1810—

(The average population is presumed to be that of 1800.)

From 1790 to 1810, yearly, at one-fourth of a dollar \$1,326,487:

for twenty years - - - - - \$26,529,740

From 1810 to 1830—

The average population as 1820, at one-fourth of a dollar,

\$2,409,533 yearly, and for twenty years - - - 48,190,660

From 1830 to 1840—

The average population at 15 millions, at one-fourth of a dollar,

\$3,750,000, yearly and for ten years - - - 37,500,000

Aggregate loss since 1789, by counterfeits of bank-notes, beyond what would have been the loss on so much coin, at one-fourth

of a dollar per head - - - - - 112,220,400

But at only one cent per head, (which is probably within the truth, as it would be, on an average of ten persons, a loss of only one dollar in ten years,) the result would be one-twenty-fifth of the above aggregate since 1789, or \$4,444,444.

5. As this branch of the resolution is very comprehensive, and calls for all lost "by the existence of banks, and the use of banking institutions generally," as well as for specific losses, from certain causes particularly designated, it will be necessary to proceed further, and consider the other injuries that are supposed to have resulted from the existence of those institutions.

The rate of interest in the money market is believed to have been enhanced by the use or existence of banks, and in that way loss may have been sustained, or increased payments made on account of the system ; and also from the premium almost uniformly charged by brokers for exchanging uncurrent notes of distant banks that still pay specie. (Gouge on Banking, p. 90.) Banks, as chartered and managed usually in this country, have led to still greater losses, which it would be even more difficult to estimate in any thing like accurate amounts ; but which arise from the improvident engagements and enterprises into which individual States and corporations are tempted in this system of banking, by the facility not only of creating bank capital by promissory notes, but the measure of value at pleasure by bank notes. (Gouge on Banking, pp. 89, 90, and 39.) Prices are raised at will, by suddenly making currency plentiful. Thousands, seeing the enhancement, purchase property, under the assurance of enriching themselves by higher prices, and increase their current expenses into wasteful extravagance. (Tucker on Banking, p. 189.) All at once the flood recedes. Engagements cannot be met, but by sacrifices, which not only take away all the profits, but the property previously acquired. Schemes of relief succeed, tenfold more destructive than the original schemes. Prices

of real estate are to be sustained by improvements made by States or corporations, in roads, canals, &c., often without any real advantage but to the speculative holder of property, and often with a total loss of the money expended by the public. Elections are made to turn upon relief questions. Finally, it sometimes becomes a contest between the ruined and the solvent portions of the community, in which the most desperate are the most likely to prevail.

Two or three of the above general items of loss have alone been computed to be annually quite \$7,500,000. (See Raguet on Currency, page 174.) The above sum, on an average for only twenty years of the period since 1789, and nothing for the other thirty, would equal - \$150,000,000.

If all the items were included, and could be reduced to figures, the amount would be almost incredible.

While the present banking system exists, allowing so extensively banks of issue, it will continue to happen, as has been the case heretofore, that fictitious banks and their paper will be got up, without any charters whatever; and the community at a distance be thus frequently swindled out of large sums, whose amount it is difficult to compute. So all the frauds, robberies, and defalcations, connected with the banks, and for which banks give peculiar facilities, may, in a great degree, be proper charges on the system.

Summary.

1. Losses by bank failures -	-	-	-	\$108,885,721
2. Losses by suspensions of specie payments by banks, and consequent depreciation on their notes -	-	-	-	95,000,000
3. Losses by destruction of bank-notes by accidents -	-	-	-	7,121,332
4. Losses by counterfeit bank-notes, beyond losses by coin -	-	-	-	4,444,444
5. Losses by fluctuations in bank currency affecting prices, extravagance in living, sacrifices of property, and by only a part of the other incidents to the banking-system, not computed above, at least -	-	-	-	150,000,000
Aggregate, computed -	-	-	-	<u>\$365,451,497</u>

C.

Amount paid by the community to the banks, annually, the last ten years, for the use of banking institutions.

1. The resolution calls for the sums thus paid, whether "directly or indirectly," and whether by "the people or the Government."

It may be, therefore, that the amount collected by banks from the community, annually, for interest, exchanges, rents, &c., ought, in the opinion of many, to be considered as what is paid to them "for the use of banking institutions." Consequently, an attempt has been made, first, to form some estimate of this amount which shall approximate the truth.

The result has been, that the whole payments made to the banks for the

use of them, their capital, &c., during the last ten years, has been in the aggregate - - - - - \$282,000,000

This would be annually, on an average, - - - - - \$28,200,000

To explain the amount thus received by banks annually, during the last ten years, the following data are submitted :

The aggregate capital and discounts of all banks in the United States, during that period, so far as can be ascertained from the Treasury reports on banks, and some estimates, have been as follows :

	Aggregate capital.	Aggregate discounts or loans.
In 1831 - - - - -	Not ascertained	Not ascertained.
In 1832 - - - - -	Do	Do
In 1833 - - - - -	Do	Do
In 1834 - - - - -	\$200,005,944	\$324,119,499
In 1835 - - - - -	231,250,337	365,163,834
In 1836 - - - - -	251,875,292	457,506,080
In 1837 - - - - -	290,772,091	525,115,702
In 1838 - - - - -	317,636,778	485,631,687
In 1839 - - - - -	327,132,512	492,278,015
In 1840 - - - - -	358,442,692	462,896,523

[In 1830, \$145,192,268 as *capital*, and \$200,451,214 as discounts or loans, have been ascertained and computed by Mr. Gallatin, in his Considerations on the Currency.]

[The above amounts stated as the *capital* employed in banking require some explanation. It has been the practice, in most parts of the country, to put banks into operation chiefly upon the stock notes of the proprietors. By the reports of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1838, it appears that many of the banks in that State, which are generally as safe as any in the Union, have been put into operation upon the naked promissory notes of the stockholders, with little actual capital, excepting that which has accumulated from the operations of the banks. These promissory notes are the principal basis of the paper currency issued in the first instance. If confidence should happen to be buoyant for a succession of years, the interest on this currency, paid in advance, compounded as it always is at short periods, soon enables the stock notes to be withdrawn, without the application of any capital whatever, by the original stockholders. On the other hand, should a previous general inflation give rise to a demand for specie for exportation, in the early stages of any new bank, or where the stockholders have applied the dividends to other purposes, it explodes, and the community generally lose the greater part of the circulation out at the time. (See Raguet on Currency and Banking, p. 115 ; Tucker on Money, p. 409 ; Gouge on Banking, part 1st, p. 137.)

But in these tables I am compelled to make the computation as to capital as if it was all real and paid in, (so far as returned paid in,) on account of the difficulty in discriminating the amount that is factitious from what is not so. But I do not consider any thing as capital, which is merely authorized and not returned as paid in.]

Estimated average bank capital, yearly, from 1830 to 1840 - \$235,000,000

Estimated average discounts or loans, yearly, from 1830 to

1840 - \$370,000,000

The loans have, in some years, been nearly double the amount of the nominal capital in the whole Union. Thus, in 1838, they were 180 per cent. on it, and in ten States exceeded 200 per cent. In scarcely any State is it believed that they are, by law, limited below that rate, and sometimes they are limited in their charters at only three times the amount of capital. (Gouge on Banking, part 1st, p. 51.)

As the income or gross profits are derived, not only from loans of the capital, deposits, and circulation, over and above the specie on hand, but from exchanges, and a larger interest than six per cent. in all cases, by the mode of computing and paying it, (and, in several States, from 7 to 9 per cent. permitted by law,) it is supposed that the annual gross income must average twelve per cent. on the capital. This would be, as before stated, in the last ten years, annually, - - - - \$28,200,000
Or, for the whole period, - - - - 282,000,000

2. But it might be more proper to regard as paid to banks, for the use of banking institutions, not the whole of their gross revenue, but only the net income collected by banks over six per cent. on their capital. The six per cent. interest on the capital may be considered as paid for the use of money they originally possessed, rather than for the use of banking institutions. The aggregate paid them for the latter alone, for the ten years, would, on this hypothesis, be but half the former amount, or - - - \$141,000,000
And the sum annually but - - - 14,100,000

Again : if the expenses of managing the actual capital were also deducted, besides 6 per cent. interest on it, (which some might expect, but which is hardly deemed proper in the present calculations, as the expenses are an incident to the use of banking institutions,) the result would be as follows :

It is computed that, on an average, in the United States, two per cent. on the capital will pay all necessary expenses. (Tucker on Money, &c., pp. 172, 369.) The expenses of the second United States Bank were only one per cent. on its capital; the latter was so large. One per cent. is enough, if the capital be a million only; (Raguet on Currency, p. 89;) or, indeed, if only \$250,000, (page 72.) This would leave four per cent. net receipts, beyond the reasonable expenses, and six per cent. on the capital, or, yearly - - - - \$9,400,000

During the ten years, it would amount to - - - 94,000,000

[If only five per cent. was deemed a fair interest, as some seem to suppose, (Raguet on Currency, p. 170,) the net income would be, of course, higher. The first United States Bank made, besides expenses and six per cent. on its capital, 2½ per cent. net profits. (Tucker on Money and Banking, p. 360.) It sometimes divided ten per cent., and never less than seven and a half per cent. (Seybert, 520; Gouge on Banking, part 2d, p. 51, note.) Had it dealt in exchanges, which was not the case, to any great ex-

tent, and charged more than six per cent. interest, the profits would probably have been much larger. But Mr. Raguet thinks that if the delay in receiving back the capital is considered, the profits (2d vol. of his Exam., p. 78) were not more than par. In the Merchants' Magazine for June, 1840, it is stated that banks often make ten per cent. profits on their capital. (See, also, Raguet on Currency, p. 171; and Tucker on Money, pp. 175-7, on this subject; Gouge on Banking, p. 88.)

But a considerable portion of the capital, as before explained, is frequently not paid in; which would greatly increase the profits in such cases. (Raguet on Currency, p. 115; Gouge on Banking, pp. 155, 88, 137, part 2d, p. 57; Tucker, pp. 365-9.) And the net gain, annually, has sometimes been computed higher than four per cent. on the nominal capital, or a gross income on it of ten per cent. (Tucker on Money, pp. 263, 264; Gouge on Banking, 1st part, p. 70.) On the other hand, Mr. Gallatin appears to consider it as usually less, though he adds nothing for profits on exchanges, or for a higher interest than six per cent. So the average dividends indicate a less gain, as they do not equal in the United States over nine per cent. (See Treasury Bank Reports; and Tucker, p. 411.) But, it must be remembered, that they sometimes reach twelve and fifteen per cent. (Gouge on Banking, part 2d, 51st page, note.) And, besides the dividends made, something is often reserved from the profits, and kept on hand; and small individual balances and some dividends are never claimed, and thus, in the end, increase the gains of the bank.

The amount collected from the community would, also, often yield a larger dividend, if the salaries to officers, who are frequently stockholders or relatives, were not too high, and much lost by imprudent loans to some of the officers and stockholders. It is an evidence of the uncertainty of computations on this subject, that Raguet and Tucker differ nearly forty millions as to the amount on which banks gain, or receive an interest beyond their capital. (Tucker p. 175; Raguet, p. 171.)

3. In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that if we regard the amount collected from the community by the banks, to be nearly what I have computed it, and also regard the whole, beyond interest on their capital, or beyond that and fair expenses, to be the amount paid to the banks for the use of banking institutions, it is not material to the inquiry what may be afterwards done with the money. Nor may it be proper to regard it all as an actual loss or injury to the community; because the borrower obtains, in the shape of notes, the use of the bank credit, or its guaranty for the whole, instead of specie. Indeed, it is considered by some as the great advantage of banks, that this credit can be loaned out as a substitute for actual capital and coin. (Raguet p. 168; Tucker on Money, p. 175; McCulloch's Dictionary, p. 65.) But one evil in this, is, that the banks are enabled to loan their credit or guarantee, and to profit by them, through privileges of this and other kinds, in which all the community do not participate. One of the other privileges, sometimes, is an almost exclusive system of loans to the stockholders, officers, and their friends. (Gouge on Banking, p. 89; *Ib.* part 2, p. 52.) Another great evil is, that this is done through a system of banking which leads to losses; such as depreciation on the notes, total failures of banks, fluctuation in prices, &c., &c., that injure the people at large, in the manner and to the extent illustrated in some of the other tabular statements before submitted.

Thus, of the aggregate losses since 1789, computed in the previous state-

ments, there must, on an analysis of them, be considered to have happened within the last ten years at least - - - - \$206,000,000
 Or, annually, (see A, and B 5) - - - - 20,000,000

[Considering recent events, referred to in B 2 and B 5, this estimate for the last ten years will probably be found not too large.]

D.

Whole bank capital in the United States owned abroad.

1. Amount of capital in the United States Bank, in 1832, owned abroad, 84,055 shares - - - - \$8,405,500
 [See Senate document (No. 31) of January 23, 1832.]

This is nearly one-fourth of the whole of its capital. It was owned by about 480 different persons. By a report of the bank, January 30, 1840, (Doc. 172, Ho. of Reps.,) there were then 1,390 foreign stockholders; which, if they held the same number of shares each, would require, by estimate, to be added since, from the sale of the seven millions of stock once owned by the United States, and otherwise, about - - 16,000,000

Thus, there is owned abroad, in the aggregate, in United States Bank, as estimated at this time* - - - - \$24,405,500

2. In the United States, generally, not much bank stock is supposed to be owned abroad, out of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

The bank capital in those cities, in 1839 and 1840, excluding the Bank of the United States, averaged about - - \$90,000,000
 Computing that only about one-third as much of this was owned abroad as of the United States Bank stock in 1832, or only one-ninth as much as now, and it would be - - 7,500,000
 Add only one-half of this last sum for all the rest of the bank stock in the United States owned abroad - - - - 3,750,000

The result would then be as follows :

3. (Summary.)—In United States Bank - - - - \$24,405,500
 In the four cities, excluding U. S. Bank - - 7,500,000
 In the rest of the country - - - - 3,750,000

Aggregate in the United States owned abroad - - - - \$35,655,500

* Some think that more than seven out of the ten millions of the stock of the first Bank of the United States was owned abroad when its charter expired in 1811. (*Gallatin on Banks and Currency*, p. 44.) This is about the same proportion.

TABLE E.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMOUNT OF CURRENCY, IN COIN AND BANK-NOTES,

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

E.

Currency in coin and bank notes at

What country.	ACTIVE CIRCULATION.						
	Dates.	Paper.		Specie.		Total.	Population.
		Private and State bank notes.	National and U. States bank notes.	Gold.	Silver.		
United States	A. D.	Millions.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	1774	-	\$30 m.	-	-	-	-
	1775	\$5 m. in continental money & bills of credit.	-	\$4 to 9½ m.	-	\$11 m.	2½ m.
	1780	-	-	\$5 m.	-	-	-
	1784	-	2 m.	10 m.	-	-	-
	1790	1 m.	2 m.	7 to 16 m.	-	16 m.	4
	1792	2	5	12 m.	-	19	4½
	1804	8	5	17½ m.	-	30½	6
	1808	18	4½	14 m.	-	36½	7
	1811	22½	5½	15 m.	-	43	7½
	1813	52 m.	-	8 m.	-	60	7½
	1814	46 m.	-	7 m.	-	53	8
	i 1815	44½ m.	-	-	-	-	-
	1816	67 to 110	-	7½ m.	-	95	8½
	1819	52	10½	8 m.	-	70½	9
	i 1819	-	-	4½ m.	-	-	-
	1820	39½	4½	-	-	-	-
	1829	40	12½	1½	7	70½	13
	1830	54 m.	-	-	10	64	13
	1830	77 m.	-	-	8	85	-
	1833	57 to 60	19½	12 m.	-	89½	13½
	1833	60	20	4 m.	-	84	-
	1834	57 to 68	16	4	16	98	14
	e Jan. 1, 1836	108 m.	-	25	-	141	14½
	1837	113	-	-	35	148	15½
	1838	93	-	-	52½	144½	15½
	1840	86	-	-	50	136	17
England, alone	1700	-	-	-	-	62½	5½
	1750	-	-	-	-	91½	6½
	1763	-	-	-	-	114	7
	1786	-	-	-	110 m.	-	-
	1796	125 m.	-	-	150 m.	-	-
	1799	115½ m.	-	96	-	211½	9
	1810	220½ m.	-	-	-	-	-
	1815	144 m.	129½	-	14½ m.	287½	13
	1820	52	122	-	-	-	-
	d 1825	70	96	-	-	-	-
	1829	38½	93½	201½	9½	343	14
	* 1830	144 m.	-	105½	38½	288	-
	d 1833	120 to 140	-	172	40	342	15
	1834	48	91	174	40	353	-
	1834	36	86½	125	33½	281	15½
	j 1835	55	91	-	-	-	-

E.

different periods, in different countries.

Active circulation per head.	NOT CIRCULATING.		All bank notes issued, and in the country.	All specie in the country.	Whole circulating medium in the country per head, of bank notes and coin.	Authorities.
	Notes of other banks on hand in banks.	Specie in banks.				
	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>\$10</i>	
\$5	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton's Life, p. 248, vol. 1. Anonymous.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton's Life, vol. 1, p. 359.
4	-	\$3 m.	-	-	-	Blodget.
4½	-	5	-	-	-	Idem and Cox.
5	-	12	-	-	-	Estimate.
5½	-	24	-	-	-	Anonymous and Blodget.
6	\$8 m.	15	\$36 m.	\$30 m.	-	Estimate and report to Congress.
7	10 m.	28	-	-	-	Gallatin.
7½	5½	10	-	-	-	Crawford and estimates.
6½	-	17	-	-	-	Gallatin.
11	-	15 to 19	-	-	-	Idem.
7½	10	29	72 m.	37	12	Crawford, estimates, and Gallatin.
-	-	15½; of this	3 in U. S.	-	-	Crawford.
6	16	19½	75	31	9	Reports to Congress.
5	10	22½	64	33	8	Gallatin.
6½	-	15	77	23	8	Sandford.
6½	20	30½	80	42½	9	Report to Congress.
6½	-	25	-	-	-	Taney.
7	18½	35	96	55	10	Estimate, December 1.
9½	32	40	140	65	14	Treasury reports and estimates.
9½	36	38	149	73	14½	Treasury reports and estimates.
9	24	35	116 m.	87½ k	12	Treasury reports and estimates.
8	20	33	106 m.	83 k	11	Treasury reports and estimates.
11	-	-	-	-	-	Anonymous.
14½	-	-	-	-	-	Anonymous.
16	-	-	-	-	-	Chalmers and A. Smith.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Chalmers.
-	-	35 m.	-	-	-	Tooke and Lowe, p. 102.
23½	-	36	-	-	-	Report to Congress, 1832.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gallatin.
22½	-	26	-	-	-	Hopkins and Martin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Marshall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Marshall.
24½	-	32½	-	-	-	Marshall.
20½	-	43½	-	-	-	White's report, Feb., 1831, and estimates.
22½	-	-	-	-	-	Anonymous and returns.
23½	-	-	-	-	-	Anonymous and returns.
18½	-	-	-	-	-	Marshall.
-	-	30	-	-	-	Actual returns of issues out.

E—Continued.

What country.	Dates.	ACTIVE CIRCULATION.						Population.
		Paper.		Specie.		Total.		
		Private and State bank notes.	National and U. States bank notes.	Gold.	Silver.			
	A. D.	Millions.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
England, alone	j 1836	\$60	\$88	-	-	-	-	
	j 1837	54	90	-	-	-	-	
	j 1837	55	95	\$100	\$50	\$300	18	
	1838	60	-	-	-	-	-	
	1839	57	90	-	-	-	-	
	1840	54	83	51 m.	-	-	-	
Scotland	1832	16½ m.	-	2½ m.	-	19	2	
Ireland	1832	22 to 30½	-	7	-	35	7	
Ireland	1754	-	-	-	2 m.	-	1½	
England and Scotland	1811	220½ m.	-	-	19½	240	13	
England, Scotland, and Ireland	1829	-	-	-	-	288	21	
England, Wales, and Ireland	1829	144 m.	-	105½	38½	288	-	
England and Ireland	1840	175 m.	-	-	-	-	-	
France	m 1789	-	-	422 to 440 m.	-	432	25	
	1789	-	-	355 m.	-	355	25	
	1800	-	-	500 m.	-	-	-	
	1829	-	50	450 m.	-	500	-	
	1833	-	30	175	350	555	29	
	1834	-	30	-	527 m.	557	29	
	1839	8	50 m.	500 m.	-	-	-	
Russia	1812	113 m.	-	19	-	132	35	
Russia	1815	-	-	35½ m.	-	-	-	
Russia	1820	125 m.	-	-	-	-	-	
Austria	1824	-	-	54 m.	-	-	-	
Austria	1810	101 m.	-	-	-	-	-	
Austria	1830	48	-	48 m.	-	96	21	
Prussia	1805	-	-	43 m.	-	-	5 to 7	
Prussia	1810	None.	-	-	-	-	-	
Prussia	1830	9	-	-	-	-	10½	
Holland	1830	5	-	-	-	-	5½	
Spain	1782	-	-	86½ m.	-	-	11	
Europe	1824	-	-	1,111½ m.	-	-	-	
Europe and America	1492	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe and America	1599	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe and America	1699	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe and America	1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe and America	1829	575 m.	-	1,725 m.	-	2,300	-	
Europe and America	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	
In the world	1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	
In the world	1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	

E—Continued.

Active circulation per head.	NOT CIRCULATING.		All bank notes issued, and in the country.	All specie in the country.	Whole circulating medium in the country per head, of bank notes and coin.	Authorities.
	Notes of other banks on hand in banks.	Specie in banks.				
	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>Mil.</i>	<i>Mil.</i>		
-	-	\$20	-	-	-	Actual returns of issues out.
-	-	45	-	-	-	Actual returns of issues out.
\$16½	-	-	-	-	-	Actual returns of issues out.
-	-	35 m.	-	-	-	McCulloch.
-	-	21 m.	-	-	-	Actual returns.
9½	-	-	-	-	-	Actual returns and Mr. Latham's estimates.
5	-	-	-	-	-	Marshall.
2	-	-	-	-	-	Idem.
19	-	-	-	-	-	Dean Swift.
14	-	-	-	-	-	Gallatin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Idem.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Idem.
17	-	-	-	-	-	Latham's estimates.
14½	-	-	-	-	-	Necker.
13½ to 15	-	-	-	-	-	Peuchet.
19	-	15	-	-	-	Schlotzer and Playfair.
19	-	-	-	-	-	Gallatin and Jacob.
-	-	58 m.	-	-	-	Estimate and Marshall.
4	-	-	-	-	-	Estimate and French papers.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Actual returns.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gallatin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Storch.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Jacob.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Jacob.
4½	-	-	-	-	-	McCulloch.
6 to 8	-	-	-	-	-	Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Jacob.
-	-	-	-	-	-	McCulloch.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Idem and Jacob.
8	-	-	-	-	-	Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sup. Encyclopædia Brit.
-	-	-	-	\$163	-	Jacob.
-	-	-	-	694	-	Idem.
-	-	-	-	1,425	-	Idem.
-	-	-	-	1,824 g	-	Idem.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gallatin.
-	-	-	-	1,592	-	Jacob.
-	-	-	-	1,560 m.	-	Humboldt.
-	-	-	-	1,824 m. f	-	Bowring, p. 490. Note.—He says there is added in Europe yearly, about four millions.

NOTES TO TABLE E.

a Deposits in banks, (at least one-third, or half of which, in seaports, should probably be deemed circulation, and the fluctuations in which afflict banks very deeply,) are not generally computed as currency, and are, therefore, to prevent confusion, omitted in this comparative statement, as well as any portion of ordinary drafts and bills of exchange which enter into real circulation. Inland bills current in the United Kingdom, in 1810, estimated by Leatham at \$650,000,000. It is apprehended that the specie in Europe, in banks, is, in some cases quoted above, computed as in active circulation; and that no deduction is made from active circulation, in consequence of notes or bills on hand. Hence, the 11th, 12th, and 13th columns are not filled up, as regards Europe.

b Humboldt thinks, that in rich and commercial countries, if circulation be specie, there is needed over \$12 per head, *e. g.* in France; over \$10 in England and Holland, and about \$5 in less commercial and rich countries. In Asia, the amount of currency is very small per head.—Jacob, p. 347. But McCulloch thinks England would need \$960,000,000, if all specie, or over \$60 per head; and Blodget (page 146) says, in 1804, at \$50 per head. But they must include bills of exchange, and all kinds of legitimate commercial paper.

c All denominations of money are, in the above table, reduced to dollars, without attention to small fractions; the pound sterling at \$4 80, (except, see note *g*;) and where the kind of paper or specie was unknown, the sums are entered across the dividing line. Some of those entered as *estimates*, are compiled in part from actual returns; and some of those considered anonymous, are from writers of authority, but the names have not been recollected with certainty. The sums stated, it will be seen, are in millions and large fractions, which were considered near enough for the purposes of comparison.

d See amount of notes of Bank of England and country banks, from 1814 to 1831, annually, (Marshall's Statistics, 1838, pages 262, 263, 254, and 255.) The circulation fluctuated much at times in different parts of the same year, being in Bank of England notes in 1825, eight millions of pounds, or near forty millions of dollars, more at some times than at others. Specie in circulation in England in 1833, is estimated by McCulloch at only one hundred and fifty millions.—(Dictionary, page 317.)

e See circulation every year from 1834 to 1840, inclusive, in the Treasury bank reports for each year. These are on or near the 1st of January in each year.

f The whole circulation in coin is supposed to have diminished from 1809 to 1839 quite one-sixth, or 16½ per cent. (Tucker on Money, 382; Jacob's Eng., ch. 26: McCulloch's Com. Dic., 946.) But some compute the reduction at only 5 per cent., and others at 10½ per cent. Silver is computed to have fallen in value since 1492, quite four to one, and gold three to one.—(Tucker on Money, page 112.) Whole precious metals in Europe and America, in 1830, estimated at \$4,500,000,000. (Gallatin on Currency, &c.) Some make them \$5,320,000,000. (Tucker on Money, page 357.) Others make them only \$3,422,000,000. (Jacob's Eng.) Silver sent to Europe from America, has been in ratio of fifty-five to one of gold. In Asia, the produce is eleven to one. (See American Almanack, pages 96 and 97, for 1810.) The whole precious metals in Europe, America, and Asia, would seem to be computed at not over \$5,750,000,000. (See Jacob.) About one-third of them is estimated to be in coin by some writers.

g These are computed from pounds sterling, at 4s. 2d. per dollar, by Tucker (on Money, page 378.) Increase in weight of all gold and silver in Europe and America, since the discovery of the latter, is nearly fifteen fold.—(Gallatin's Essay.)

h The proportion of silver in the United States in circulation in 1838, is computed by Professor Tucker at three-fourths of the whole; gold one-fifth; and the rest probably copper.—Page 59. In England, gold at three-fourths, and silver at one-fourth.—Page 57.

i Mr. Crawford estimated the bank note circulation in 1815, at \$110,000,000; and in one instance, that of 1819, at only \$45,000,000.

j These returns in 1835, 1836, and 1837, are at different periods in the year. It was not practicable to get them all at one date. They differ in different parts of the year.—See note *d*. The specie in banks in England is only the bullion in the Bank of England. The returns do not show what is held by other banks, if any, since they can redeem their notes by law with the notes of the Bank of England.

k Some have estimated the whole specie in the country in 1840 at \$91,000,000, of which, \$35,000,000 in banks. Others have estimated it, in 1833, at \$29,000,000, in 1834, at \$39,000,000, and in 1835, \$60,000,000.—See American Almanack, page 131, for 1838.

l In France, some portions of 1839, the circulation and specie appear to be less in both the Bank of France, and in the banks in the departments. About \$3,000,000 of the specie was in the latter banks.

m This is considered a mere guess by Neckar, according to Low on the State of England, page 97.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING

The results of the assays made at the Mint, of foreign coin.

FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 12, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 25th of June, 1834, entitled "An act regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins within the United States," and the 2d section of the act of June 28, 1834, entitled "An act regulating the value of certain foreign gold coins within the United States," I have the honor to enclose a copy of a statement from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, showing the result of the assays.

I take occasion to invite the attention of Congress to the over-valuation of foreign gold coins current in the United States, as noticed in my communication of April 6, 1840, and in the President's message of the 22d ultimo.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 10, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the fineness, and value by weight, of certain gold and silver coins specified in the acts of Congress of April 10, 1806, and June 28, 1834.

GOLD COINS.	Fineness in thousandths.	Value per dwt.
Great Britain, sovereign - - -	915.5	cts. 94.62
France, pieces of 40 and 20 francs - -	899	92.92
Spain, doubloon and parts - - -	866	89.51
Mexico, do. - - -	866	89.51
Peru, do. - - -	868	89.71
Chili, do. - - -	868	89.71
Colombia, doubloons of Bogota - - -	870	89.92
Do. do. of Popoyan - - -	858	88.68
New Grenada, doubloons, 1837-'38 - -	871	90.02
Bolivia, do. - - -	870	89.92
Central America, do. - - -	830	85.79
La Plata, do. - - -	815	84.24
Portugal, johannes and half - - -	914	94.46
Do. - crown of 5,000 reis, and half, since 1838 - -	914	94.46
Brazil, piece of 6,400 reis, of 1838 - -	914	94.46
SILVER COINS.	Fineness in thousandths.	Value per oz.
Spain, dollar of the peninsula - - -	900	cts. 116.36
Do. pillar dollar of Spanish America - -	898	116.10
France, crown (ceased to be coined in 1793) - -	909	117.53
Do. five-franc piece - - -	900	116.36
Mexico, average of various mints, and in the proportion usually presented here - -	897	115.97
Peru, and North and South Peru, dollar - -	901	116.49
Chili, dollar - - -	906	117.13
Central America, dollar - - -	896	115.84
Brazil, a re-stamped dollar of 960 reis - -	898	116.10

The above report corresponds with my last, presented April 2, 1840; no change having since occurred.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,

R. M. PATTERSON, *Director.*

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING

The official emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the customs for the year 1840.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 13, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, abstracts, prepared by the First Comptroller, of the official emoluments and expenditures, for the year 1840, of those officers of the customs who have rendered the statements required of them by the second section of the act of 2d March, 1799, entitled "An act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes;" also, statements of the fees received by the same officers for certificates to accompany distilled spirits, wines, and teas, and for commission on disbursements as superintendents of light-houses and as agents for marine hospitals.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
*Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

*Abstract of official emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the cus
conformably to an act of Congress*

States.	Districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
Maine.	York -	Jos. P. Junkins	-	-	York -	For the year 1840.
	Saco -	J. F. Scamman	-	-	Saco -	
	Penobscot -	R. H. Bridgman	-	-	Penobscot -	
	Belfast -	N. M. Lowney	-	-	Belfast -	
	Bath -	Joseph Sewall	-	-	Bath -	
	Portland -	John Anderson	-	-	Portland -	
	Do. -	-	-	R. G. Greene	Do. -	
	Wiscasset -	J. D. McCrate	-	-	Wiscasset -	
	Frenchman's Bay -	E. S. Jarvis	-	-	Frenchman's Bay -	
	Machias -	Wm. Brown	-	-	Machias -	
	Passamaquoddy -	S. S. Rawson	-	-	Lubec* -	
	Do. -	-	-	Charles Pevey	Eastport -	
	Waldoborough -	D. McCobb	-	-	Waldoborough -	
	Kennebunk -	B. Palmer	-	-	Kennebunk -	
	Portsmouth -	D. P. Drown	-	-	Portsmouth -	
N. H.	Do. -	-	Geo. Dennett	-	Do. -	For the year 1840.
	Do. -	-	-	Samuel Hall	Do. -	
	Ipswich -	A. H. Wildes	-	-	Ipswich -	
	Salem and -	James Miller	-	-	Salem -	
	Beverly -	-	John Swazey	-	Do. -	
	Do. -	-	-	Aaron Foster	Beverly -	
	Do. -	-	-	Edw. Palfray	Salem -	
	Plymouth -	S. Sampson	-	-	Plymouth -	
	Barnstable -	H. Crocker	-	-	Barnstable -	
	Nantucket -	M. T. Morton	-	-	Nantucket -	
Massachusetts.	New Bedford -	R. S. Smith	-	-	New Bedford -	For the year 1840.
	Newburyport -	S. Phillips	-	-	Newburyport -	
	Do. -	-	Benj. Stickney	-	Do. -	
	Do. -	-	-	N. Jackson	Do. -	
	Gloucester -	Geo. D. Hale	-	-	Gloucester -	
	Do. -	-	-	E. H. Stacy	Do. -	
	Marblehead -	Peter Dixey	-	-	Marblehead -	
	Do. -	-	-	B. Wormstead	Do. -	
	Boston and -	Geo. Bancroft	-	-	Boston -	
	Charlestown -	-	Isaac O. Barnes	-	Do. -	
	-	-	-	Jno. McNeil, jr.	Do. -	
	Edgartown -	J. P. Norton	-	-	Edgartown -	
	Dighton -	P. W. Leland	-	-	Fall River -	
	Newport -	Wm. Littlefield	-	-	Newport -	
	Do. -	-	Isaac Burdick	-	Do. -	
Rhode Island.	Do. -	-	-	W. G. Hammond	Do. -	
	Do. -	-	-	Wm. Halloway	North Kingstown -	
	Do. -	-	-	J. G. Mowney	East Greenwich -	
	Do. -	-	-	Chas. Durfee	Tiverton -	
	Do. -	-	-	Geo. Brown	Pawcatuck -	
	Bristol and -	S. S. Allen	-	-	Bristol -	
	Warren -	-	-	N. Barden	Do.† -	
	Do. -	-	-	W. B. Snell	Warren -	
	Providence -	W. R. Danforth	-	-	Providence -	
	Do. -	-	Samuel Brown	-	Do. -	
	Do. -	-	-	J. B. Barton	Do. -	
	Do. -	-	-	Joseph Aborn	Do. -	

* From 22d June to 31st December, 1840.

† From 1st May to 31st December, 1840.

‡ From 1st July to 31st December, 1840.

toms of the United States; transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury, passed the 2d of March, 1799.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
Salary.	Fees.	Commis- sions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other offi- cial ex- penses.	Amount.	
\$250 00	\$158 69	\$7 52	-	\$416 21	-	\$5 41	\$20 60	-	\$26 01	\$390 20
150 00	724 43	192 63	-	1,067 06	\$300 00	26 17	40 62	-	366 79	700 97
-	1,438 73	225 34	-	1,664 07	-	59 00	40 87	-	99 87	1,564 20
-	1,507 71	261 01	-	1,768 72	-	-	-	\$45 50	45 50	1,723 22
-	2,058 55	1,062 03	-	3,120 58	900 00	73 30	10 60	-	983 90	2,136 68
900 00	571 03	64 14	-	835 17	-	5 00	82 75	1 25	89 00	746 17
250 00	336 14	27 78	-	613 92	-	-	-	-	-	613 92
262 33	3,147 88	151 34	-	3,561 55	524 66	104 81	148 74	16 87	795 08	2,766 47
200 00	329 30	-	-	529 30	-	7 30	10 22	-	17 52	541 78
-	-	-	-	112 05	-	-	-	-	41 50	70 55
-	597 62	818 81	-	1,416 43	1,400 00	35 17	12 51	10 88	1,458 56	*
150 00	528 87	-	-	678 87	250 00	11 49	4 17	4 21	269 87	409 00
250 00	390 63	-	-	630 63	150 00	5 09	-	-	155 09	475 54
150 00	509 96	92 51	-	752 47	-	-	-	-	67 50	684 97
250 00	326 03	14 79	-	590 82	-	18 25	10 69	-	28 94	561 88
-	1,954 26	539 97	-	2,494 23	250 00	151 91	46 00	-	447 91	2,046 32
-	231 35	861 96	-	1,093 31	-	16 16	16 09	-	32 25	1,661 06
150 00	218 51	-	-	368 51	20 00	7 80	8 04	-	35 84	332 67
250 00	190 84	-	-	440 84	-	2 33	-	-	2 33	438 54
-	-	-	-	5,823 31	-	-	-	-	2,825 33	2,997 98
250 00	808 92	12 25	-	1,071 17	-	48 00	38 00	-	86 00	985 17
-	264 87	272 79	-	537 66	-	14 99	30 85	1 00	46 84	490 82
250 00	226 73	-	-	476 73	-	11 28	11 30	34	22 92	453 81
250 00	176 83	-	-	426 83	-	-	3 00	-	3 00	423 83
250 00	8 00	-	-	268 00	-	-	-	-	45 57	212 43
200 00	-	-	-	200 00	-	3 25	20 00	16 00	39 25	160 75
-	-	-	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	20 00	130 00
166 67	34 38	-	-	201 05	-	1 50	10 00	-	11 50	189 55
-	-	-	-	154 19	-	3 00	35 00	2 00	40 00	114 19
-	406 28	945 85	-	1,352 13	-	11 85	26 88	3 13	40 86	1,311 97
250 00	368 52	-	-	618 52	-	6 55	12 94	1 56	21 05	597 47
250 00	357 65	-	-	607 65	-	3 25	12 94	1 56	17 75	589 90
200 00	-	-	-	200 00	-	55	20 00	-	20 55	179 45

* Balance against the officer, \$42 13.

ABSTRACT—

States.	Districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
Connecticut.	New London	C. F. Lester	-	-	New London	-
	Do.	-	-	John French	Do.	-
	Do.	-	-	Benj. Pomeroy	Stonington	-
	New Haven	Wm. H. Ellis	-	-	New Haven	-
	Do.	-	-	W. Durand, jr.	Do.	-
	Middletown	N. A. Phelps	-	-	Middletown	-
	Do.	-	-	Dan'l Burrows	Do.	-
	Do.	-	-	Wm. Willard	Saybrook	-
	Do.	-	-	John Russell	Hartford	-
	Fairfield	Sam'l Simons	-	-	Fairfield	-
Vt.	Vermont	A. W. Hyde	-	-	Burlington	-
New York.	New York	Jesse Hoyt	-	-	New York	-
	Do.	-	Wm. S. Coe	-	Do.	-
	Do.	-	-	Ely Moore	Do.	-
	Do.	-	-	Hiram T. Perry	Albany	-
	Sag Harbor	J. P. Osborne	-	-	Sag Harbor	-
	Champlain	Wm. F. Haile	-	-	Plattsburg	-
	Oswego	G. H. McWhorter	-	-	Oswego	-
	Oswegatchie	David C. Judson	-	-	Ogdensburg*	-
	Niagara	Seymour Scovell	-	-	Lewiston	-
	Oswegatchie	Smith Stillwell	-	-	Ogdensburg†	-
New Jersey.	Buffalo Creek	Geo. W. Clinton	-	-	Buffalo	-
	Genesee	James Smith	-	-	Rochester	-
	Sackett's Harbor	D. N. Barney	-	-	Sackett's Harbor	-
	Cape Vincent	Jere. Carrier	-	-	Cape Vincent	-
	Perth Amboy	D. K. Schenck	-	-	Perth Amboy	-
	Do.	-	-	J. R. Hardenburg	New Brunswick	-
	Burlington	Gershom Mott	-	-	Lamberton	-
	Bridgetown	Wm. S. Bowen	-	-	Bridgetown	-
	Do.	-	-	M. Croxall	Camden	-
	Great Egg Harbor	M. D. Canfield	-	-	Great Egg Harbor	-
Penn.	Little Egg Harbor	Sam'l S. Downes	-	-	Oxford	-
	Newark	Archer Gifford	-	-	Tuckerton	-
	Philadelphia	Calvin Blythe	-	-	Newark	-
	Do.	-	John Horn	-	Philadelphia	-
	Do.	-	-	Geo. W. Riter	Do.	-
	Presqu'isle	Edwin J. Kelso	-	-	Presqu'isle	-
	Delaware	Henry Whitely	-	-	Wilmington	-
	Baltimore	William Frick	-	-	Baltimore	-
	Do.	-	D. S. Carr	-	Do.	-
	Do.	-	-	James Mosher	Do.	-
Maryland.	Do.	-	-	John Chew	Havre-de-Grace	-
	Do.	-	-	Joseph Redue	Chester	-
	Oxford	Nicholas Willis	-	-	Oxford	-
	Vienna	Charles Leavy	-	-	Vienna	-
	Snow Hill	George Hudson	-	-	Snow Hill	-
	Annapolis	Richard Sands	-	-	Annapolis	-
	Do.	-	-	G. W. Biscoe	Nottingham	-
	Do.	-	-	J. R. Thompson	Town Creek	-
	St. Mary's	James W. Roach	-	-	St. Mary's	-
	Do.	-	-	A. Thompson	Llewellynsburg	-
D. C.	Do.	-	-	Robt. Diggs	Nanjemoy	-
	Georgetown	Robert White	-	-	Georgetown	-
	Alexandria	George Brent	-	-	Alexandria	-
	Do.	-	-	Jas. McGuire	Do.	-

For the year 1840.

* From 1st October to 31st December, 1840.

† From 1st January to 30th September, 1840.

Continued.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
Salary.	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
-	\$1,631 82	\$451 62	-	\$2,083 44	\$240 00	102 08	\$20 50	\$61 04	\$423 62	\$1,659 82
\$250 00	127 99	-	-	377 99	-	-	-	-	-	377 99
-	681 46	1,442 36	-	2,123 82	600 00	-	261 99	-	861 99	1,261 83
-	-	-	-	558 79	-	-	-	-	-	558 79
-	482 84	1,006 56	-	1,489 40	100 00	11 36	9 10	-	120 46	1,368 94
250 00	35 02	-	-	285 02	-	-	20 00	-	20 00	265 02
400 00	365 05	11 05	-	776 10	11 95	14 01	43 00	-	68 96	707 14
-	-	-	-	1,134 52	-	-	-	-	144 89	989 63
365 03	-	-	-	365 03	-	4 63	30 50	2 37	37 50	327 53
1,095 07	-	-	-	1,095 07	-	7 31	37 50	10 00	54 81	1,040 26
-	-	-	-	750 20	-	-	-	-	32 43	717 77
1,014 00	-	-	-	1,014 00	-	24 00	24 00	-	48 00	966 00
250 00	687 25	25 59	-	962 84	-	3 25	29 25	-	32 50	930 34
150 00	50 00	7 36	-	207 36	-	1 25	12 00	97	14 22	193 14
250 00	140 00	41 62	-	431 62	5 00	7 00	39 00	-	51 00	380 62
250 00	211 58	31 55	-	493 13	-	29 00	107 50	3 75	140 25	352 88
-	3,556 81	-	-	3,556 81	2,500 00	145 24	28 93	45 00	2,719 17	837 64
-	-	-	-	4,400 00	-	-	-	-	2,015 37	2,384 63
395 08	-	-	-	395 08	-	4 58	-	-	4 58	390 50
-	2,800 67	2,938 07	-	5,738 74	3,600 00	181 39	49 65	4 50	3,835 54	1,903 20
-	1,644 35	-	-	1,644 35	75 00	29 84	16 55	-	121 39	1,522 96
150 00	160 07	-	-	310 07	-	3 12	-	-	3 12	306 95
150 00	26 50	2 12	-	178 62	-	-	-	-	-	178 62
200 00	2 20	-	-	202 20	-	-	-	-	-	202 20
300 00	282 79	-	-	582 79	-	3 08	4 13	-	7 21	575 58

ABSTRACT

States.	Districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
Virginia.	Norfolk and Portsmouth	Conway Whittle	-	T. Gatewood	Norfolk	For the year 1840.
	Do.	-	-	N. W. Parker	Do.	
	Do.	-	-	R. H. Webb	Suffolk	
	Do.	-	-	R. G. Banks	Hampton	
	Do.	-	-	Wm. M. Jones	South Quay	
	Petersburg	J. W. Campbell	-	Rob't Butler	Smithfield	
	Do.	-	-	John H. Battie	Petersburg	
	Richmond	Thos. Nelson	-	-	City Point*	
	Yorktown	Wm. Nelson	-	-	Richmond	
	East River	J. Daingerfield	-	-	Yorktown	
	Do.	-	-	-	East River	
	Tappahannock	John A. Parker	-	Wm. Williams	Do.	
	Do.	-	-	Augustine Owen	Tappahannock	
	Do.	-	-	William Gray	Urbanna	
	Do.	-	-	A. K. Phillips	Port Royal	
	Do.	-	-	T. Armstrong	Fredericksburg	
	Do.	-	-	W. H. A. Merchant	Carter's Creek	
	Do.	-	-	Gordon Forbes	Dumfries	
North Carolina.	Folly Landing	Sam'l C. White	-	-	Yeocomico	For the year 1840.
	Cherrystone	George Holt	-	-	Folly Landing	
	Wilmington	L. H. Marsteller	-	-	Cherrystone	
	Do.	-	D. Sherwood	-	Wilmington	
	Do.	-	-	J. S. Murphy	Do.	
	Newbern	T. S. Singleton	-	-	Newbern	
	Do.	-	-	N. B. Hancock	Swansborough	
	Ocracoke	Silvester Brown	-	-	Ocracoke	
	Beaufort	Jas. E. Gible	-	-	Beaufort	
	Washington	Thos. H. Blount	-	-	Washington	
	Plymouth	Joseph Ramsey	-	-	Plymouth	
	Do.	-	-	Marcus C. Ryan	Windsor	
	Edenton	Robt. M. Noxen	-	-	Edenton	
	Do.	-	-	Isaac Pipken	Murfreesboro'	
	Do.	-	-	Miles Elliott, jr.	Hertford	
	Camden	Geo. W. Charles	-	-	Camden	
	Do.	-	-	John B. Jones	Currituck	
S. C.	Charleston	H. L. Pinckney	-	-	Charleston	For the year 1840.
	Do.	-	R. Howard	-	Do.	
	Do.	-	-	T. H. Jervey	Do.	
	Georgetown	Thos. L. Shaw	-	-	Georgetown	
	Beaufort	B. R. Bythwood	-	-	Beaufort†	
	Savannah	A. B. Fannin	-	-	Savannah	
	Do.	-	R. Mackey	-	Do.	
	Do.	-	-	Thos. S. Wayne	Do.	
Georgia.	Sunbury	Wm. Maxwell	-	-	Sunbury	For the year 1840.
	Hardwick	Benj. Stiles	-	-	Hardwick	
	Brunswick	A. W. Wyly	-	-	Darien	
	St. Mary's	A. Clark	-	-	St. Mary's	
	Miami	C. C. P. Hunt	-	-	Maumee	
	Cuyahoga	S. Starkweather	-	-	Cleveland	
	Sandusky	Elias H. Haines	-	-	Portland	
	Detroit	John McDonell	-	-	Detroit	
	Michilimackinac	A. Wendell	-	-	Michilimackinac	
	Ala. Mobile	John B. Hogan	-	-	Mobile	

* From 21st July to 31st December, 1840.

† From 1st October to 31st December, 1840.

—Continued.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
Salary.	Fees.	Commis- sions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other of- ficial ex- penses.	Amount.	
-	\$1,002 39	\$1,479 74	-	\$2,482 13	\$200 00	\$35 94	\$15 50	-	\$251 44	\$2,230 69
-	-	-	-	572 03	-	-	-	-	7 14	564 89
\$250 00	1 75	-	-	251 75	-	-	-	-	-	251 75
250 00	1 75	-	-	251 75	-	-	-	-	-	251 75
-	212 13	587 45	-	799 58	-	54 56	50 00	\$29 50	134 06	665 52
134 86	86 56	-	-	221 42	45 00	5 60	22 21	-	72 81	148 61
200 00	68 93	3 10	-	272 03	-	5 00	-	-	5 00	267 3
-	-	-	-	346 27	-	-	-	-	4 45	341 82
-	-	-	-	254 50	-	-	-	-	-	254 50
200 00	151 44	8 77	-	360 21	137 50	-	-	-	137 50	222 71
200 00	86 45	29 48	-	315 93	-	5 13	50 00	2 00	57 13	258 80
250 00	423 60	-	-	673 60	-	-	-	-	-	673 60
-	578 69	271 74	-	850 43	150 00	25 00	82 10	-	257 10	593 33
250 00	58 45	7 57	-	316 02	-	10 25	14 00	-	24 25	291 77
250 00	307 32	84 57	-	641 89	250 00	-	60 00	-	310 00	331 89
200 00	201 95	100 89	-	502 84	-	36 54	1 33	87	38 74	464 10
250 00	389 43	38 04	-	677 47	-	17 75	-	-	17 75	659 72
62 50	-	28	-	62 78	-	-	-	-	-	62 78
250 00	134 90	134 47	-	519 37	-	35 87	255 00	62 00	352 87	166 50
325 46	-	-	-	325 46	-	-	-	-	-	325 46
635 84	-	-	-	835 84	75 00	3 50	-	14 87	93 37	742 47

ABSTRACT

States.	Districts.	Collectors.	Naval of- ficers.	Surveyors.	Places of resi- dence.	For what period.
Miss.	Pearl River	Isaac W. Jewett	-	-	Pearlington*	For the year 1840.
	Natchez	T. A. S. Doniphan	-	-	Natchez	
Louisiana.	Vicksburg	John Thatcher	-	-	Vicksburg	
	Mississippi dist.	Denis Prieur	-	-	New Orleans	
	Do.	-	H. D. Piere	-	Do.	
	Do.	-	-	L. B. Willis	Do.	
	Do.	-	-	C. B. Lenis	Bayou St. John	
	Do.	-	-	Wm. Battason	Madisonville	
	Do.	-	-	Robt. H. Kerr	Pittsburg	
	Do.	-	-	J. B. Warren	Cincinnati	
	Do.	-	-	S. H. Page	Pontchartrain	
	Do.	-	-	J. P. De Forest	St. Louis	
	Do.	-	-	Joseph Litton	Nashville	
	Do.	-	-	George Forbes	Wheeling	
	Do.	-	-	N. P. Porter	Louisville	
Florida.	Tché	J. W. Dough	-	-	Franklin	
	Pensacola	Robt. Mitchell	-	-	Pensacola	
	Do.	-	-	F. G. H. Long	St. Andrew's	
	St. Augustine	John Rodman	-	-	St. Augustine	
	St. John's	James Dell	-	-	Jacksonville	
	Appalachicola	G. J. Floyd	-	-	Appalachicola	
	Key West	Adam Gordon	-	-	Key West	
	St. Mark's	F. S. Beattie	-	-	Magnolia	

* From 30th September to 31st December, 1840.

Continued.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
Salary.	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk-hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
\$62 50	\$3 25	-	-	\$65 75	-	\$1 00	\$30 00	-	\$31 00	\$34 75
500 00	282 27	\$1,708 45	\$50 00	2,540 72	-	22 50	37 50	-	60 00	2,480 00
500 00	1,025 62	568 58	62 70	2,156 90	-	60 75	-	-	60 75	2,096 15

Statement of the fees received in the case of certificates to accompany distilled spirits, wines, &c., less : commissions on disbursements, as superintendents of light-houses, and as agents for the marine hospital ; rendered to the Treasury Department conformably to act of Congress of 7th May, 1832. For the year 1840.

States.	Ports.	Collectors.	Surveyors.	For what period.	In what capacity.			Total.
					In relation to certificates, rev. cutters, buoys, &c.	Superintendent of light-houses.	Agent for the marine hospital.	
Maine	Belfast	N. M. Lowney	-	1840	-	\$852 38	\$37 17	\$87 17
Do.	Portland	John Anderson	-	1840	-	-	54 49	986 87
Do.	Bath	Joseph Sewall	-	1840	-	-	7 98	7 38
Do.	Pasamaquoddy	Sam'l A. Morse	-	1840	-	-	4 16	4 16
Massachusetts	New Bedford	R. S. Smith	-	1840	\$25 59	-	8 36	\$3 95
Do.	Newburyport	Samuel Phillips	-	1840	-	-	86	86
Do.	Nantucket	M. T. Morton	-	1840	-	-	-	1 99
Do.	Edgartown	John P. Norton	-	1840	-	466 37	-	466 37
Rhode Island	Newport	Wm. Littlefield	-	1840	-	\$23 91	5 23	\$29 13
Do.	Providence	W. R. Danforth	-	1840	-	-	23 29	\$3 29
Connecticut	New Haven	Wm. H. Ellis	-	1840	-	68 49	7 65	76 14
Do.	Middletown	N. A. Phelps	-	1840	-	-	4 45	4 45
New York	Oswegatchie	Smith Suiwell	-	1st Jan. to 30th Sept., 1840	-	9 63	1 30	11 13
Do.	Do.	D. C. Judson	-	1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1840	-	2 19	-	2 19
Do.	Sag Harbor	J. P. Osborn	-	1840	-	170 23	53	170 96
Pennsylvania	Presqu'isle	E. J. Kelso	-	1840	-	-	19 97	19 97
Maryland	Baltimore	William Frick	-	1840	20 38	400 00	-	480 38
Do.	Do.	-	-	1840	13 87	-	-	-
Virginia	Fredericksburg	James Mosher	-	1840	-	-	98 15	107 03
Do.	Norfolk	A. K. Phillips	-	1840	-	-	33 60	\$3 60
North Carolina	Plymouth	Conway Whitte	-	1840	-	773 11	28 06	800 17
Do.	Beaufort	J. Ramsey	-	1840	-	61 08	1 96	63 04
Do.	Washington	J. E. Gibble	-	1840	-	15 69	3 43	19 12
Do.	Newbern	T. H. Blount	-	1840	18 15	90 86	19 74	51 74
Do.	Beaufort	T. S. Singleton	-	1840	-	-	8 33	8 33
South Carolina	Georgetown	B. R. Byrthwood	-	1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1840	-	-	3 60	3 60
Do.	Brasewick	T. S. Shaw	-	1840	-	33 84	4 30	\$3 84
Georgia	Do.	A. W. Wyly	-	1840	-	96 11	7 00	103 11
Florida	Milchitsineack	A. Wendell	-	1840	-	968 33	-	968 33

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,

ON

The subject of placing buoys at the several mouths of the Mississippi river.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to have placed, at the several mouths of the Mississippi, buoys, and have some person appointed to attend to them.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress as soon as possible.

WM. DEBUYS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 29, 1841 :

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Blair & Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PRAYING

The construction of a number of floating-batteries and steam-vessels.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania,
RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That, in consequence of the almost defenceless condition of these United States on their maritime frontier, from the most northeastern limit to the Sabine, and also of our commercial navy, both are unduly and improperly exposed to the ravages of an enemy in case of war ; and, from present appearances, there is a strong probability that such an event will shortly take place, requiring the prompt and efficient action of the General Government to provide suitable protection for the lives and property of our citizens on sea and land. We, therefore, pray your honorable bodies to make an adequate appropriation for the armament of fortifications, the building of floating-batteries for the defence of harbors, and the construction of 20 first-class and as many smaller steam-frigates ; the expense of which would not compare with the loss which might be occasioned by the capture of our commercial cities and a large portion of their shipping—any of which, in consequence of the improvements in modern warfare, of which we have but slightly availed ourselves as a nation, can be readily taken possession of by the power most likely to assail us, without our being able to make any efficient opposition.

P. F. MYERS *and others.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

CHAPTER I.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

The passage of a law allowing pre-emption rights to settlers on the mineral lands in that Territory.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, would

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT :

That the public interest, and the welfare of the people who reside in that portion of the Territory in which lead ore is found, would be greatly promoted by the enactment of a law by your honorable bodies, providing for the sale of the mineral lands, and lands reserved for smelting purposes, now withheld from those who desire to become purchasers ; and making provision, also, for the entry, by pre-emption, of mineral or mining lots and reservations, by the bona-fide owners or pre-emptors. Your memorialists would beg leave to represent, that our courts, juries, and citizens, have recognised the discoverer or the purchaser of a lead-mine, or deposite of lead ore, as the sole owner thereof ; and his right thereto has been sacredly regarded by all citizens and all tribunals. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest to your honorable bodies, that, in a law providing for the sale of the mineral lands, and reservations granting pre-emptions to the claimants of mining lots or reserves, no obstacle be thrown in the way of the present occupants and recognised owners. Your memorialists would further respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that, in order to do full justice to the claimants of mineral lots, and at the same time to secure to the Government a fair equivalent for tracts deemed to be mineral lands, it will be necessary to cause the subdivision of all quarter or half-quarter sections on which a valuable discovery of lead ore has been made, into ten-acre lots ; to permit the entry, by pre-emption, of two of these subdivisions, where such entry is necessary to secure the bona-fide claimant of a mining lot his mining lot or diggings ; and, after all claimants by pre-emption have been permitted to purchase their lots, to offer the residue of such tracts as may have

Blair & Rives, printers.

been thus subdivided at public sale ; and that said reservations be subject to the same laws and regulations under which all other public lands are sold.

Your honorable bodies are informed that many entries have been made, in the Wisconsin district, of lands occupied and worked as mineral lands, contrary to law, and to the serious injury of many innocent and honest individuals. Therefore, we would ask the enactment of a law by your honorable bodies, providing that all such entries may be made void, and the bona-fide owners or claimants of all mineral lots thus fraudulently entered be again put in possession of their rights. The early attention of your honorable bodies is respectfully and earnestly solicited to the objects contained in this memorial, inasmuch as they are intimately connected with the peace and welfare of the mining district.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

D. NEWLAND,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MAXWELL,

President of the Council.

Approved January 29, 1841 :

HENRY DODGE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MICHIGAN,

IN RELATION

To the boundary-line between that State and the Territory of Wisconsin.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution in relation to the boundary-line between this State and the Territory of Wisconsin.

Whereas a critical examination of the topography of the country through which the boundary-line between this State and the Territory of Wisconsin must pass, appears to render a strict and literal conformity with the directions contained in the act of Congress establishing the same impossible: and whereas the general intent of said act, it is presumed, can be attained without much difficulty, if said line be immediately marked and described: therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, earnestly solicited to cause the line in question to be surveyed and marked; and that, simultaneously with the survey, a commissioner be appointed by the General Government to attend, conjointly with a commissioner to be appointed by this State, and who, by their concurrent action, [shall] so establish the boundary in question, if practicable, as shall be in conformity with the manifest general intent of the act of Congress.

Be it further resolved, That the delegation of this State in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to use their efforts to procure the passage, in Congress, of some appropriate act or joint resolution to effect this object.

PH. C. FULLER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS J. DRAKE,

President of the Senate pro tem.

Approved February 2, 1841:

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE.

A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to act in concert with such commissioner as may be appointed by the Federal Government, for the purpose of surveying and marking the boundary-line between this State and the Territory of Wisconsin.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the State geologist, or some other fit and proper person, as commissioner to survey and mark the boundary-line between this State and the Territory of Wisconsin, to act in concert with such other commissioner or commissioners as may be first appointed for that purpose by authority of the Government of the United States.

PH. C. FULLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. WRIGHT GORDON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 2, 1841 :

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE.

A joint resolution relative to the transmission of copies of a certain joint resolution by the Governor to the presiding officer of each House of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause copies of the joint resolution of this Legislature, "in relation to the boundary-line between this State and the Territory of Wisconsin," under the great seal of the State, to be transmitted to the presiding officer of each of the two Houses of Congress, with a request that he lay the same before the House over which he presides.

THOMAS J. DRAKE,
President of the Senate pro tem.
PH. C. FULLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 3, 1841 :

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE.

I, Thomas Rowland, Secretary of State of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing are true copies of certain original joint resolutions, passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved on the second and third days of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-one.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at the city [L. s.] of Detroit, this fourth day of February, in the year of our-Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

THOMAS ROWLAND,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of any retrospective bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Congress of the United States :

The subscribers, citizens of the county of Oneida, and State of New York, having observed a proposition before your honorable body for the passage of a general bankrupt law, do *earnestly remonstrate* against the passage by Congress of any *bankrupt law* which shall be *retrospective* in its operation, or which shall in any manner impair the obligation of existing contracts, as highly unjust towards a very large class of the business men in the community, and dangerous to the public welfare.

William Walcott
Benjamin S. Walcott
S. S. Sheldon
William Yourt
James Stuart
Winslow Twichell
James Hastie
John Boyle
George Peacock
Harman Wight
James McArthur
Seth Maltbie
Thomas Beveridge
W. D. Walcott
Lewis T. Berry
Seth Hand
Ira W. Hand
A. McKean.

John Carlile
David Force
George Taylor
John King
Henry Murray
David Manwell
John Morrison
Henry Smith
Alfred S. Wing
Horace Butler
T. H. Hubbard
T. Walker
Holmes Hutchinson
W. Worthington Barker
John G. Crocker
C. J. De Ferriere
Samuel S. Thomson.

Blair & Rives, printers.

PETITION.

OF A

NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG, PENN,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of any law requiring the exclusive use on steam-boilers of any invention for preventing explosions, and asking the appointment of a board of commissioners to test the relative merits of such inventions.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania,
RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That they have seen, with much concern, an attempt made in Congress to pass a law requiring the use, on all steam-boilers, of "Raub's safety-valve." They believe there are other inventions equally effectual with that of Mr. Raub; and that the "safety-guard," invented by Cadwallader Evans, and another by John P. Bakewell, both of this city, are fully equal, in every point of merit, to any apparatus hitherto devised for prevention of explosion, and, in the opinion of practical engineers of this city, decidedly superior to Mr. Raub's; and, therefore, deprecate the proposed law as invidious and unjust. They deem the passage of any law compelling the use of a particular plan of security as inexpedient, inasmuch as ingenious mechanics would thereby be discouraged from prosecuting their experiments with a view to perfecting the safety of steam-boilers; for if the utmost possible security should be attained in any new combination of machinery, the legal precedence proposed to be given to Mr. Raub's plan would retard, if not prevent, the adoption of the better.

There is probably no city in the Union where more steamboats are built and owned than in Pittsburg; there is certainly none where more steam-power is employed. Its citizens have, therefore, a peculiar interest in every thing tending to improve the plans and safety of steam-enginery. Much capital, time, and skill, are constantly devoted to these objects—probably with as high a degree of success as at any other place; and the undersigned deem it but just, if Congress will compel the general use of any particular invention, that, as a necessary preliminary measure, a board of examiners, of science and experience, should be constituted, to test the relative merits of all inventions now enjoying any portion of the public confidence.

And they will ever pray, &c.

Blair & Rives, printers,

Engineers and engine builders.

John Arthurs
 Eli Reno
 T. L. Baron
 William Doyle
 John Bicknell
 Thomas Rogers
 Henry Martin
 John Snowden, jr.
 William Watson
 Joseph Irwin
 James H. McClure
 Andrew Watson
 Joseph Tomlinson
 Samuel Wilson
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Cyprian Preston
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 R. Miller, jr.
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 Charles Avery
 S. Snowden
 John Hart
 W. R. Brown
 J. Peirce
 H. M. Smith
 Chambers McKibbin
 Henry Morgan
 Sidney Strong
 Thos. C. Roberts
 R. Curry

Captains, pilots, &c., of boats.

G. M. Harton
 Jacob Smith
 John Flack
 William Dawson
 Redmond I. Grace
 Thos. Camur
 James Boyd
 George Elliott
 Samuel Mirls
 James Young
 C. Wells
 James McGugill
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 John Robinson, jr.
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M. Kenedy
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 James P. Jack
 Jeremiah Mason
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 H. Price
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 James Woodburn
 Hart Darragh
 M. Littleton
 Matthew Wilson
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 J. G. Hall
 James Laff
 W. R. Gormly

DOCUMENT

SHOWING

The testimony given before the judge of the fifth judicial circuit of the State of Missouri, on the trial of Joseph Smith, jr., and others, for high treason, and other crimes against that State.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

Copy of the testimony given before the Hon. Austin A. King, judge of the fifth judicial circuit in the State of Missouri, at the court-house in Richmond, in a criminal court of inquiry begun November 12, 1838.

State *vs.* Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, Amasa Lyman, George W. Robinson, Caleb Baldwin, Alanson Ripley, Washington Voorhees, Sidney Turner, John Buckhannon, Jacob Gates, Chandler Haldbrook, George W. Harris, Jesse D. Hunter, Andrew Whitlock, Martin C. Alred, William Alred, George Grant, Darwin Chase, Elijah Newman, Alvin G. Tippetts, Zedekiah Owens, Isaac Morley, Thomas Buck, Moses Clawson, John J. Tanner, Daniel Shearer, Daniel S. Thomas, Alexander McRay, Elisha Edwards, John S. Higbey, Ebenezer Page, Benjamin Covey, Ebenezer Robinson, Lyman Gibbs, James M. Henderson, David Pettigrew, Edward Partridge, Francis Higby, David Frampton, George Kimble, Joseph W. Younger, Henry Zabriskie, Allen J. Stout, Sheffield Daniels, Silas Manard, Anthony Head, Benjamin Jones, Daniel Carn, John T. Earl, and Norman Shearer; who were charged with the several crimes of high treason against the State, murder, burglary, arson, robbery, and larceny.

Sampson Avard, a witness produced, sworn, and examined on behalf of the State, deposeth and saith : That about four months since, a band, called the Daughters of Zion, (since called the Danite band,) was formed of the members of the Mormon church, the original object of which was to drive from the county of Caldwell all those who dissented from the Mormon church ; in which they succeeded admirably, and to the satisfaction of those concerned. I consider Joseph Smith, jr., as the prime mover and organizer of this Danite band. The officers of the band, according to their grades, were brought before him, at a school-house, together with Hiram Smith and Sidney Rigdon : the three composing the first presidency of the whole church. Joseph Smith, jr., blessed them, and prophesied over them : declaring that they should be the means, in the hands of God, of bringing forth the millennial kingdom. It was stated by Joseph Smith, jr., that it was necessary this band should be bound together by a covenant, that those who revealed the secrets of the society should be put to death. The covenant taken by all the Danite band was as follows, to wit : They declared,

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holding up their right hands, "In the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, I do solemnly obligate myself ever to conceal, and never to reveal, the secret purposes of this society called the Daughters of Zion. Should I ever do the same, I hold my life as the forfeiture." The prophet Joseph Smith, jr., together with his two counsellors, (Hiram Smith and Sidney Rigdon,) were considered as the supreme head of the church; and the Danite band feel themselves as much bound to obey them, as to obey the Supreme God. Instruction was given by Joseph Smith, jr., that if any of them should get into a difficulty, the rest should help him out; and that they should stand by each other, right or wrong. This instruction was given at a Danite meeting, in a public address. As for Joseph Smith, jr., and his two counsellors, the witness does not know they ever took the Danite oath. He knows that all the rest of the defendants are Danites, except Sidney Tanner, Andrew Whitlock, Zedekiah Owens, Thomas Rich, John J. Tanner, Daniel S. Thomas, David Pettigrew, George Kimble, Anthony Head, Benjamin Jones, and Norman Shearer.

At the election last August, a report came to Far West that some of the brethren in Daviess county were killed. I called for twenty volunteers to accompany me to see into this matter. I went; and about one hundred and twenty Mormons accompanied me to *Adam on Diahmon*—Mr. Joseph Smith, jr., in company. When I arrived there, I found the report exaggerated. None were killed. We visited Mr. Adam Black—about 150 or 200 men of us armed. Joseph Smith was commander; and if Black had not signed the paper he did, it was the common understanding and belief that he would have shared the fate of the dissenters. Sidney Rigdon and Lyman Wight were at Adam when we went to Black, and advised the movement.

As regards the affair at De Witt, I know little personally; but I heard Mr. S. Rigdon say they had gone down to De Witt, where it was said a mob had collected to wage war upon the Mormons residing in Carroll county; and that Joseph Smith, jr., with his friends, went down to De Witt to give aid and help to his brethren. The company, as I presume, were armed. They returned armed. Hiram Smith and George W. Robinson were in the company. Amasa Lyman went to see what was going on. He heard these persons say they were in Hinkle's camp (at De Witt) several days. When the Mormons returned from De Witt, it was rumored that a mob was collecting in Daviess county. Joseph Smith, jr., the Sunday before the late disturbances in Daviess, at a church meeting, gave notice that he wished the whole county collected on the next day (Monday) at Far West. He declared (on Sunday or Monday—I don't recollect which) that all who did not take up arms in defence of the Mormons of Daviess should be considered as tories, and should take their exit from the country.

At the meeting on Monday, when persons met from all parts of the county of Caldwell, Joseph Smith, jr., took the pulpit, and delivered an address, in which he said that we had been an injured people, driven violently from Jackson county; that we had appealed to the Governor, magistrates, judges, and even to the President of the United States, and there had been no redress for us; and that now a mob was about to destroy the rights of our brethren of Daviess county, and that it was high time that we should take measures to defend our own rights. In the address, he related an anecdote about a captain who applied to a Dutchman to purchase potatoes, who refused to sell. The captain then

charged his company, several different times, not to touch the Dutchman's potatoes. In the morning the Dutchman had not a potato left in his patch. This was in reference to touching no property in our expedition to Daviess county that did not belong to us, but he told us that the children of God did not go to war at their own expense. A vote was taken whether the brethren should embody and go down to Daviess to attack the mob. This question was put by the prophet, Joseph Smith, jr., and passed unanimously, with a few exceptions. Captains Patten and Brunson were appointed commanders of the Mormons, by Joseph Smith, jr., to go to Daviess. He frequently called these men generals. I once had a command as an officer, but Joseph Smith, jr., removed me from it, and I asked him the reason, and he assigned that he had another office for me. Afterwards Mr. Rigdon told me I was to fill the office of surgeon, to attend to the sick and wounded. After we arrived at Diahmon, in Daviess, a council was held at night, composed of Joseph Smith, jr., George W. Robertson, Hiram Smith, Captains Patten and Brunson, Lyman Wight, President R. Cahoon, P. P. Pratt, and myself, and perhaps Mr. Hinkle. President Rigdon was not present. He remained at Far West; a correspondence was kept up between him and Joseph Smith, jr. I heard Mr. Rigdon read one of the letters from Smith, which, as I remember, was about as follows: That he knew, from prophecy and from the revelation of Jesus Christ, that the enemies of the kingdom were in their hands; and that they (the Mormon church) should succeed. Rigdon, on reading the letter, said it gave him great consolation to have such authority that the kingdom of God was rolling on. In the above referred to council, Mr. Smith spoke of the grievances we had suffered in Jackson, Clay, Kirtland, and other places; declared that we must, in future, stand up for our rights as citizens of the United States, and as saints of the most high God; and that it was the will of God we should do so; that we should be free and independent, and that as the State of Missouri, and the United States, would not protect us, it was high time that we should be up, as the saints of the most high God, and protect ourselves, and take the kingdom. Lyman Wight observed, that, before the winter was over, he thought we would be in St. Louis, and take it. Smith charged them that they should be united in supporting each other. Smith said, on some occasions, that one should chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight; that he considered the United States rotten. He compared the Mormon church to the little stone spoken of by the Prophet Daniel; and the dissenters first, and the State next, was part of the image that should be destroyed by this little stone. The council was called on to vote the measures of Smith; which they did unanimously. On the next day Captain Patten (who was called by the prophet Captain Fearnaught) took command of about one hundred armed men, and told them that he had a job for them to do, and that the work of the Lord was rolling on, and they must be united. He then led the troops to Gallatin, saying he was going to attack the mob there. He made a rush into Gallatin, dispersed the few men there, and took the goods out of Stolling's store, and carried them to Diahmon, and I afterwards saw the storehouse on fire. When we returned to Diahmon, the goods were deposited in the Lord's storehouse, under the care of Bishop Vincent Knight. Orders were strictly given that all the goods should be deposited in the Lord's storehouse. No individuals were to appropriate any thing to themselves until a general distribution should be made. Joseph Smith, jr., was at Adam on Diah-

mon, giving directions about things in general connected with the war. When Patten returned from Gallatin to Adam on Diahmon, the goods were divided or apportioned out among those engaged; and these affairs were conducted under the superintendence of the first presidency. A part of the goods were brought to Far West. On their arrival, under the care of Captain Fearnaught, President Rigdon shouted three hosannahs to the victors. On the day Patten went to Gallatin, Colonel Wight went to Millport, as I understood. I saw a great many cattle, beds, furniture, &c., brought into our camp by the Mormons. After we returned to Far West, the troops were constantly kept in motion, and there was a council held at the house of President Rigdon to determine who should be chiefs. It was determined that Colonel Wight should be commander-in-chief at Adam on Diahmon; Brunson, captain of the flying-horse of Daviess; Colonel Hinkle should be commander-in-chief of the Far West troops; Captain Patten, captain of the flying-horse, or cavalry; and that the prophet, Joseph Smith, jr., should be commander-in-chief of the whole kingdom. The council was composed of Joseph Smith, jr., Captain Fearnaught, alias Patten, Colonel Hinkle, Colonel Wight, and President Rigdon. * The object of the council was in furtherance of the scheme proposed in council in Daviess, referred to above. After this council, Fearnaught disputed as to the chief command of the Far West troops, and had a smart altercation about it with Hinkle, but Smith proposed that they agree to disagree, and go on for the good of the kingdom. The troops were kept together until the militia came out lately. There were five hundred to eight hundred men, as I should suppose, under arms. It was about the time that the militia came out lately to Far West, under General Lucas, that our prophet assembled the troops together at Far West, into a hollow square, and addressed them, and stated to them that the kingdom of God should be set up, and should never fall; and for every one we lacked in number of those who came against us, the Lord would send angels, who would fight for us; and that we should be victorious. After the militia had been near Far West awhile, in an address, Smith said that those troops were militia, and that we were militia too, and both sides clever fellows; and he advised them to know nothing of what had happened; to say nothing; and to keep dark: that he, Smith, had forgotten more than he had ever known. After it was ascertained that the militia had arrived, intelligence was immediately sent to Diahmon, to Colonel Wight. Next morning Colonel Wight arrived in Far West with about one hundred mounted and armed men. The troops were constantly kept prepared, and in a situation to repel attack. The evening the militia arrived near Far West, it was the general understanding in the Mormon camp that they were militia legally called out; and, indeed, previous to their arrival, it was ascertained that there were militia on their way to Far West. Some months ago I received orders to destroy the paper concerning the Danite Society; which order was issued by the first presidency, and which paper, being the constitution for the government of the Danite Society, was in my custody, but which I did not destroy. It is now in General Clark's possession. I gave the paper up to General Clark after I was taken prisoner. I found it in my house, where I had previously deposited it, and believe it never had been in any person's possession after I first received it. This paper was taken into President Rigdon's house, and read to the prophet and his councillors, and was unanimously adopted by them as their rule and guide in future. After it

was thus adopted, I was instructed by the council to destroy it, as, if it should be discovered, it would be considered treasonable. This constitution, after it was approved by the first presidency, was read, article by article, to the Danite band, and unanimously adopted by them. This paper was drawn up about the time that the Danite band was formed. Since the drawing up of the paper against the dissenters, it was that this constitution of the Danite band was draughted; but I have no minutes of the time, as we were directed not to keep written minutes; which constitution, above referred to, is as follows:

"Whereas, in all bodies laws are necessary for the permanency, safety, and well-being of society, we, the members of the Society of the Daughters of Zion, do agree to regulate ourselves under such laws as, in righteousness, shall be deemed necessary for the preservation of our holy religion, and of our most sacred rights, and the rights of our wives and children. But, to be explicit on the subject, it is especially our object to support and defend the rights conferred on us by our venerable sires, who purchased them with the pledges of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. And now, to prove ourselves worthy of the liberty conferred on us by them, in the providence of God, we do agree to be governed by such laws as shall perpetuate these high privileges, of which we know ourselves to be the rightful possessors, and of which privileges wicked and designing men have tried to deprive us, by all manner of evil, and that purely in consequence of the tenacity we have manifested in the discharge of our duty towards our God, who had given us those rights and privileges, and a right, in common with others, to dwell on this land. But we, not having the privileges of others allowed unto us, have determined, like unto our fathers, to resist tyranny, whether it be in kings or in the people. It is all alike unto us. Our rights we must have, and our rights we shall have, in the name of Israel's God.

"ART. 1st. All power belongs originally and legitimately to the people, and they have a right to dispose of it as they shall deem fit; but, as it is inconvenient and impossible to convene the people in all cases, the legislative powers have been given by them, from time to time, into the hands of a representation composed of delegates from the people themselves. This is and has been the law, both in civil and religious bodies, and is the true principle.

"ART. 2d. The executive power shall be vested in the president of the whole church and his councillors.

"ART. 3d. The legislative powers shall reside in the president and his councillors together, and with the generals and colonels of the society. By them all laws shall be made regulating the society.

"ART. 4th. All offices shall be during life and good behaviour, or to be regulated by the law of God.

"ART. 5th. The society reserves the power of electing all its officers, with the exception of the aids and clerks which the officers may need in their various stations. The nomination to go from the presidency to his second, and from the second to the third in rank, and so down through all the various grades. Each branch or department retains the power of electing its own particular officers.

"ART. 6th. Punishments shall be administered to the guilty, in accordance to the offence; and no member shall be punished without law, or by any others than those appointed by law for that purpose. The Legislature shall

have power to make laws regulating punishments, as, in their judgments, shall be wisdom and righteousness.

"ART. 7th. There shall be a secretary, whose business it shall be to keep all the legislative records of the society, and also to keep a register of the names of every member of the society; also the rank of the officers. He shall also communicate the laws to the generals, as directed by laws made for the regulation of such business by the Legislature.

"ART. 8th. All officers shall be subject to the commands of the Captain General, given through the Secretary of War; and so all officers shall be subject to their superiors in rank, according to laws made for that purpose."

In connexion with the grand scheme of the prophet, his preachers and apostles were instructed to preach to and instruct their followers (who are estimated in Europe and America at about 40,000) that it was their duty to come up to the State called Far West, and to possess the kingdom; that it was the will of God they should do so; and that the Lord would give them power to possess the kingdom. There was another writing drawn up in June last, which had for its object to get rid of the dissenters, and which had the desired effect; (this is the paper drawn up against the dissenters, referred to by the witness.) Since that time, and since the introduction of the scheme of the prophet made known in the above constitution, I have [*heard*] the prophet say that it was a fortunate thing that we got rid of the dissenters, as they would have endangered the rolling on of the kingdom of God as introduced, and to be carried into effect, by the Danite band; that they, the dissenters, were great obstacles in the way; and that, unless they were removed, the aforesaid kingdom could not roll on. This paper against the dissenters was draughted by Sidney Rigdon, and is as follows:

"FAR WEST, June, 1838.

"To Oliver Cowdrey, David Whitmer, John Whitmer, William W. Phelps, and Lyman E. Johnson, greeting:

"Whereas the citizens of Caldwell county have borne with the abuse received from you at different times, and on different occasions, until it is no longer to be endured; neither will they endure it any longer, having exhausted all the patience they have, and conceive that to bear any longer is a vice instead of a virtue. We have borne long, and suffered incredibly; but we will neither bear nor suffer any longer; and the decree has gone forth from our hearts, and shall not return to us void. Neither think, gentlemen, that, in so saying, we are trifling with either you or ourselves; for we are not. There are no threats from you—no fear of losing our lives by you, or by any thing you can say or do, will restrain us; for out of the county you shall go, and no power shall save you. And you shall have three days after you receive this communication *to you*, including twenty-four hours in each day, for you to depart with your families peaceably; which you may do undisturbed by any person; but in that time, if you do not depart, we will use the means in our power to cause you to depart; for go you shall. We will have no more promises to reform, as you have already done, and in every instance violated your promise, and regarded not the covenant which you had made, but put both it and us at defiance. We have solemnly warned you, and that in the most determined manner, that if you did not cease that course of wanton abuse of the citizens of this county, that vengeance would overtake you sooner or later, and that when

it did come it would be as furious as the mountain torrent, and as terrible as the beating tempest; but you have affected to despise our warnings, and pass them off with a sneer, or a grin, or a threat, and pursued your former course; and vengeance sleepeth not, neither does it slumber; and unless you heed us this time, and attend to our request, it will overtake you at an hour when you do not expect, and at a day when you do not look for it; and for you there shall be no escape; for there is but one decree for you, which is depart, depart, or a more fatal calamity shall befall you.

"After Oliver Cowdrey had been taken by a State warrant for stealing, and the stolen property found in the house of William W. Phelps; in which nefarious transaction John Whitmer had also participated. Oliver Cowdrey stole the property, conveyed it to John Whitmer, and John Whitmer to William W. Phelps; and then the officers of law found it. While in the hands of an officer, and under an arrest for this vile transaction, and, if possible, to hide your shame from the world like criminals, (which, indeed, you were,) you appealed to our beloved brethren, Presidents Joseph Smith, jr., and Sidney Rigdon, men whose characters you had endeavored to destroy by every artifice you could invent, not even the basest lying excepted; and did you find them revengeful? No; but notwithstanding all your scandalous attacks, still, such was the nobleness of their character, that even vile enemies could not appeal to them in vain. They enlisted, as you well know, their influence, to save you from your just fate; and they, by their influence, delivered you out of the hands of the officer. While you were pleading with them, you promised reformation; you bound yourselves by the most solemn promises that you would never be employed again in abusing any of the citizens of Caldwell; and by such condescensions did you attempt to escape the work house. But now for the sequel. Did you practise the promised reformation? You know you did not; but, by secret efforts, continued to practise your iniquity, and secretly to injure their character, notwithstanding their kindness to you. Are such things to be borne? You yourselves would answer that they are insufferable, if you were to answer according to the feelings of your own hearts. As we design this paper to be published to the world, we will give an epitome of your scandalous conduct and treachery for the last two years. We wish to remind you that Oliver Cowdrey and David Whitmer were among the principal of those who were the means of gathering us to this place by their testimony which they gave concerning the plates of the Book of Mormon; that they were shown to them by an angel; which testimony we believe now, as much as before you had so scandalously disgraced it. You commenced your wickedness by heading a party to disturb the worship of the saints in the first day of the week, and made the house of the Lord, in Kirtland, to be a scene of abuse and slander, to destroy the reputation of those whom the church had appointed to be their teachers, and for no other cause only that you were not the persons.

"The saints in Kirtland having elected Oliver Cowdrey to be a justice of the peace, he used the power of that office to take their most sacred rights from them, and that contrary to law.

"He supported a parcel of blacklegs, and in disturbing the worship of the saints; and when the men whom the church had chosen to preside over their meetings endeavored to put the house to order, he helped (and by the authority of his justice's office, too) these wretches to continue their confusion; and threatened the church with a prosecution for trying to put them

out of the house ; and issued writs against the saints for endeavoring to sustain their rights ; and bound themselves under heavy bonds to appear before his honor ; and required bonds which were both inhuman and unlawful ; and one of these was the venerable father, who had been appointed by the church to preside—a man of upwards of seventy years of age, and notorious for his peaceable habits. Oliver Cowdrey, David Whitmer, and Lyman E. Johnson, united with a gang of counterfeiters, thieves, liars, and blacklegs of the deepest dye, to deceive, cheat, and defraud the saints out of their property, by every art and stratagem which wickedness could invent ; using the influence of the vilest persecutions to bring vexatious lawsuits, villanous prosecutions, and even stealing not excepted. In the midst of this career, for fear the saints would seek redress at their hands, they breathed out threatenings of mobs, and actually made attempts with their gang to bring mobs upon them. Oliver Cowdrey and his gang (such of them as belonged to the church) were called to an account by the church for their iniquity. They confessed repentance, and were again restored to the church ; but the very first opportunity they were again practising their former course. While this wickedness was going on in Kirtland, Cowdrey and his company were writing letters to Far West, in order to destroy the character of every person that they thought was standing in their way ; and John Whitmer and William W. Phelps were assisting to prepare the way to throw confusion among the saints of Far West. During the full career of Oliver Cowdrey and David Whitmer's bogus money business, it got abroad into the world that they were engaged in it, and several gentlemen were preparing to commence a prosecution against Cowdrey ; he finding it out, took with him Lyman E. Johnson, and fled to Far West with their families ; Cowdrey stealing property, and bringing it with him, which has been, within a few weeks past, obtained by the owner, by means of a search-warrant ; and he was saved from the penitentiary by the influence of two influential men of the place. He also brought notes with him, upon which he had received pay, and made an attempt to sell them to Mr. Arthur of Clay county. And Lyman E. Johnson, on his arrival, reported that he had a note of one thousand dollars against a principal man of this church, when it was a palpable falsehood, and he had no such thing ; and he did it for the purpose of injuring his character. Shortly after Cowdrey and Johnson left Kirtland for Far West, they were followed by David Whitmer ; on whose arrival a general system of slander and abuse was commenced by you all, for the purpose of destroying the characters of certain individuals, whose influence and strict regard for righteousness you dreaded ; and not only yourselves, but your wives and children, led by yourselves, were busily engaged in it. Neither were you contented with slandering and vilifying here, but you kept up continual correspondence with your gang of marauders in Kirtland, encouraging them to go on with their iniquity ; which they did to perfection, by swearing falsely to injure the characters and property of innocent men, stealing, cheating, lying, instituting vexatious lawsuits, selling bogus money, and also stones and sand for bogus ; in which nefarious business Oliver Cowdrey, David Whitmer, and Lyman E. Johnson were engaged while you were there. Since your arrival here, you have commenced a general system of that same kind of conduct in this place. You set up a nasty, dirty, pettifogger's office, pretending to be judges of the law, when it is a notorious fact that you are profoundly ignorant of it, and of every other thing which is calculated to do mankind good ; or, if you know it, you take

good care never to practise it. And, in order to bring yourselves into notice, you began to interfere with all the business of the place, trying to destroy the character of our merchants, and bringing their creditors upon them, and break them up. In addition to this, you stirred up men of weak minds to prosecute one another, for the vile purpose of getting a fee for pettifogging from one of them. You have also been threatening continually to enter into a general system of prosecuting, determined, as you said, to pick a flaw in the titles of those who have bought city lots and built upon them—not that you can do any thing but cause vexatious lawsuits.

“And, amongst the most monstrous of all your abominations, we have evidence (which, when called upon, we can produce,) that letters sent to the post office in this place have been opened, read, and destroyed, and the persons to whom they were sent never obtained them; thus ruining the business of the place. We have evidence of a very strong character that you are at this very time engaged with a gang of counterfeiters, coiners, and blacklegs, as some of those characters have lately visited our city from Kirtland, and told what they had come for; and we know, assuredly, that if we suffer you to continue, we may expect, and that speedily, to find a general system of stealing, counterfeiting, cheating, and burning property, as in Kirtland—for so are your associates carrying on there at this time; and that, encouraged by you, by means of letters you send continually to them; and, to crown the whole, you have had the audacity to threaten us that, if we offered to disturb you, you would get up a mob from Clay and Ray counties. For the insult, if nothing else, and your threatening to shoot us if we offered to molest you, we will put you from the county of Caldwell: so help us God.”

The above was signed by some 84 Mormons.

About the time the dissenters fled, President Rigdon preached a sermon from the text, “Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt hath lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and be trodden under foot of men”—commonly called the salt sermon; in which the dissenters were called the salt that had lost its savor, and that they should be trampled upon and driven out by the saints; which was well understood by the Danites to be a part of their duty to do.

When General Lucas's men marched up to Far West, Smith told me, as I understood him, that he had said to one of the militia captains not to come any farther, as he might get into danger. Smith, after erecting his bulwarks, (the night after General Lucas arrived,) asked me if I did not think him pretty much of a general; and I answered in the affirmative. We were advised, all the time, to fight valiantly, and that the angels of the Lord would appear in our defence and fight our battles.

In reference to Bogart's battle, I know but little, personally, as to the start of the troops to fight Bogart. I was called upon to go along with the company (which was commanded by Patten) as surgeon. This was about midnight; but as I thought a little sleep would do me more good than fighting, I remained at home. In the morning of the fight, about 6 o'clock, I was called upon by a Mr. Emmett, who informed me that Captain Fearnought was wounded mortally. I went to Patten, about three miles from the battleground, where I found Jos. Smith, jr., present, laying hands on the wounds, and blessing them to heal them. A Mr. O'Bannion was also mortally wounded. I heard the following of the prisoners say he was present in the fight, to wit: Norman Shearer—

[The gap in the testimony is not supplied from the evidence on file. For remainder of Dr. Avard's testimony, see page 21.]

Nehemiah Odell, sen., a witness, produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeth and saith : That he was in the battle between Capt. Bogart and the Mormons, on the 25th of October last, and says Parley P. Pratt was in the battle, commanding part of the Mormon forces, on that occasion—the officer who gave the command to the Mormons, after some kind of religious ceremony, to about this amount : “ In the name of Lazarus, God, and the Lamb, fire, Danites ;” and, after firing twice, they charged ; but which party fired first, I don't recollect. And further this deponent saith not.

NEHEMIAH ODELL.

Captain Samuel Bogart, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeth and saith : That, on the evening of the 24th October last, while ranging under the orders of General Atchison, as is below inserted, I met with several Mormons, and read it to them, supposing they would inform the Mormons of Caldwell of the character of my company. We had been informed, on that evening, by citizens of Ray, that we were in danger of being attacked by the Mormons that night ; whereupon I fell back to an encampment on Crooked river, in Ray county. On the next morning, near daybreak, my picket guard gave information that they were coming ; and, in a few moments, I saw the Mormon forces forming, and a few guns were fired out of the brush by the Mormons. When the fight commenced, the left wing of the Mormons was within about thirty steps of my right, and in number were about 150 or 200, as I supposed. And further this deponent saith not.

SAMUEL BOGART.

The order under which Captain Bogart was ranging the north part of Ray county, when attacked by the Mormons, was produced, and read in court as evidence, and is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS, 3D DIVISION MISSOURI MILITIA,
Liberty, October 23, 1838.

SIR : Your communication by express has been received. You are hereby ordered to range the line between Caldwell and Ray counties, with your company of volunteers, and prevent, if possible, any invasion of Ray county by any persons in arms whatever. You will also take care to inquire into the state of things in Daviess county, and make report thereof to me, from time to time. I will endeavor to be with you in a few days, &c.

DAVID R. ATCHISON,

Major General 3d division Missouri militia.

Captain S. BOGART.

Wyatt Cravens, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeth and saith : He was one in Captain Bogart's company, and was present in the fight with the Mormons the 25th October last, about day-break, in Ray county. Parley P. Pratt and Captain Patten appeared in command of the company that made an attack upon us. We were lying in camp when we heard them coming. We got up, and prepared for battle. The Mormons came within about sixty yards of us, and formed the line of battle. They approached in a body, numbering, as near as I could guess,

about 150, armed with guns, swords, and pistols, to within about forty yards of us, when the firing commenced by both parties, about the same time : I can't say which side fired first. I was taken prisoner by the Mormons. I saw Joseph Smith, jr., come up to the Mormons at a house in Log creek timber, a few miles from the battle-ground. The wounded were taken out of the wagon there, and we started on towards Far West. J. Smith, jr., passed on by me to the head of the company, where Pratt and Wight were riding. After getting into the prairie, Wight halted the company. He, Pratt, and four others, rode off a piece, and conferred together, and then returned to the company, and called out some captain, and ordered him to call out ten of his braves. Seven men came out, and I was placed under their guard, and told by Wight that they would escort me off, and let me go about my business. We started back, and, after getting near a field, the captain of the guard and one of them, rode off ahead, saying they saw some one. Shortly after, the captain returned alone. He declared that I should be guarded no farther, and pointed out the path I should take ; which led around the fence. I then thought the man who had not returned had been placed round the fence to kill me ; but I was determined to do the best I could to make my escape. In passing on, I discovered my direction would lead me to where I thought the man was placed, and I took off to the right, and immediately I was ordered to stop by some person, whom I recognised to be the man of the guard who left with the captain of the guard, and did not return. I fled, and turned my head to look, and saw the man with his gun in a shooting position ; and shortly after, while running, I was shot by him ; and I made my way to Ray county. Parley P. Pratt was in the battle. Moses Rowland, one of Captain Bogart's men, and several of the Mormons, *was* killed in that battle. Five of Bogart's company, including myself, were wounded. And further this deponent saith not.

WYATT CRAVENS.

Morris Phelps, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeth and saith : That Parley P. Pratt was in the battle with Bogart. Darwin Chase was one of the expedition, but not in the battle. Lyman Gibbs was in the battle ; thinks Benjamin Jones was in the battle. Norman Shearer was, also, and wounded. I was called upon, by Charles C. Rich, to go down to Crooked river, to help relieve some Mormon prisoners, who, it was said, had been taken by a mob. I first refused to go ; but, being threatened with force, I consented to go. We proceeded to McDaniel's field, in Ray county, where we were commanded to hitch our horses ; and we proceeded down to where Captain Bogart was encamped—myself in the extreme rear. The fight was brought on, but I was not in it. On our return from the battle-ground, near Log creek timber, in Caldwell county, we met Joseph Smith, jr., Lyman Wight, and others, who went to the wounded and pronounced blessings on them, and prayed for them to be healed and saved. When we started from McDaniel's field fence, the only command given, that I heard, was, Boys, follow me ! given by the commander. I have been in two Danite meetings. The first, I did not make any exception to ; and, in the second, the following exceptionable [doctrine] was inculcated : " that we should take spoil, or plunder, in some cases ; " but it was objected to, and I have never attended a Danite meeting since. The day before the Mormons went to *Adam on Diahmon*, J. Smith, jr.,

in an address, told an anecdote of a Dutchman, who had been applied to by a captain to purchase potatoes, &c. Rigdon, in speaking of dissenters, who were unwilling to fight mobs, said that they ought to be pitched upon their horses with pitchforks and bayonets, and forced into the front of the battle, and their property confiscated to the use of the army. The anecdote spoken of above, about the Dutchman, was told by Smith, after Rigdon's address, and without any application of it by him. And further this deponent saith not.

MORRIS PHELPS.

John Corrill, a witness produced, sworn, and examined in behalf of the State, deposeth and saith : That about last June I was invited to a private meeting, in which an effort was made to adopt some plan to get rid of the dissenters. There were some things I did not like, and opposed it with others, and failed. After that, I met President Rigdon, and he told me I ought not to have any thing to do with it; that they would do as they pleased. I took his advice. I learned afterwards that they had secret meetings; but I was never invited. None of the first presidency was present at the meeting above referred to. We have a rule in the church, authorizing any member to consecrate or give voluntarily his surplus property to the church, for charitable purposes. President Rigdon last summer preached a sermon, commonly called the Salt sermon, which seemed to have for its object to produce a feeling among the people to get rid of the dissenters, for crimes alleged, and because they disagreed with them. In a few days there seemed considerable excitement among the people, and the dissenters left, as I advised them they were in danger. I was afterwards invited to one of these meetings, where an oath, in substance the same as testified to by Dr. Avar, was administered. The society was ultimately organized into companies, and captains of tens and fifties were appointed. I took exceptions only to the teaching as to the duties of that society, wherein it was said, if one brother got into any kind of a difficulty, it was the duty of the rest to help him out, right or wrong. At the second, or at least the last meeting I attended, the presidency, (to wit: Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, and Sidney Rigdon,) and also George W. Robertson, was there. There was at this meeting a ceremony of introducing the officers of the society to the presidency, who pronounced blessings on each of them, as introduced, exhorting to faithfulness in their calling, and they should have blessings. After this, President Smith got up and made general remarks about, in substance, as follows : relating the oppressions the society had suffered, and they wanted to be prepared for further events; but said he wished to do nothing unlawful, and, if the people would let him alone, they would preach the gospel and live in peace. Towards the close, he observed to the people that they should obey the presidency, and, if the presidency led them astray, they might destroy them. In the last, or in some public meeting, Joseph Smith, jr. said : if the people would let us alone, we would preach the gospel to them in peace; but, if they came on us to molest us, we would establish our religion by the sword; and that he would become to this generation a second Mahomet.

About April last, I heard Joseph Smith, jr. and President Rigdon (who appeared to be vexed, on account of troubles and lawsuits they had had) say that they would suffer vexatious lawsuits no longer, and that they would resist even an officer in the discharge of his duty. Smith said he had been

before courts some twenty odd times; they had never found any thing against him, and that made him of age; and he would submit to it no longer. I heard S. Rigdon's fourth of July speech. I heard him say he would not suffer people to come into their streets and abuse them, nor would they suffer vexatious law-suits. In substance, he further remarked, that "neither will we permit any man or set of men to institute vexatious law-suits against us, to cheat us out of our just rights; if they do, wo be unto them."

This Mormon church has been represented as being the little stone spoken of by Daniel, which should roll on and crush all opposition to it, and ultimately should be established as a temporal as well as a spiritual kingdom. These things were to be carried on through the instrumentality of the Danite band, as far as force was necessary; if necessary, they being organized into bands of tens, fifties, &c. ready for war. The teachings of that society led them to prohibit the talkings of any persons against the presidency; so much so, that it was dangerous for any man to set up opposition to any thing that might be set on foot, and I became afraid to speak my own mind. I objected to the course of Dr. Avard, in reference to the Danite band. I rather thought Joseph Smith, jr. upheld him, and would not allow any objections to him. After the return of the Mormons from De Witt, I heard Joseph Smith, jr., in the presence of Hiram Smith, in a conversation, say that an application had been made to the Governor, and that they understood that he would give them no assistance, and they were determined to withstand the mob. They were greatly incensed against certain persons in Caldwell and Daviess, and said they intended to rid the counties of them and of the mob, in the course of that week. This was on Sunday morning, and in the course of that day instructions were given to meet the next day, (Monday.) On Monday, Joseph Smith, jr. made a speech; and some resolutions were passed, purporting that those persons who would not engage in their undertaking, their property should be consecrated [confiscated] to the use of those who did engage in their undertaking. On Sunday, Joseph Smith, jr., in his discourse, spoke of persons taking, at some times, what, at other times, it would be wrong to take; and gave as an example the case of David eating the shewbread, and also of the Saviour and his Apostles plucking the ears of corn and eating, as they passed through the cornfield. He supposed the prejudices of the Jews and Pharisees were so great against the Saviour, that they would give them nothing to eat, and they took that method to get it. On the Monday when the resolutions above referred to were introduced, President Rigdon, in a speech, said that those who were unwilling to go into the war ought to put upon their horses with guns and bayonets, and forced into the front of the war—having reference to those who heretofore had been backward in defending themselves and families. No persons were suffered to leave the county in this extreme time, and I met with Phelps to consult as to what we ought to do.

After the troops got to Diahmon, in all about four or five hundred men, I heard Lyman Wight addressing a portion of the men, who were there, (perhaps eight or ten:) "that the earth was the Lord's, and the fulness thereof, with the cattle upon a thousand hills; and if I was an hungry, I would not tell you;" that the Saints of the Lord had the same privilege or rights. After that, or perhaps the next day, I saw a drove of some four or five cattle pass along, and asked what cattle these were; and was answered that they were a drove of buffalo; others observed, they were cattle a Meth-

odist priest had consecrated. Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, George W. Robertson, Caleb Baldwin, Alanson Ripley, George W. Harris, George Grant, Darwin Chase, Alexander McRay, Edward Partridge, Joseph W. Younger, and probably James W. Rawlins, were in the expedition that went to Daviess county, at the time Gallatin was burnt. On the same day that the company went to Gallatin, Lyman Wight went with a company to Millport, as I understood. He returned, and made a report (as I understood it to be) to Joseph Smith, jr., in which he said he found nothing to fight but fences and empty houses. I understood him to say the people had not taken away all their property. Smith, the prophet, here asked him if they had taken the negroes. He said, yes. Some one then laughingly observed, Smith, you have lost your negro; to which, I think, he made no reply.

Joseph Smith, jr. asked Wight if he had done any thing with the property remaining in Millport? Wight said not; they would leave that matter for a private council.

Lyman Gibbs told me he went down with the expedition that fought Bogart, and he remained behind three-quarters of a mile from the battle-ground, holding horses. I feel confident Isaac Morley was not in the fight with Bogart. I think the original object of the Danite band was to operate on the dissenters; but afterwards it grew into a system to carry out the designs of the presidency; and, if necessary to use physical force to upbuild the kingdom of God; it was to be done by them. This is my opinion as to their object, and I learned it from various sources connected with that band. It was my understanding that Dr. Avard's teaching in the Danite society proceeded from the presidency. I never heard that constitution, spoken of by Dr. A., read in the society when I was present; nor did I ever hear of it until lately. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN CORRILL.

James C. Owens, a witness produced, sworn, and examined on behalf of the State, deposeth and saith: In the morning of the day that the militia arrived at Far West, I heard Joseph Smith, jr., in a speech to the Mormon troops, say that he did not care any thing about the coming of the troops, nor about the laws; that he had tried to please them. If they lived together, it wouldn't please them; if they scattered, it wouldn't please them; and that he did not intend to try to keep the laws, or to please them any longer;—that they were a damned set, and God should damn them, so help him Jesus Christ: that he meant to go on then, as he had begun, and take his own course, and kill and destroy, and told the men to fight like angels; that heretofore he had told them to fight like devils, but now he told them to fight like angels—that angels could whip devils. I think in this speech it was that he said what they lacked in number, the Lord would make up by sending angels, and send two angels where they lacked one man. He swore considerably, and observed that they might think that he was swearing; but that God Almighty would not take notice of him in cursing such a damned set as they were. He further stated that they pretended to come out as militia, but that they were all a damned set of mobs. He stated, at that, or some other time, that as they had commenced consecrating in Daviess county, that he intended to have the surrounding counties consecrated to him; that the time had come when the riches of the Gentiles should be consecrated to the Saints.

While the last expedition was in progress in Daviess county, a portion of the troops returned to Far West, to whom, and to the people assembled, I understood Sidney Rigdon had read a letter from Joseph Smith, jr. I asked him to read it to me; which he did, and it was, as near as I can recollect, as follows: That the enemy was delivered into their hands, and that they need not fear; that this had been given to him by the spirit of prophesy, in the name of Jesus Christ. Sidney Rigdon appeared to rejoice at the information, and give into the thing. A few days before the militia got to Far West, Joseph Smith, jr., observed that he didn't intend to obey the laws any longer, that he had a great many writs served on him, and that he was of age, and did not intend to have another served on him. And further this deponent saith not.

JAMES C. OWENS.

Nathaniel Carr, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined in behalf of the State, deposeth and saith: While the last expedition was going on in Daviess county, a portion of the troops returned to Far West, and was paraded before Mr. Rigdon's door; a letter was produced by him, received, as he said, from Joseph Smith, jr. and Lyman Wight, and perhaps Hiram Smith, and, I think, Elias Higbee. The letter was read, which stated something like this: that all things were going on well in Daviess, that they had nothing to fear, and that the enemy was in their hands. I understood, from what was said in the letter, that they knew this from revelation. The letter was read to about two hundred men, most of them under arms. The town appeared under military rule; picket-guards were sent out morning and evening. This state of things was continued for three or four weeks, and until the Mormons surrendered their arms. When the forces that went out to attack Bogart were collecting, about midnight, I heard them say that a mob was collecting near Field's, who had taken some of the brethren prisoners; and that they were collecting a company to release them. And further this deponent saith not.

NATHANIEL CARR.

John Cleminson, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined, in behalf of the State, deposeth and saith: Some time in June, I attended two or three Danite meetings; and it was taught there, as a part of the duty of the band, that they should support the presidency in all their designs, right or wrong; that whatever they said was to be obeyed, and whoever opposed the presidency in what they said, or desired done, should be expelled *from* the county, or have their lives taken. The three composing the presidency *was* at one of those meetings; and to satisfy the people, Dr. Avard called on Joseph Smith, jr., who gave them a pledge, that if they led them into a difficulty, he would give them his head for a foot-ball, and that it was the will of God, these things should be so. The teacher and active agent of the society was Dr. Avard, and his teachings were approved of by the presidency. Dr. Avard further taught as a part of their obligation, that if any one betrayed the secret designs of the society, *they* should be killed and laid aside, and nothing said about it.

I heard Sidney Rigdon's sermon, commonly called the "salt sermon," and its purport and design was about as other witnesses have stated before me. When process was filed against Joseph Smith and others, in my office as clerk of Caldwell circuit court, for trespass, Joseph Smith, jr., told me

not to issue that writ ; that he did not intend to submit to it ; that it was a vexatious thing, and I had a right to judge whether a suit was vexatious or not, and that he would see me out in it. Hiram Smith (who was not a defendant in that suit) also joined him in this promise, if I would not issue the writ. This was previous to the last term of the Caldwell circuit court. I considered myself not as a proper judge as to whether it was a vexatious suit or not. Joseph Smith, jr., said it was a vexatious thing, and that he would not suffer it to be issued ; and I felt myself intimidated and in danger, if I issued it, knowing the regulation of the Danite band.

On the Monday prior to the last Daviess expedition, I heard Mr. Rigdon say that those who had heretofore been backward in taking up arms in defending themselves ought to, or should, be put upon their horses with bayonets and pitchforks ; and Smith said, forced into the front of the battle ; and that the property of those who would not go into the war should be consecrated to the use of those who did. Mr. Smith said their beef, corn, and potatoes they would take.

I went in the expedition to Daviess in which Gallatin was burnt, as I felt myself compelled to go from the regulations which had been made.

It was generally understood that every movement made in Daviess was under the direction and supervision of the first presidency—of whom, Joseph Smith, jr., and Hiram Smith were in Daviess. The following of the defendants were in the expedition to Daviess, viz: Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, P. P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin, and Alanson Ripley. John Buckhannon was not there ; George W. Harris was there ; Darwin Chase was there ; Elijah Newman was not there ; Isaac Morley was not there ; Moses Clawson, I think, was there ; Alexander McKay was there ; John S. Higbey, I think, was there ; Ebenezer Robinson and Daniel Pettigrew were there ; Edward Partridge was there ; David Frampton was not there ; Sheffield Daniels, I think, was not there ; Daniel Carr was there ; James H. Rawlins was there ; Morris Phelps, I think, was there.

Of the troops at Diahmon, in this expedition, some were sent on one expedition, and some on another ; but all were there mutually to aid and assist each other in all that they undertook or did on that occasion.

When we first went to Daviess, I understood the object to be to drive out the mob, if one should be collected there ; but when we got there, we found none. I then learned the object was, from those who were actively engaged in the matter, to drive out all the citizens of Daviess and get possession of their property. It was understood that they burnt Mormon houses, as well as the houses of the citizens. The burning of the Mormon houses was to bring the Mormons into Diahmon, as I understood it. It was said by some that the Mormons were burning their own houses, and, by others, that the mob were burning them ; and so much was said about it, that I did not know when I got the truth. I heard Demick B. Huntingdon, one of the Mormon troops, say that the Missourians at Gallatin had taken the goods out of Stolling's store, and piled them up and set fire to the storehouse, and had gone off for wagons to haul off the goods ; but that our wagons had got there first, and had hauled them off. I understood that the goods were deposited with the bishop of the church at Diahmon, as consecrated property to the church. A great deal of other property was brought into the Mormon camps ; but [I do not] know where it came from, but understood it to be consecrated property. It was frequently observed among the troops, that the time had come when the riches of the Gentiles should be consecrated to the Saints.

From the time of the return of the troops from Diahmon, the town of Far West was kept under military rule; troops paraded and disciplined every day. It was a generally prevailing understanding among the troops—and seemed to be so much so towards the last, that no other impressions prevailed—"that they would oppose either militia or mob, should they come out against them; for they considered them all mob at heart." This was about the time the militia arrived there. As to Hiram Smith, personally, I have thought him to be a good-meaning man; but, in connexion with others, under the order of the Danite Society, I thought I had as much to fear from him as from others. As to the constitution, testified to by Dr. Avard, I never heard of it until he disclosed it when he was taken prisoner. I did not attend the first meeting in which the Danite band was formed. I did not see Hiram Smith, in the last expedition to Daviess, have arms upon his person; but he constituted one of the counsellors of Joseph Smith, jr.; and it was not usual for any of the presidency, composed of President Smith and his counsellors, to take arms and go into the ranks.

When I arrived at Diahmon, I staid the first night at Lyman Wight's house, and informed Wight that General Parks was coming out with the militia. Wight answered, that he did not wish Parks to come, and sent an express to him not to come. He remarked, they could settle the difficulties themselves. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN CLEMINSON.

Reed Peck, a witness produced, sworn, and examined, on behalf of the State, deposeth and saith:

A short time after Cowdrey and the Whitmers left Far West, (some time in June,) George W. Robertson and Philo Dibble invited me to a Danite meeting. I went; and the only speaker was Dr. Avard, who explained the object of the meeting, and said that its object was, that we might be perfectly organized to defend ourselves against mobs; that we were all to be governed by the presidency, and do whatever they required, and uphold them; that we were not to judge for ourselves whether it were right or wrong; that God had raised up a prophet who would judge for us; and that it was proper we should stand by each other in all cases—and he gave us an example: If we found one of the Danites in a difficulty, in Ray or Clay for instance, we should rescue him, if we had to do with his adversary as Moses did with the Egyptian—put him in the sand. It made no difference whether the Danite was to blame, or not; they would pack to Far West, and there be taken care of. The question was asked, whether it would extend to a legal process? Avard answered, not. The Danite oath was administered to about 30 or 40 persons at this meeting. Philo Dibble told me who the head officers of the Danite band were: that George W. Robertson was colonel, that he (Dibble) was lieutenant colonel, and Seymour Brunson major, and that I was chosen adjutant. After that, I had a talk with George W. Robertson and Philo Dibble together, in which I was informed who the officers were, as above; and further, that Jared Carter was captain general of the band, Cornelius P. Lott major general, and Sampson Avard brigadier general. This is as I recollect it. Dr. Avard, in speaking to the society, remarked, that it would be impossible for the presidency to explain their views or wishes to the head officers, and they to the members of the society. I was present at one meeting when the officers of the society were presented and introduced to the presidency, each

officer receiving a blessing from them. Avard stated that he had procured the presidency to come there; to show the society that what he had been doing was according to their direction or will; and while there, the presidency approved of Avard's course in the society. Dr. Avard, however, did not explain to the presidency what his teaching had been in the society.

I heard Avard, on one occasion, say that the Danites were to consecrate their surplus property, and to come in by tens to do so; and if they lied about it—he said Peter killed Annanias and Sapphira, and that would be an example for us. When appointed adjutant of the Danite band, as referred to above, I did not think proper to object openly, though I determined within myself not to act; and the lists and other papers brought to me for recording, I threw aside and made no record of.

On the day before the last expedition to Daviess, I heard Joseph Smith, jr., in a speech, say, in reference to stealing, that in a general way he did not approve of it; but that, on one occasion, our Saviour and his disciples stole corn in passing through the cornfields, for the reason that they could not otherwise procure any thing to eat. He told an anecdote of a Dutchman's potatoes, and said, in substance, that a colonel or captain was quartered near a Dutchman, from whom he wished to purchase some potatoes, who refused to sell them. The officer then charged his men not to be caught stealing the Dutchman's potatoes; but next morning he found his potatoes all dug. I think it was in reference to the expedition to Daviess, and that they had been compelled to go out there so often that the people there ought to bear the expense.

Such men as would oppose things undertaken as being unlawful, and such as they feared was a violation of the law, I have heard Smith and Rigdon, in their public addresses, denominate "O, don't men." These I understood to be those who were denominated also dissenters; and in reference to men who were hanging back, and did not wish to engage in their expeditions, they were called traitors; and referring to such, as I understood, Mr. Rigdon proposed that blood should first begin to flow in the streets of Far West; but his proposition did not carry. The proposition was then made, and carried unanimously, that those who thus hung back should be pitched upon their horses and made to go, and placed in the front of the army. All the above occurred in Far West, the day before the last expedition to Daviess. The following of the defendants were in the last expedition to Daviess county: Joseph Smith, jr., Henry Smith, P. P. Pratt, Lyman Wight; Amasa Lyman, I am certain was not there; George W. Robertson, Caleb Baldwin, Alanson Ripley were there, John Buckannon was not there; George W. Harris, George Grant, and Darwin Chase were not; Isaac Merley was not out; Alexander McRay was there; Ebenezer Robinson was there, and John S. Higbee, I think; James M. Henderson was there; Edward Partridge was there; Francis Higbee, I think, was there; George Kimble was there; James W. Younger was there; James H. Rawlins and Maurice Phelps were there.

When the troops arrived at Diahmon, they were divided into companies of twenty, forty, fifty, &c., just as they might be called for. Those companies were sent out in different parts of the country, as I saw them thus occasionally going out and coming in. I saw a company of about fifty, called a fur company, come once. Some had one thing, and some another: one I saw with a feather bed; another had some spun yarn. I understood from some of those who were bringing property that they were to take it

to the bishop's store, and deposite it; and if they failed to do so, it would be considered stealing.

As the property was brought in, there was a general shout of hurrah, and waving of hats, by those in camp. I heard Demick Huntington, one of the troops, tell in camp that the mob had burnt the storehouse in Gallatin, but that the Mormons had hauled off the goods; and, also, that, the mob were burning some Mormon houses. I looked at him as though I did not believe it, and he stooped down to me (being on his horse) and whispered to me that it was Captain Brunson who had gone with twenty men to the Grindstone fork, who was burning those houses. The goods taken in Gallatin were generally understood in camp to have been deposited with the bishop, as consecrated property. When the companies would return from their expeditions, they would make their reports to the presidency who were there. As this company, above referred to as the Fur Company, passed with their plunder, I heard Mahlon Johnson, who lived in the lower part of Caldwell, ask Joseph Smith, jr. if these proceedings would not endanger the families living in that part of Caldwell county, and excite the people to come on them; and Smith asked him what he was talking about—that this was the first step they had ever taken to quell the mob.

I heard Perry Keyes, one who was engaged in the depredations in Daviess, say that Joseph Smith, jr., remarked, in his presence, that it was his intention, after they got through in Daviess, to go down and take the store in Carrolton. This remark Smith made while in Daviess. After the Mormon troops returned to Far West from Daviess, I saw several of the captains of tens who had been in that expedition making out a list of their men, for the purpose, as they said, of being handed in, that they might receive their portion of the spoils.

I heard Darwin Chase say that he was in the expedition against Bogart.

Several days before the militia came to Far West, I learned through Mr. Arthur, of Clay county, that they were raising the militia. On Monday, before the militia arrived, I went out towards Crooked river to see if I could meet them. I met a young man, who informed me that General Doniphan was on Crooked river with the militia. I returned to Far West, and informed Mr. Rigdon and Joseph Smith, jr., as well as giving general information of the fact. I proposed to Mr. Smith to go next morning and try to find them; to which he assented. I was disappointed in my effort, and returned late in the evening to Far West. Just as I arrived, I saw the militia, and I went down to them with a flag. I met with General Doniphan, who received me and told me they were about 1,300 in number, and that they were militia.

On my return to town, I met with Joseph Smith, jr., and informed him that the troops were militia, under General Doniphan's command, (as I then supposed was the case.) Mr. Smith asked me their number, and I told him. He replied, "Keep up good courage; we can whip that number, if they make an attack upon us." Some other person came up at the time, and inquired of me their number; and Mr. Smith answered that Mr. Phelps (who was a judge of numbers, having seen troops before) said that there were about 250, as he would suppose. Mr. George Robinson then whispered to me not to tell the men the number of the militia—that it would frighten them, or damp their courage.

[At this stage of the examination of Reed Peck, the following named defendants, viz: King Follet, Samuel Bent, Eeberry Brown, William Whit-

man, and Jonathan Dunham, were brought to the bar of the court, and put upon their trial for the offences alleged against the other defendants ; and, time being allowed them to employ counsel, they retired, and again returned to the bar, appearing by their counsel, Messrs. Rees and Doniphan. The examination of Reed Peck was then continued.]

Reed Peck deposeth and further saith : That Jonathan Dunham was in the last expedition to Daviess, and was captain of a company of 50, which I have spoken of as called the Fur Company. He went under the fictitious name of Captain Black Hawk. When the men were paraded, they were called out as all belonging to Captain Black Hawk's company. My impression is, that King Follet was not in that expedition ; but he was captain of 12 men in Far West, under the Danite order, as I understand, as he was neither an officer nor private of militia, and was known and called under the fictitious name of Captain Bull, and his company was called the Regulators. I saw William Whitman in the expedition to Daviess, and seemed to be one of the troops engaged with others. Some time previous to the difficulties in Daviess, the first time when the militia went out there for the purpose of keeping the peace, I heard Joseph Smith, jr., in a public address, say that he had a reverence for the constitution of the United States and of this State ; but, as for the laws of this State, he did not intend to regard them, nor care any thing about them, as they were made by lawyers and blacklegs. The above things were said some time in last July or August. On the eve of the last expedition to Daviess, I heard Joseph Smith, jr. say that they (meaning the heads of the church) had appealed to the Governor for protection, and he had sent us back word that we must fight our own battles. He further stated, that the law was unequally administered—all against us, and none for us—and spoke of the persecutions set on foot in Daviess as an instance ; and he then said, we must take our own cause in our own hands, and defend ourselves ; that he did not calculate to regard the laws any longer. I think it was the last of June, or first of July last, that I heard Dr. Avard say that he had just returned from a council with the presidency, in which council Jared Carter was broken of his office by Captain Gene, of the Danite band, for having spoken against Sidney Rigdon, one of the presidency ; it being a regulation of that society that no one should speak against them, or hear any one else do it, with impunity. In that council, Avard said, an arrangement was made to dispose of the dissenters, to wit : that all the head officers of the Danite band should have a list of the dissenters, both here and in Kirtland ; "And," said he, "I will tell you how I will do them : when I meet one damning the presidency, I can damn them as well as he ; and, if he wanted to drink, he would get a bowl of brandy, and get him half drunk, and, taking him by the arm, he would take him to the woods or brush, and said he would be into their guts in a minute, and put them under the sod." He gave this as an example of the way they should be disposed of. The only motive for getting rid of the dissenters in this way, as far as I ever learned, was, that, if they remained among the Mormons, they would introduce a class there that would ultimately endanger their lives, and destroy the church ; and if they were suffered to go out from among them, they would be telling lies on them in the surrounding country :

These reasons I gathered from Mr. Rigdon's salt sermon. And Mr. Rigdon said, in the same sermon, that he would assist to erect a gallows on the square, and hang them all. Joseph Smith, jr., was present, and followed Mr. Rigdon, after he had made the above declaration, and said he did not

wish to do any thing unlawful. He then spoke of the fate of Judas, and said that Peter had hung him, (Judas;) and said that he approved of Mr. Rigdon's sermon, and called it a good sermon.

And further this deponent saith not.

REED PECK.

James C. Owens, a witness who was produced on a former day, and testified, being called back, further deposeth and saith: He does not think that William Whitman was in the last expedition to Daviess; I think he was left at Far West, as captain of the town guard: though he may have been in Daviess for aught I know. And further this deponent saith not.

JAMES C. OWENS.

Remainder of Dr. Avard's testimony.

I never heard Hiram Smith make any inflammatory remarks; but I have looked upon him as one composing the first presidency; acting in concert with Joseph Smith, jr.; approving, by his presence, acts, and conversations, the unlawful schemes of the presidency.

I never saw Edward Partridge and Isaac Morley, two of the defendants, take any active part in the above measure testified to by me; and I have heard Joseph Smith, jr., say he considered Partridge a coward, and backward, and ought to be forced out * * * or company.

I was continually in the society of the presidency, receiving instructions from them as to the teachings of the Danite band; and I continually informed them of my teachings; and they were well apprised of my course and teachings in the Danite society.

The following of the defendants were in the last expedition to Daviess county: Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, P. P. Pratt, Lyman Wright, George W. Robinson, Alanson Ripley, Washington Vories, Jacob Gates, George Grant, Darwin Chase, Moses Clawson, Alexander McRay, John S. Higbey, Ebenezer Page, James M. Henderson, Edward Partridge, Francis Higbey, Joseph W. Younger, Henry Zabriski, (doubtful,) James H. Rawlings, Maurice Phelps, James Newbury, (doubtful.) And further this deponent saith not.

SAMPSON AVARD.

George M. Hinkle, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was in Far West when the last Mormon expedition went to Daviess county. We heard of a great number of men gathering in Daviess, [mob:] I went down without being attached to any company, or without having any command; I found there were no troops [mob] gathered there. The Mormon forces consisted of about three hundred, as I suppose; they were engaged in scouting parties; some, it is said, went to Gallatin, and much mysterious conversation was had in camp about goods, and that they were much cheaper than in New York. This last remark was made by Parley P. Pratt. I saw goods of various kinds; but knew not from whence they came. It was a common talk in camps that the mob were burning their own houses and fleeing off.

There was much mysterious conversation in camps, as to plundering, and house-burning; so much so, that I had my own notions about it; and, on one occasion, I spoke to Mr. Smith, jr., in the house, and told him that

this course of burning houses and plundering, by the Mormon troops, would ruin us ; that it could not be kept hid, and would bring the force of the State upon us : that houses would be searched, and stolen property found. Smith replied to me, in a pretty rough manner to keep still ; that I should say nothing about it ; that it would discourage the men ; and he would not suffer me to say any thing about it. Again, in a private conversation, I said to him I would not raise a mutiny by saying any thing publicly ; but I wished to talk to him privately, not wishing, however, to set myself up above him in the matter ; but that I wished to do it for the good of the church. I knew this was the way I could get to talk with him. I explained myself more fully than when in the house ; and told him I thought things were running to a dangerous extreme, and he ought to exercise his influence to stop it, as this course of things would ruin his people. He answered that I was mistaken, and that I was scared, and that this was the only way to gain our liberty and our point ; that the mob had begun it with us in Jackson county, and had been kept up to this day, and told me to be cheered up, and not to oppose him ; and he pledged himself in some way that it would go on right. I replied, I hoped for the better, and that it would be better than I anticipated. Both of the above conversations occurred in Diahmon, at the time the Mormon troops were assembled there.

There was a council held the evening after I arrived at Diahmon, as I learned from Hiram Smith and others, in which some officers were appointed. I do not recollect precisely how made ; but I think Lyman Wright was commander-in-chief of all the Mormon forces in Daviess county.

Neither of the Mr. Smiths seemed to have any command as officers in the field, but seemed to give general directions.

I saw a great deal of plunder and bee-steads brought into camp ; and I saw many persons, for many days, taking the honey out of them ; I understood this property and plunder were placed into the hands of the bishop at Diahmon, named Vincent Knight, to be divided out among them, as their wants might require.

There were a number of horses and cattle drove in ; also, hogs hauled in dead with the hair on ; but whose they were, I know not. They were generally called consecrated property. I think it was the day Gallatin was attacked. I saw Colonel Wright start off with troops, as was said, to Millport ; all this seemed to be done under the inspection of Joseph Smith, jr. I saw Wright when he returned ; the troops from Gallatin returned about the same time ; and I heard Smith find fault with Wright for not being as resolute as to serve Millport as they had served Gallatin ; this was remarked to me alone.

The following named defendants were in the last expedition to Daviess county : Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, Lyman Wright, Parley P. Pratt, George W. Robinson, (I think,) Washington Vories, (I think,) George W. Harris, Martin C. Alred, William Alred, (I think,) Darwin Chase, Alexander McRay, Ebenezer Robinson, (I believe,) Edward Partridge, (for a few days,) Joseph W. Younger, James W. Rollins, (for a few days,) and Maurice Phelps.

I returned into Caldwell county, and received an order from Judge Higbey to order out the militia of Caldwell, to defend the citizens against mobs. I issued that order to the different officers ; but I found them very much disorganized, and I inquired the reason why. They answered, they cared

nothing for their commissions : that the organization of the Danite band had taken all power out of their hands. Under the order, considerate men turned out, but were not regularly enrolled.

On the day before the battle with Captain Bogart, there was a council held in Far West, in which Patten was appointed commander-in-chief of all the horse he could raise in Caldwell county. I inquired (inasmuch as I was commanding colonel of the militia of the county) how this was to be. President Smith told me that, if it reduced my command to ten men, I must be satisfied with it. So I went home, and retired to bed early. Next morning, about sunrise, I heard of the battle. Joseph Smith, jr., Lyman Wright, and perhaps some others, (who, I think, were not in the battle.) went to meet those with the wounded. The following named defendants I saw in the troop, return from the fight with Bogart : Parley P. Pratt, Caleb Baldwin, (I think,) and Norman Shearer.

On the evening that the militia arrived near Far West, I got into town, having been to hunt them that day to confer with them. When I arrived into town, with about one hundred men, I found them on foot. I saw other Mormon forces, formed in single line, in the brush, in a position to receive the militia, who were marching up. I went down, and learned from Mr. Pomeroy, of Ray county, that they were militia ; and I told him they need not come up to fight, we wanted to settle the matter without fighting. And, for fear of a collision between the two forces, I ordered the Mormons, formed in the brush, to retreat. At this time, Joseph Smith, jr. rode up and upbraided me for such an order, and told me it should not be done. He then ordered the men to stand, and talked harshly to me, charging me with cowardice. I knew it would not do to oppose his wishes, and returned home. He went and took command of the forces which I had with me that day, and which I had dismounted and formed as above stated ; and he marched them down to the other line of Mormons, who were formed to receive the militia. It was generally believed by all in Far West, for several days previous to their arrival, that the militia were coming out, and that these forces, when they arrived, were militia.

Along through the week that the fight was had with Bogart, it was a general understanding, given out by Joseph Smith, jr., that he calculated to fight any forces who should come against them, whether militia or mob ; and, if they pushed them too tight, they would march through Jefferson city ; or the calculation was, that they would push the war to that effect.

I have heard Joseph Smith, jr. say that he believed Mahomet was a good man ; that the Koran was not a true thing, but the world belied Mahomet, as they had belied him, and that Mahomet was a true prophet.

'The general teachings of the presidency were, that the kingdom they were setting up was a *temporal* as well as a spiritual kingdom ; that it was the little stone spoken of by Daniel. Until lately, the teachings of the church appeared to be peaceable, and that the kingdom was to be set up peaceably ; but lately a different idea has been advanced—that the time had come when this kingdom was to be set up by forcible means, if necessary. It was taught, that the time had come when the riches of the Gentiles were to be consecrated to the true Israel. This thing of taking property was considered a fulfilment of the above prophecy. The preachers who were sent out to preach their doctrines, were instructed to direct their converts to come up to Zion—meaning this upper part of Missouri.

I think the evening the militia arrived, Smith had a disposition not to

fight them—from what I could understand, more on account of their *numbers* than their characters.

I heard it said, (but whether it was in the council, where Patten was chosen commander-in-chief, or where, I do not recollect,) but I heard it stated, I think by Joseph Smith, jr., that the militia was a mob, and that the State of Missouri was a mob—or words to that effect.

When opposing President Smith, at Diahmon, above referred to, about the plundering of property, he remarked, it was impossible so many people could subsist there, without resorting to something of that kind.

After we came in from Diahmon to Far West, from the last expedition to Daviess, Joseph Smith, jr., said he intended to hoist a new flag, or standard, on the square in Far West, on which he intended to write "Religion aside, and free toleration to all religions, and to all people that would flock to it;" and that he believed thousands in the surrounding country would flock to it, and give him force sufficient to accomplish his designs in maintaining his flag and in carrying on the war.

The morning that I marched out of Far West, to meet the militia to confer with them, as above referred to, Joseph Smith, jr. made a speech to the troops who were called together, in which he said: That the troops which were gathering through the country were a damned mob; that he had tried to please them long enough; that we had tried to keep the law long enough; but, as to keeping the law of Missouri any longer, he did not intend to try to do so. That the whole State was a mob set; and that, if they came to fight him, he would play hell with their apple-carts. He told his people that they heretofore had the character of fighting like devils; but they should now fight like angels, for angels could whip devils.

While in Daviess, on the last expedition, I mentioned the great difficulties the course they were pursuing would likely get them into; the reply was, by a number of them, that, as the citizens had all fled, there would be none to prove it by but themselves, and they could swear as they pleased in the matter. These, I believe, were of the Danite order. And I understood from them that they could swear each other clear, if it should become necessary. While at Diahmon, I heard a conversation about having commenced the war, and I expressed doubts as to their being able to get along with it in the community. In that conversation, while many were present, I heard Lyman Wright say that the sword had now been drawn, and should not be sheathed until he had marched to De Witt, in Carroll county, into Jackson county, and into many other places in the State, and swore that he was able to accomplish it. While the last expedition was in progress in Daviess county, a portion of the troops returned to Far West, and was paraded in the square before Sidney Rigdon's house. Rigdon addressed them in a cheering and encouraging manner in the course they were pursuing. He held in his hand a letter from Joseph Smith, jr., in Daviess county, in which, he said, there was a profound secret, and the boys who were present were sent away. The letter, as near as I recollect it, was as follows: That our enemies were now delivered into our hands, and that we should have victory over them in every instance. The letter stated that, in the name of Jesus Christ, he knew this by the spirit of prophecy.

Since the return from Daviess, Joseph Smith, jr., told me, in reference to his plans, that if the citizens of Richmond and surrounding country rose and went out there to fight them, that he intended to have men to slip in behind them, and lay waste the county, and burn their houses. In the

council in Far West, a few days before the militia came out, I recollect, in making arrangements for the war, the presidency was to have the supreme rule, and that their war office, or headquarters, was to be at Diahmon, where, Joseph Smith, jr., said, they could have all necessary preparations to carry on the war in a warlike manner; and they were to have gone in a day or two to take their seats.

At the time Joseph Smith, jr., and myself, were under guard at Far West, he manifested a great disposition to converse about our difficulties, and said he heard I had turned against him; and proposed to me the idea of hanging together, and not testifying against each other; and if we suffer, all suffer together. I felt myself awkwardly situated, as I had heard that there was a combination of the Danites against me. I told him I would testify to nothing but the truth, let it fall on whom it would. And further this deponent saith not.

G. M. HINKLE.

William Splawn, a witness produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeth and saith, (he is a citizen of Daviess county :) I was at Eli Bazeley's, in Daviess county, when an armed company of men, about ten or twelve in number, came there. James H. Rollins and Jesse D. Hunter, two of the defendants, were of the company that came to Bazeley's. They inquired who I was, and if I was a mob character; and learning that I was not, they let me alone. They inquired for John Raglin; and said they heard he was a mob character, and had gone for men to fight them; and that if they got their eyes on him, they would take his life, and that he had better keep out of their way.

To be *positive* that Hunter was of the company, I will not; but I have little or no doubt of it, from his appearance. This was on Saturday, after I learned that Gallatin was burnt the Thursday before, and during the time that the Mormon troops were in Daviess county. And further this deponent saith not.

WILLIAM SPLAWN.

Thomas M. Odle, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: On the Saturday after Gallatin was burnt, an armed company of twelve men rode up to Mr. Raglin's house, in Daviess county, where I resided. They inquired for John Raglin. I told them where he had gone. They said their object was to drive out the mob from the county, and said that I must go. I replied that I could not; that I had no way to get off, and that my family were barefooted. They replied, that made no difference; I must go; and said if I was not gone by next morning's sun-rising they would take my life. They told Mrs. Raglin she must put out; that there she could not stay, and that Raglin had better never show himself there; that they would take his life if they ever set their eyes on him. Next morning, by the assistance of friends, we did start; leaving most of our property there. Since then I have returned, and found the houses burnt, and the property gone: consisting of household stuff, and twenty-nine bee-gums. The company above mentioned inquired for gums; and got down and took one gum from the house, belonging to one Joseph Littlefield. They further said, that they had been driven as long as they were a going to; that they had got strong enough now to defend themselves; that they intended to do it by the sword; that they were at the

defiance of any set of men that could come against them ; and that they now intended to make it a war of extermination.

The following of the defendants were in that company, viz : James H. Rollins, Jesse D. Hunter, Darwin Chase ; and I think, from his appearance, that Maurice C. Phelps was there, but may be mistaken. Hunter appeared to be captain, or commander, of the company, as he did most of the talking ; but most all of them had something to say. And further this deponent saith not.

his
THOMAS M. ✕ ODLE.
mark.

John Raglin, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : I was in Gallatin when the Mormons made an attack upon it, which took place one Thursday in October. All the persons that were there left the town ; and the Morinons, as I believe, they were to the number of about 150 or 200, all armed, took possession of the town ; and the store and other houses were burnt, as I learned, that evening. And further this deponent saith not.

his
JOHN ✕ RAGLIN.
mark.

Allen Rathbun, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : On the day before the battle with Bogart, I was in Far West ; and early in the morning Daniel Carn, one of the defendants here, asked me to help him grease his wagon. I did so, and asked him where he was going. He said he was going out to Mr. Raglin's, in Daviess county ; that there were about forty bee-stands there, that they were going for. Directly after, I was down in Morrison's store, in Far West. There was a company of ten or a dozen men there, with two or three wagons. I heard Mr. Huntingdon ask for brimstone. Some of the company said they had two pounds. Huntingdon answered that would do. Mr. Hunter, of the defendants, here gave the word of command, and they marched off—Mr. Daniel Carn, with his wagon, with them. Late that evening, I saw Mr. Carn's wagon at his grocery door, in Far West. I saw Carn and Huntingdon unloading it. The wagon was loaded with one bee-gum, and household stuff, consisting of beds, or bed clothes, *kinder* tied up ; also there were onions in the wagon. Mr. Carn, that evening, remarked that there would be in, that night, a considerable number of sheep and cattle ; and further remarked, that it looked to him sometimes that it was not right to take plunder, but that it was according to the directions of Joseph Smith, jr., and that was the reason why he did it. The next morning I saw a considerable number of sheep on the square in Far West—near about one hundred. I then left Far West, and returned home, (in the east part of Caldwell county,) having been summoned to Far West by my militia captain, but performed no military duties while there. And further this deponent saith not.

ALLEN RATHBUN.

Jeremiah Myers, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : I was in the last expedition to Daviess county ; being summoned from my home, (in the east part of Caldwell county,) by my militia officer, to go to Far West, where I was told we had to march to Daviess ; and did so. I think it was the third day after our arrival at Diahmon that

Captain Fearnaught's company, of about one hundred men, started out; and not until we got near to Gallatin did I learn where they were going. I was then told there was a mob in Gallatin, and that we were going to disperse them. When in about half a mile of Gallatin, we formed, and rushed into town with a huzzah. I saw only two men, who were running; others said there were about fifteen. We gathered up around the store, and some went in, hallooing to "bring them out here;" supposing there were men in the house. About this time, myself and another man returned to camp, at Diahmon. That evening I saw store-goods at the bishop's store; and was informed by Mahlon Johnston, one of the company to Gallatin, that the goods taken from the store in Gallatin were the goods I saw deposited at the bishop's store; they were called and considered consecrated property; and that they were to be dealt out by the bishop to those who stood in need.

I saw parties going out and coming in while in camp, but saw no property come into our camp; but I saw a pen of cattle, which were called buffalo.

The following, of the defendants were in the last expedition to Daviess: Joseph Smith, jr., Lyman Wright, (who resides in Diahmon,) Washington Vories, Ebenezer Page, Francis Higbey, Daniel Carr, James W. Rollins, and Maurice Phelps, I think was there.

I never saw Lyman Wright in command during this expedition. My camp was half a mile from Wright's; and I staid pretty constantly about my own camp. I do not recollect that I was in any other expedition than the one to Gallatin.

There was some property brought into Diahmon by the Mormons as their own: this was not deposited with the bishop, but they took it themselves. And further this deponent saith not.

JEREMIAH MYERS.

At this stage of the examination, the following named defendants, James Newberry and Sylvester Hewlett, were brought to the bar of the court, and put upon their trial for the offences alleged against the other defendants; and time being allowed them to procure counsel, they informed the court that they were ready to appear by themselves and their counsel, John B. Williams, Esq. The examination then progressed:

Andrew J. Job, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: While the Mormon troops were in Daviess county, in the last expedition, I was taken prisoner by Captain Fearnaught, (as he was called,) who, I have since learned, was a Mr. Patten. While they were getting me into Diahmon about midnight, I passed on between Millport and that place, and counted ten houses on fire. James H. Rollins, Ebenezer Page, James M. Henderson, Alanson Ripley, and Sidney Tanner, were of the company that took me prisoner.

When the houses were burning, I heard Ebenezer Page say that the mob were burning their own houses, and would lay it on the Mormons. I observed it was curious they should burn their own houses: he replied, it was, but they were doing so.

I arrived at Diahmon that night a prisoner, and was detained there until next morning about daybreak, when I, Ira Glaze, and William Bone, who were also taken prisoners, were turned loose by Lyman Wright, and told, that he would give us four hours to leave the county; and if they caught us after that time, we should not live any longer. Before we left, I heard

Lyman Wright say—Come, boys, feed your horses, and get your breakfast; we must try and scatter the mob.

After I left Diahmon, I went to my step-mother's, and made efforts to get out of the county. After the Mormons surrendered at Diahmon to the militia, I went with my step-mother to Diahmon, to hunt for her property, which had been left at the house when she moved, and which was missing on her return—such as beds, bed-clothing, knives and forks, a trunk, &c. On examination, we found at the house of Lyman Wright, and upon his bedstead, a feather bed, which I knew to be the one left by her at the time she fled from the Mormons. I knew the bed from its appearance; the tick was striped and pieced at the end, and the stripes of the piece turned crosswise; also, we found in Wright's house a set of knives and forks, which I knew were the same left at her house as above stated. My step-mother left her residence, (in two miles of Diahmon,) where she left the above articles, on Wednesday before I was taken prisoner, which was on the Sunday night after; and when at Diahmon, the night I was a prisoner, I slept on that same bed, as I believed it to be, at one Sloan's, as I understood his name to be. When my step-mother left her home near Diahmon, where the above articles were left, she went into the lower part of Daviess; to which place I went when turned loose as a prisoner. My father's name is Robert Job. And further this deponent saith not.

his
ANDREW J. X JOB.
mark.

Freeburn H. Gardner, a witness on behalf of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was pressed to go in the expedition against Captain Bogart, and went part of the way, as far as to Bragg's place, about seven miles from Bogart's camp. While there, I heard D. Patten, who was called Captain Fearnought, lecturing the troops; heard him direct his men how to shoot—to bring their guns up on a rise to their object, and hold their breath, and fire; and generally they would make a deadly shoot; and that those they were a going to fight should not be able to hurt them; that their pieces should be elevated too high, or held too low.

When called on that night to go, I was informed by the man who came for me that the object was to disperse a mob down a crooked river. I proceeded no further than to Bragg's place. I left, and returned home.

The following named defendants were in the expedition against Bogart, viz: Darwin Chase, as he told me. Washington Vories was not in the expedition; he stated he had no horse to ride; and that if I would not go, he wished to get my horse to ride, that he might go. I replied, if the horse went, I must go with it; he answered, I might have his gun, (as I had none,) but that he would rather go himself. I took his gun, and joined the company as above. And further this deponent saith not.

his
FREEBURN H. X GARDNER.
mark.

Burr Riggs, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: In the latter part of June last, immediately after the witness and Cowdrey left Far West, I fell into company with Joseph Smith, jr,

and Geo. W. Robinson. Jos. Smith, jr., said there were certain men using their influence against the proceedings of the presidency, and if they were suffered to go on they would do great injury. And Smith told Robinson, the first man he heard speaking against the presidency, and against their proceedings, he must tie him up and give him thirty-nine lashes; and if that would not do, give him thirty nine more, until he was sorry for what he had said; and Robinson said he would do it.

About the latter part of July, I heard Sidney Rigdon say, Wm. W. Phelps and Dr. Williams, and he strongly suspected John Corrill, were using their influence against the presidency of the church; and further said, Corrill and Phelps were men of great influence in the country, and their influence must be put down.

I did not go out (with the troops) in the late expedition to Daviess; but my turn was passed. Four or five days after the Mormon troops had gone out, I learned that one of my horses was sick, and that I had better go out and attend to him. I went out to Diahmon, and got there in the evening; remained there that night, and returned to Far West next morning. While in Diahmon I saw a great deal of plunder brought in, consisting of beds and bed-clothes; I also saw one clock, and I saw 36 head of cattle drove in, and put into a pen. All the above property was called consecrated property; and I heard John L. Butler, one of the Mormons who was engaged in assisting to drive the cattle in, say that they had taken the cattle from the citizens of the Grindstone Fork; and said he had made a valuable expedition. I saw Ebenezer Robinson there, who had a gun-barrel in his hand. I asked him where he got it, and he told me that the evening before he had set a barn on fire, and that he heard the gun go off while the house was burning, and he went back and got the barrel out of the ruins of the barn.

The following of the defendants were in the last expedition to Daviess: Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, Lyman Wright. I think Amazy Lyman was not there; George W. Robinson was there; Alexander Riply was there; John Buchannon was not there; Jacob Gates, I think, was there; Geo. W. Harris was there; Jesse D. Hunter and Geo. Grant were there; Elijah Newman went out when I did, and, I think, returned next morning. There were some families going to Diahmon, and Newman went as one of a guard, to guard them out. Isaac Morley was not there; Thomas Rich was there and returned while the Mormon troops were in Daviess, with an express from Captain Fearnought to Sidney Rigdon, for some wagons, to move off families. Alex. McRay was there; John S. Higbey, I think was there; Ebenezer Robinson was there; Edward Partridge was there, and returned in a few days; I think Silas Manard was not there, Daniel Carn was there, I think; Wm. Whitmore was not out; Sylvester Hulett, I think, was in Far West during the expedition. Two or three days before the surrender of the Mormons to the militia at Far West, I heard Jos. Smith, jr. say that the sword was now unsheathed, and should not again be sheathed until he could go through these United States, and live in any county he pleased, peaceably. I heard this from him, also, before the last expedition to Daviess, when Gallatin and Millport were burnt, as well as afterwards; and I heard it on several occasions. I never heard Jos. Smith, jr., say that he would disobey the laws of the country. The following of the defendants were in the expedition against Bogart: P. P. Pratt, Darwin Chase, and Norman Shearer; Isaac Morley, I think, was not there; Joseph W. Younger was not there.

While the last expedition was going on in Daviess, there was a meeting in Far West, in which Mr. Sidney Rigdon presided. There were present about 60 or 100 men; a guard was put around the house, and one was placed at the door. Mr. Rigdon said that the last man had run away from Far West that was a going to; that the next man who started, he should be pursued and brought back, dead or alive. This was put to vote, and agreed to, without any one objecting to it. He further said, that one man had slipped his wind yesterday, and had been thrown aside into the brush for the buzzards to pick, and the first man who lisped it should die.

At this meeting companies were chosen, some to procure wood for the town, and some to procure meal for the army at Far West, and, also, for the families of those who were in the expedition to Daviess; and one company for spies. Sidney Rigdon said that these companies were necessary, and appointed men as heads of the companies, to make them up. Rigdon further stated, at this meeting, that the enemy were in their hands, and that they should prevail. He gave instructions to the spy company that they should go out to Richmond and surrounding country, to learn the movements of mobs; and that if they found any mob burning houses in Caldwell, be sure, said he, that you do the same thing to them. Amazy Lyman was the captain of this spy company. It was stated in this meeting, that the object in organizing a spy company was to be able to guard against mobs, which they said were coming on them from all quarters. When Mr. Rigdon was instructing the spy company, or apparently in conversation with them, above referred to, I heard it said that if they could not get rid of the mob in any other way, they could poison them to death. At the time of this last remark I was engaged in other conversation, and did not hear all that conversation. When Patten was raising his company to go against Bogart, he remarked that it (Bogart's company) was said to be militia; but it was a cursed mob, and that, in the name of the Lord, he would go and disperse them.

And further this deponent saith not.

BURK RIGGS.

Elisha Camron, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeeth and saith: The day before the battle with Bogart I was in Far West, and was taken prisoner. I saw Lyman Wright, and informed him that they were raising militia in Clay county, and that there was no mob out. He appeared to be very angry, and said he would fight any body that might come against them—that he did not care what came.

My oxen that I drove with me were taken and put to work, as I was told; and I did not recover them until after the Mormons surrendered to the militia. Wright, when conversing with me as above, appeared to be friendly with me, as he had been before.

And further this deponent saith not.

ELISHA CAMRON.

Charles Bleckley, a witness produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeeth and saith: That, at the time when one of the houses at Millport was burning, I saw Joseph Smith, jr., Lyman Wright, Geo. W. Robinson, and two others, sitting on their horses looking at the burning. I also saw Mr. Turner, and a young Mr. Morin (both of whom lived in about half a mile of the place) there also.

Some of the company on horseback said the citizens had commenced it with them, and they intended to take satisfaction. Most of the houses at Millport had the appearance of having been burnt several days before. Wright told us we might get our families out of the county in peace ; that he, nor no person he could control, should hurt them ; nor would they interrupt any unarmed persons. He said he had no desire they should leave the county, if they could live in peace.

And further this deponent saith not.

CHARLES BLECKLEY.

James Cobb, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : That at the time [when] one of the houses at Millport was burning, I was there, and saw Joseph Smith, jr., Lyman Wright, Geo. W. Robinson, and two others, all on horseback, and Mr. Turner, and a son of Mr. Josiah Morin. The house (which was a stable) had just got in a way of burning.

And further this deponent saith not.

JAMES COBB.

Jesse Kelly, a witness produced, sworn, and examined for the State, deposeth and saith. That he is a citizen of Davies's county ; that about four days after the burning of Gallatin and Millport, myself and Addison Price were surrounded in a house in Daviess county, and taken prisoners by a company of Mormons ; they took from me three guns and a butcher-knife. Alexander McKay, the defendant, was captain of the company ; Caleb Baldwin, another defendant, was in the company. The captain asked us if we belonged to the mob, and we replied not ; he then said we had better join them, and come into Diahmon for protection ; I replied, that I would consider of that ; Mr. Price said to them, that he had moved his family into Livingston ; the captain then said, if we did not wish to fight them, we must leave the State ; for we intend said he, after we get possession of Daviess, to take Livingston ; and after that, keep on, till we take possession of the whole State.

The captain then asked Mr. Price if he knew whether the Governor would be up or not ; Price answered, he did not know ; the captain then remarked, he wished he would come up, that his scalp he would rather have than any other man's. There were thirty or forty armed men in this company, and, after carrying us about four miles on towards Diahmon, they released us ; telling us we must leave the county immediately ; and if we did not want to fight them, we must leave the State immediately, for the State they intended to have. They said it was the mob who had plundered and burnt their own houses in Daviess, and then laid it on the Mormons ; a number of the company had something to say, pretty much to the same import with what was said by the captain.

And further this deponent saith not.

JESSE KELLY.

Addison Price, a witness in behalf of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : I am a citizen of Daviess county ; that about four days after Millport was burnt, I was taken prisoner, together with Mr. Kelly, by a company of armed Mormons, near forty in number ; they took from me a butcher-knife, bullet-moulds, and a bar of lead ; and a butcher-

knife, and three guns (one a shot gun, and two rifles) from Mr. Kelly, as he has himself stated. The guns were taken from Mr. Kelly, after they had taken us back to Mr. Kelly's house, where they found them; we having been taken prisoners about two miles from there. Alexander McRay, one of the defendants here, was captain of that company, and they sometimes called him general; and Caleb Baldwin was also of the company. The captain, on finding that I had removed my family and plunder into Livingston, asked me why I did so? I informed him that, as I had understood that when they came to a house they would take the beds, bedding, &c. off, I moved mine in time to save them. He advised me to go to them for protection, as there was obliged to be war there, and that I would have to fight on one side or the other. I replied, I did not think there would be war; he said there would oblige to be, and, if I did not wish to fight, I must leave the State. He frequently, in making these remarks, raised up his right hand, and warned me in the name of the Great God, to leave the county, and that I had better leave the State. It was said by several of the company, that, as soon as they had rid Daviess county, they would have Livingston, and, before they stopped, they intended to have the State. They asked me if I knew whether any one had gone for the Governor. I answered, I did not know; they said they understood he had been sent for, and was coming up into the Grand river country, to see what was going on; they said they only hoped he would, that they intended to scalp him the first man, as soon as he did come, for he was nothing but an infernal mob himself. There was a great deal more said in the way of threats. They inquired of me if I knew there were any mobs coming against them; I answered, that I knew of none; they said that the whole State was a mob. I asked them what they called themselves they answered, they were militia. After carrying us on towards Diahmon (where they said they intended to take us) about four miles, they released us. This company bore a white flag with them.

And further this deponent saith not.

ADDISON PRICE.

Samuel Kinnibel, a witness on behalf of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith. That I reside near Far West, and was repeatedly warned, and my life threatened, if I did not go to Far West and take up arms. About a week before the surrender of the Mormons to the militia, I went to Far West; my name was enrolled, and I was forbid to leave the town, and was paraded twice a day, and the roll called. While there, I heard Joseph Smith, jr., in a speech to the company of perhaps two hundred under arms, say it was impossible to please a mob; that he had applied to the Governor, and he understood the Governor said he could do nothing for us. He said that the whole State was a mob, and that the Governor was nothing but a mob, and if he came upon them, he would make war upon him; he cursed the State as a damned mob, and said that God would damn them; he observed that the people might think he was swearing, but that the Lord would not take notice of it.

And further this deponent saith not.

SAMUEL KINNIBEL.

John Whitnear, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: About the 17th of April last, at a meeting of perhaps

fifteen or twenty-five in Far West, Joseph Smith, jr., spoke in reference to difficulties they had, and their persecutions, &c., in and out of the church. Mr. Smith said he did not intend in future to have any process served on him, and the officer who attempted it should die; that any person who spoke or acted against the presidency or the church, should leave the country or die; that he would suffer no such to remain there; that they should lose their head. George W. Harris, who was there present, observed, "the head of their influence, I suppose." Smith replied, Yes, he would so modify it. Mr. Rigdon then got up, and spoke in connexion with what Mr. Smith had been saying; and in speaking of the head of their influence, he said that he meant that ball on their shoulders, called the head, and that they should be followed to the ends of the earth. Mr. Rigdon further remarked, that he would suffer no process of law to be served on him hereafter.

Some time in June, after Mr. Rigdon had preached his "salt sermon," I held conversations with several Mormons on the subject of that sermon, and the excitement produced by the course and conduct of the presidency. Among others, I conversed with Alanson Ripley. I spoke of the supremacy of the laws of the land, and the necessity of, at all times, being governed by them. He replied, that as to the technical niceties of the law of the land, he did not intend to regard them; that the kingdom spoken of by the prophet Daniel had been set up, and that it was necessary every kingdom should be governed by its own laws. I also conversed with George W. Robinson, on the same subject, who answered, (when I spoke of being governed by the laws and their supremacy,) "when God spoke he must be obeyed, whether his word came in contact with the laws of the land or not; and that, as the kingdom spoken of by Daniel had been set up, its laws must be obeyed. I told him I thought it was contrary to the laws of the land to drive men from their homes; to which he replied, such things had been done of old, and that the gatherings of the saints must continue, and that dissenters could not live among them in peace.

I also conversed with Mr. J. Smith, jr., on this subject. I told him I wished to allay the (then) excitement, as far as I could do it. He said the excitement was very high, and he did not know what would allay it; but remarked, he would give me his opinion, which was, that if I would put my property into the hands of the bishop and high council, to be disposed of according to the laws of the church, he thought that would allay it, and that the church after a while might have confidence in me. I replied to him, I wished to control my own property. In telling Mr. Smith that I wished to be governed by the laws of the land, he answered, "Now, you wish to pin me down to the law." And further, this deponent saith not.

JOHN WHITNAER.

James B. Turnur, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: The day after Millport was burnt, in the evening I went up to Millport in company with young Mr. Morin: directly after our arrival, I saw Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, Lyman Wright, and two others, ride up. Mr. Cobb, the mail-rider, and several of the Blacksleys, came up also. Cobb observed, "See what the damned Mormons have done!" speaking of the burning. Hiram Smith asked how he knew it was the Mormons? He said they had burnt Gallatin. Some of the Mormons replied, that Gallatin was burnt by the mob from Platte. Cobb then remarked, that all Clay and Ray were turning out to come against them.

Wight, or Smith, observed he did not believe that was true. Lyman Wight said their cause was just : he considered they were acting on the defensive, and he would as soon 50,000 should come as 500. And further this deponent saith not.

JAMES B. TURNER.

[At this stage of the examination, Clark Hallett and Joel S. Miles were arraigned, and, having time allowed them to procure counsel, they informed the court they did not wish counsel, and knew of no witnesses that they desired ; and that they were ready to progress in any trial, that might affect them ; whereupon the trial progressed.]

George W. Worthington, a witness on behalf of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : It was on Thursday, about the 18th day of October last, that Gallatin was taken by the Mormons. I reside in about a quarter of a mile of town. About one hundred Mormons, commanded by Captain Patten, as I have since learned, rushed into town ; seven or eight of the citizens were there, who immediately fled. A portion of the Mormons (about fifty) surrounded my house. They took a horse, saddle, and bridle, out of my yard, belonging to John A. Williams of Daviess county. They attempted to take my mare also, but ultimately agreed to let me have her ; but they took my gun. I wished to know the name of the man who got it, so that I might get it at some future day. The Captain told me I need not ask for names ; for they would not be given ; they then all went up into town, as they said, to attend to that store ; shortly after, three or four of them returned to my house again ; and one of them was Joel S. Miles, one of the defendants here ; they came after a Mormon girl, who was at my house ; and they told me that, if I belonged to neither party, I had better put off, and take the best of my property with me. After they left, I went up into town to see after some books, notes, and accounts, I had up in town ; but could not get hold of them, as they had been taken. I met with one of the company, some distance from Strolling's store, who told me if I would go to Diahmon I could get them, as well as a coat-pattern, which had also been taken. This person advised me to go to Diahmon, or Far West, for protection. I turned off from him to return home. I looked towards the storehouse, and saw the smoke in the roof ; and in a short time the flames burst out of the top of the house. I thought it best then for me to put out, seeing they were burning. It alarmed me, and I fixed, and did start, that evening, leaving something like \$700 worth of property in my house. After I left, my house was burnt, and the property gone. Since then, I have seen some of my property in a vacant house in Diahmon ; some in a storehouse ; some in a house said to be bishop Knight's ; all in Diahmon. These articles consisted of a clock, two glass-jars, a box-coat, a paper of screws, some paints, a canister of turpentine, and some planes, chisels, squares, &c. These were found since the surrender of arms in Diahmon, by the Mormons. I saw a number of articles also in Diahmon, at the time I was seeking after my property, which, I believe, were taken from Strolling's store, consisting of a leghorn bonnet, a castor, screw and hinges, or butts, which I knew belonged to Strollings. I saw a number of articles which had been concealed under ground, consisting of pots, ovens, and skillets ; among them a pot belonging to myself. And further this deponent saith not.

GEO. W. WORTHINGTON.

Joseph H. McGee, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : On Thursday, the 18th day of October, I was at Mr. Worthington's, in Daviess county, when the Mormons made an attack upon Gallatin. Mr. Worthington had a pair of saddle-bags in my shop, (in Gallatin,) with notes and accounts in them ; and he requested me to go up to the shop, and try to secure them. When I went up, the Mormons had broken open my shop, and taken them out ; one of them had put the saddle-bags on his horse, and I asked him for them. He answered, that he had authority from Captain Hill to take them, and would not let me have them. He then told me I must go up to the store. I went along ; and when I arrived there, Clark Hallett, one of the defendants, told him that he knew little Joe McGee ; that there was no harm in him, and to let him go. I was then turned loose. While at the store, I saw the Mormons taking the goods out of the store house, and packing many of the articles off on their horses ; a number of barrels and boxes were rolled out before the door. When these men who had goods packed before them, rode off, I heard a man, who remained at the store, halloo to one of them to send four wagons. I went down to Mr. Worthington's ; and, in returning towards the store again, a short time after, I saw the smoke and flames bursting from the roof of the store house, and three men coming out of the house, who immediately rode off. The balance of the company had just previously left, except two, who were at Mr. Yales's, a citizen there, guarding him. I heard Parley Pratt order the men to take out the goods before the house was set on fire. I also saw Joel S. Miles there in the Mormon company. The following articles were taken out of my shop, in addition to Mr. Worthington's saddle-bags : two bed-quilts, a black broadcloth coat, three pair of pantaloons, two vests, a roundabout, two shirts, a pair of socks, a looking-glass, a pair of shoes, and some trimmings—such as thread, buttons, &c., all belonging to myself ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards of broadcloth, with trimmings ; also a vest pattern and trimmings, belonging to Mr. Worthington, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth, and the trimmings, belonging to James Handley ; also, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth, and a vest pattern and trimmings, belonging to Mabery Splawn ; 7 yards of jeans and trimmings belonging to Enoch Riggs ; also, 4 yards of jeans and trimmings belonging to Thomas Gilbrath ; also, 4 yards of jeans and trimmings belonging to Mr. Creekmore, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of jeans and trimmings belonging to James Bleckley. And further this deponent saith not.

J. H. MCGEE.

John Lockhart, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : That he was in Bogart's company, and was one of the picket guard on the morning of the attack. Myself and the other guards were standing at the same tree, near the road, about a quarter of a mile from the camp ; and about day-break we discovered men approaching us in the road. When the front of them got within about 15 or 20 steps of us, the other guard raised his gun. I told him not to shoot, but to hail them. He hailed them, and asked " Who comes there ? " They replied, " a friend ; " but still moved on. I hailed the second time, and bade them to stand. I asked who was there ; they answered, a friend. I asked them if they had any arms ; they replied, a few. I told them to lay down their arms, and go off, and leave them ; they told me to come and get them. I again told them to lay them down, and leave them ; they made a noise with their

guns, as if they were laying them down, and again [called] to us to come and get them. I could see clear enough to perceive that they had not laid down their guns, as they said they had done; but had them on their shoulders. At that time I discovered one of the men strike the ground with his sword, and immediately I heard a percussion cap burst without the gun's firing. I told the other guard to shoot; that they had bursted a cap at us; and immediately I raised my gun and fired—the other did not shoot. We then ran to the camp, where, in a few moments, the Mormons arrived, and the action commenced.

When we were placed on guard, we had express orders to hail before we shot at any one. The company we hailed in the road was the same who attacked us.

And further this deponent saith not.

his
JOHN X LOCKHART.
mark.

Porter Yates, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was at Gallatin, at my father's, when the Mormons made an attack upon it and burnt it. When they surrounded my father's house, they took two guns—one a shot gun, and one rifle. In going to the door, I saw one of them taking my mare out of the stable. I went over to see what he was doing; who observed "that it was a pretty good mare," and was about putting a bridle upon her. I told him, if she went, I would go along, (as I was determined to stick to my nag.) He replied, that he wanted me to go. I then caught my mare, and went with the company to Diahmon, where they kept me two or three days. There appeared to be about 100 Mormons (at Gallatin;) and a portion of them left with me for Diahmon, others were behind, coming on. Most of them had goods packed before them, on their horses, which had been taken from Strolling's store.

Two men went on ahead for wagons; and on my way to Diahmon we met two or three wagons, which they said were going after the goods. I left before the store was set on fire; but I heard some of the company command to take all the goods out before setting the house on fire.

The following of the defendants were in this expedition to Gallatin: Ebenezer Page, Morris Phelps, and Joel S. Miles. And the following of the defendants I saw at Diahmon, while I was there: Joseph Smith, jun., Lyman Wight, and James H. Rollins.

I was in Diahmon three days, and during that time saw a great deal of plunder brought in. Companies went out every day. A great deal of honey was also brought in, also cattle and hogs—all which was called consecrated property. I was a stranger to most of the men I saw. And further this deponent saith not.

PORTER YATES.

Benjamin Slade, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was in a meeting in the school-house in Far West, while the Mormon troops were in Diahmon, in the last expedition. After the assembly had got into the house, a guard was placed at the door. Mr. Rigdon got up, and, in a speech, said that the time had now come in which every man must take his part in this war; and that they had been

running away, and leaving Caldwell county, and that the last man had now left the county that should be allowed to do so. A formal vote, by way of resolution, or covenant, was put—that, if any man attempted to leave the county, any one of the company then present was to kill him, and say nothing about it, and throw him into the brush. When this was put to the vote, I heard no one vote against it. Rigdon then called for the negative vote, and said he wanted to see if any one dared to vote against it. There was no negative vote. There were other questions put and voted on; but I sat at the back part of the house, and did not distinctly hear what they were. I heard Mr. Rigdon say that “yesterday a man had slipped his wind, and was thrown into the brush;” and, said he, “the man that licks it shall die.” Several companies were called for, and made up at this meeting—a spy, provision, and wood company, &c. And further this deponent saith not.

BENJAMIN SLADE.

[At this stage of the examination the following defendants, on motion of the attorneys prosecuting on behalf of the State, were discharged, there being no evidence produced against them, viz: Amazy Lyman, John Buckhannon, Andrew Whitlock, Abraham L. Tippetts, Jedediah Owens, Isaac Morley, John J. Tanner, Daniel S. Thomas, Elisha Edwards, Benjamin Covey, David Frampton, Henry Zabriski, Allen J. Stout, Sheffield Daniels, Silas Manard, Anthony Head, John T. Earl, Ebenezer Brown, James Newberry, Sylvester Hewlett, Chandler Halbrook, Martin C. Alred, and William Alred.]

Ezra Williams, a witness on behalf of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was in the last expedition to Daviess county, and saw the following of the defendants there, to wit: Joseph Smith, jun., Lyman Wight, Hiram Smith, George W. Robinson, Parley P. Pratt, Jacob Gates, Jesse D. Hunter, George Grant, Francis Higbey, Geo. Kimbel, Morris Phelps, Norman Shearer, and Lyman Gibbs. And the following named defendant was in the fight with Bogart, viz: Norman Shearer.

I was in Captain Patten's company when he took Gallatin and robbed the store. The goods were packed off (a great many of them) before the men, on their horses. My captain often gave me some, which I packed off before me, to Diahmon. They were deposited in a house on the river bank. And further this deponent saith not.

EZRA WILLIAMS.

Addison F. Green, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: The following of the defendants were in the expedition against Bogart, to wit: Lyman Gibbs, Norman Shearer, and Darwin Chase. I saw Joseph Smith, jun., Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, and Francis Higbey, come riding up from towards Far West, meeting the company who had that morning fought with Bogart. They met the company near the timber of Log creek, in Caldwell county. I was one of the spy company from Far West; and the evening before the fight Captain Bogart had taken me prisoner in Ray county, but released me the same evening, and told me I could go home; but I thought proper to remain with them in camp that night. I was at a meeting in Far West, the Saturday before the fight with Bogart, in which a spy and other companies were organized.

I heard Sidney Rigdon (speaking of those who would attempt to leave the county at that time) say, "it was the duty of any present, if they saw such movements, to stop the men;" and if they persisted in going, he said something about sending them to the other world, to tell their hellish news; or something like this.

The evening that I and one Pinekun were taken prisoners, (who was liberated when I was,) our two horses were taken also. I knew of nobody about, who could have taken the news to Far West. And further this deponent saith not..

A. F. GREEN.

John Taylor, a witness on behalf of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: In the morning of the battle with Bogart, I was on the prairie a short time after the battle, and saw the Mormon company on their return. I saw Lyman Gibbs, one of the defendants, in the company. This was about one and a half mile from the battle-ground. Gibbs had arms, and charged me with being a mob; said he knew I was, &c. And further this deponent saith not.

his
JOHN X TAYLOR.
mark.

[John Taylor lives in Ray county, near the Caldwell line.]

Timothy Lewis, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was at Diahmon during the last expedition to Daviess county. I remained in the place during the time the Mormon troops were there. I was out on none of their scouting parties, but saw a great deal of property and plunder brought in, which was said to be consecrated property by those who brought it in, as well as by others. Those who were active in plundering, said they intended to consecrate all the property in Daviess county, and take the county to themselves. They said there was no law in this State, but that a law was about to be established by a higher Power, to be given by revelation.

The following of the defendants were in the expedition to Daviess county: Alanson Ripley, David Pettygrew, and Joseph W. Younger. Alanson Ripley resides in Diahmon, and is a surveyor. I saw him surveying, but did not see him take up arms. And further this deponent saith not.

his
TIMOTHY X LEWIS.
mark.

[Clark Hallett, one of the defendants, at this stage of the examination asked the court to assign him counsel, he not being able to employ counsel: whereupon the court assigned Messrs. Rees, Doniphan, and Williams, as counsel.]

Patrick Lynch, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was living in Gallatin, a clerk in Strolling's store, when the Mormons took that place, which was about the middle of October last. When the Mormons had approached to within fifty or one hundred yards of the storehouse, I left, having first locked the door, and deposited the key in my pocket. I ran into the brush, between one hundred and two hundred yards of the storehouse, where I saw them taking the goods from the house; some were packed off on horses; and after that,

when near half a mile off, I saw wagons, apparently loaded, which I believed to be goods from the store. I have found a number of articles taken from the store in Diahmon, since the surrender of arms there by the Mormons—such as tin-ware, painted muslin, a piece of bleached domestic, a piece of brown cloth, a lady's cloak, three pair of scales, and part of two sets of weights, a ledger, and three day-books, and the notes of hand to the amount of perhaps \$300, were taken from the store. The books have not been recovered, but the notes I found in the house of Bishop Knight, at Diahmon, in the possession of his wife, except such notes as were on Mormons; these we have not recovered. In about three hours after the Mormons took Gallatin, I returned, and found the store-house burnt. The post office and treasurer's office were kept in the storehouse, and the records, papers, &c., belonging to each were either taken off by the Mormons or consumed by the fire. And further this deponent saith not.

PATRICK LYNCH.

[At this point, the attorneys for the State informed the court that they had closed the testimony on behalf of the State, with the understanding (which was agreed to by the defendants' counsel) that after the testimony on behalf of the defendants is closed, the State shall be at liberty to introduce John Riggs, Perry Keyes, John Grigg, and Joseph Free, witnesses on behalf of the State, if they should make their appearance at or before that time.]

The court informed the prisoners that it would now proceed to take their examination without [oath] in relation to the offence charged; and the said defendants declined making any statement. The court then proceeded to the examination of witnesses for the defendants, to wit:

Malinda Porter, a witness for the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I have been living in the family of Lyman Wight for the last two years, as an inmate of the family. On Monday night of the arrival of the Mormon troops at Diahmon, in the last expedition to Daviess, I was at Lyman Wight's house; he was not absent from the house that night; his wife was sick, and a guard was placed around his house that night. Lyman Wight has two feather-beds, and one of them was taken away by an old lady, who, I was told, was a Mrs. Morgan, and who claimed it as hers. Of the bed taken away, the tick was striped, and pieced at one end; the stripes of the piece were crosswise. This bed has been in the family ever since I have lived in it. There were also some knives and forks taken from the house at the same time, and by the same person, which were the property of Lyman Wight; and three glass tumblers were also taken from his house, which was his property. During all the time that the Mormon troops were in Diahmon, Colonel Wight remained in Diahmon, and was not out in any scouting party. And further this deponent saith not.

MALINDA PORTER.

Delia F. Pine, a witness for the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I have been living in Lyman Wight's family since the 5th of July last, and was at his house when the Mormon troops arrived at Diahmon, in the last expedition to Daviess. That night Lyman

Wight remained at home all night. There was a bed in Wight's house, belonging to him, which was pieced at the end, and which has, since the surrender of the Mormons, been claimed and taken off by a woman, said to be a widow Morgan; also, she claimed and took some spoons, knives, and forks, which I knew were the property of Wight. I at no time have seen property at his house which did not belong to him. Lyman Wight never left Diahmon during the stay of the Mormon troops there, in the last expedition, which was during the whole time troops were in Daviess. And during the time they were in Daviess, I do not think Mr. Wight was out of my sight, at any time, more than an hour. It was Wednesday, before the snow fell, I think, that the Mormon troops arrived in Diahmon, and they staid in Daviess about a week. From the time the Mormon troops returned from Diahmon to Far West, (who had been in Daviess during the snow-storm, and among whom I saw Joseph and Hiram Smith,) Lyman Wight never was out of Diahmon, until he went with the Diahmon troops to Far West, the day before the Mormon troops, as I understood, surrendered to the militia; this last fact I am certain of. Mr. Wight's stable was in sight of his dwelling-house, and he kept his horse there, and his saddle in the house; and during the stay of the Far West troops, as above, I am sure he did not saddle his horse, or ride, for I should have seen him had he done so. And further this deponent saith not.

DELIA F. PINE.

Nancy Rigdon, a witness on behalf of the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I have heard Sampson Avard say that he would swear to a lie to accomplish an object; that he had told many a lie, and would do so again. When George W. Robinson went to Daviess, during the last expedition, he went after the troops had left Far West, and returned after some and before others had returned. I saw Mr. Robinson when he returned, and he had no clock with him, nor have I seen any clock about the house, which was brought from Daviess county. In the morning of the fight with Bogart, I heard my father, Sidney Rigdon, say that Captain Patten's company had gone down the night before, to see about a mob. He was apprized of their going, at the time of their going; but I knew nothing of it till that morning, when a messenger came to my father's, and informed him that there had been a fight. My father then started to meet the company, and to see those who were wounded. And further this deponent saith not.

NANCY RIGDON.

Jonathan W. Barlow, a witness for the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was at Joseph Smith, jun.'s, house the morning after the battle with Captain Bogart. A messenger, (named, I think, Mr. Emmet,) came early in the morning after Smith, from Captain Patten, saying that Patten was wounded, and wished to see Smith. I caught Joseph Smith and Lyman Wight's horses, who started off together. (On cross-examination.) I did the feeding, watering of horses, cutting of wood, &c., about the place of Joseph Smith, jun.; and on that evening (the evening before Bogart's battle) I was absent from the house on that business perhaps half an hour, and finished about dark. I was in the house from that time through the night, and was not out, that I remember of—at least not longer than to go a few paces for a pail of water.

Joseph Smith, jun., and Lyman Wight, were both in the house all the time, and were not absent that night, that I know of; and had they been absent before bed-time long enough to have gone to the square up in town, I should most likely have known it; and I don't believe they were. They went to bed before I did; and when I went to bed, I passed through their room, where they were; and this was about 9 o'clock, or perhaps a little later. I heard no talking nor passing through the house that night; had there been any, I should most likely have heard it. And further this deponent saith not.

JONATHAN W. BARLOW.

Thorit Parsons, a witness on behalf of the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was living in Caldwell county at the time of the battle with Captain Bogart, on the head of the east fork of Log creek, and about five or six miles from the battle-ground. On the day before the fight, between 1 and 3 o'clock in the evening, a company of twenty-three, mostly armed men, came to my house; they inquired my name, and told me I must go away—that I must leave that place. I asked them where I should go; they answered, that was my own lookout, and that I must leave there by next day night. They were strangers, all, to me; but I have seen the man since who had the command of them, and now think that it was Captain Bogart, as he looks like the man, having learned his name since. They further stated to me, that if they got the forces from Clinton county they expected, they would give Far West thunder and lightning before the next day night. All that was said to me, was sent immediately to Far West. I think that Lieut. Cook was also of the company, and was ordered by the captain to go in and look for guns. I told him I had none, and he said he would take my word for it. And further this deponent saith not.

THORIT PARSONS.

Ezra Chipman, a witness for the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was at Lyman Wight's house, sick, during the late expedition to Daviess county. Lyman Wight was not out of Diahmon on any expedition, nor did he command any company during the stay of the Mormons at Diahmon, nor was he out of the town, to my recollection, during that time; had he been, I think I should most likely have known it. I saw a bed taken from Lyman Wight's house, after the surrender of arms by the Mormons at Diahmon, and claimed by the old lady who took it; the same bed I saw at Wight's, before the coming of the Mormons to Diahmon. During the stay of the Mormon troops at Diahmon, in the last expedition to Daviess, I am certain that Wight was not out of Diahmon half an hour at one time, for I think I saw him within every half hour during that time. And further this deponent saith not.

EZRA CHIPMAN.

Arza Judd, a witness on behalf of the defendants, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith: I was at the house of Thorit Parsons, in Caldwell county, on the day before the battle with Bogart; and a company of armed men (about twenty or upwards) came there, and, after asking me something about my faith, they ordered me to leave. Mr. Parsons asked where should we go; and they answered that was our look out. I do not know any of this company; they talked something of giving

Far West thunder and lightning before the next day night ; they inquired for guns ; and one, who seemed to command the company, said, " we must make haste to go—that Gilliam is to camp west of Far West to-night, and we must join him." And further deponent saith not.

ARZA JUDD, Jr.

[At this stage of the examination, the defendants (by their counsel) informed the court that they had closed the examination of their witnesses. The following witnesses were then produced, as rebutting testimony, on behalf of the State, to wit:]

Asa Cook, a witness for the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeth and saith : That, on the day before the battle with Bogart, I was in the edge of Caldwell ; but heard no man, nor did I myself, order Thorit Parsons, or any other man, away from his home ; I met with a man, in the road in Caldwell county, going towards Far West, who said he was a Mormon ; I told him to tell his leaders, when he arrived at Far West, that we were no mob, but militia, acting under General Atchinson's order. After this man left us, myself and two others, who constituted my company, turned across the prairie to the timber on the head-waters of Log creek, and, at a house in the edge of the timber, I met with a number of Captain Bogart's company, to which I belonged ; and I heard Mr. Lockhart, one of the company, inquire (I think) where Parsons lived ; and I understood the answer to be, from the man of the house, that he lived lower down the creek. I never heard Captain Bogart say any thing to this man like ordering him off. Captain Bogart had learned that he might probably be attacked that night, and he was out on the edge of Caldwell, to discover if the Mormons were making any movements indicating an intention to attack him.

There was a conversation at the house, (above referred to,) between John Lockhart and the man of the house, of a rough character, in relation to Parsons, (as I understood it,) but did not distinctly learn any thing said. I am lieutenant of the company, and there were no orders given, nor was it understood that any member of the company was authorized, to order any citizens to leave their homes. And further deponent saith not.

ASA COOK.

At this point, the testimony on both sides closed.

GENERAL CLARK : I think you have now all the testimony. Colonel Price informed me that you and himself transcribed the testimony of W. W. Phelps and Reed Peck. If any is wanting, it is John Cleminson's ; but I think I transcribed that in the book you took down with you. Below I give you a list of the witnesses, in the order they were examined ; if the testimony of any is lacking, I will yet transcribe it for you.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

O. H. SEARCY.

List of witnesses for the State.

Sampson Avard, Wyatt Cravens, General Atchinson's order, Nehemiah Odle, Captain Samuel Bogart, Morris Phelps, John Correll, Robert Snod-

grass, George Walter, George M. Hinkle, James C. Owens, Nathaniel Carr, Abner Scovel, John Cleminson, Reed Peck, James C. Owens (re-examined,) William Splawn, Thomas M. Odle, John Raglin, Allen Rathbun, Jeremiah Myers, Andrew J. Job, Freeburn H. Gardner, Burr Riggs, Elisha Camron, Charles Bleckley, James Cobb, Jesse Kelly, Addison Price, Samuel Kimbel, William W. Phelps, John Whitner, James B. Turnur, George W. Worthington, Joseph H. McGee, John Lockhart, Porter Yale, Benjamin Slade, Ezra Williams, Addison F. Green, John Taylor, Timothy Lewis, Patrick Lynch.

For the defendants.

Malinda Porter, Delia F. Pine, Nancy Rigdon, Jonathan W. Barlow, Thorit Parsons, Ezra Chipman, Arza Judd, jr.

Rebutting testimony for the State.—Asa Cook.

[There are occasionally a few words in the testimony inserted in brackets ; these are not in the original, but are inserted for the better understanding of what the witness testified.]

William W. Phelps, a witness on the part of the State, produced, sworn, and examined, deposeseth and saith : That, as early as April last, at a meeting in Far West of eight or twelve persons, Mr. Rigdon arose, and made an address to them, in which he spoke of having borne persecutions, and law-suits, and other privations, and did not intend to bear them any longer ; that they meant to resist the law, and, if a sheriff came after them with writs, they would kill him ; and, if any body opposed them, they would take off their heads. George W. Harris, who was present, observed, You mean the head of their influence, I suppose ? Rigdon answered, he meant that lump of flesh and bones called the skull, or scalp. Joseph Smith, jr., followed Mr. Rigdon, approving his sentiments, and said, that was what they intended to do. Both, in their remarks, observed, that they meant to have the words of the presidency to be as good and undisputed as the words of God ; and that no one should speak against what they said. Hiram Smith was not in Far West at this time, and [I] think he was not in the country. Some time in June, steps were taken to get myself and others out of the county of Caldwell, and efforts were made to get the post office from me, (being postmaster,) by a demand for it. I explained the law, which seemed satisfactory, and it was given up. I then informed the second presidency of the church, by letter, that I was willing to do any thing that was right, and, if I had wronged any man, I would make satisfaction. I was then notified to attend a meeting. Sidney Rigdon, in an address, again brought up the subject of the post office. I told them if public opinion said I should give it up, I would do so ; but they [would] have to await the decision of the Postmaster General ; which they agreed to do, with the understanding that a committee of three should inspect the letters written and sent by me, as well as those received by me. This committee, however, never made their appearance. After my case was disposed of, another man's was taken up ; he attempted to speak in his defence, and said he was a republican. Several rushed up towards him,

and stopped him, telling him if he had any thing to say in favor of the presidency, he might say it, and that was their republicanism. Joseph Smith, jr., Sidney Rigdon, and Hiram Smith, who compose the first presidency, were there. It was observed in the meeting, that, if any person spoke against the presidency, they would hand him over to the hands of the Brother of Gideon. I knew not, at the time, who or what it meant. Shortly after that, I was at another meeting, where they were trying several—the first presidency being present; Sidney Rigdon was chief spokesman. The object of the meeting seemed to be, to make persons confess, and repent of their sins to God and the presidency; and arraigned them, for giving false accounts of their money and effects they had on hand; and they said, whenever they found one guilty of these things, they were to be handed over to the Brother of Gideon. Several were found guilty, and handed over as they said. I yet did not know what was meant by this expression, “the Brother of Gideon.” Not a great while after this, secret or private meetings were held; I endeavored to find out what they were; and I learned, from John Corrill and others, they were forming a secret society called Danites, formerly called the Brother of Gideon. In the meeting above referred to, in which I was present, one man arose to defend himself; and he was ordered to leave the house, but commenced to speak; Avard then said, “Where are my ten men?” Thirty or more men arose up; whereupon the man said he would leave the house. At this meeting, I agreed to conform to the rules of the church in all things, knowing I had a good deal of property in the county, and, if I went off, I should be [obliged] to leave it. For some time before and after this meeting, an armed guard was kept in town and one of them at my house, during the night, as I supposed, to watch my person. In the fore part of July, I being one of the justices of the county court, was forbid by Joseph Smith, jr., from issuing any process against him. I learned from the clerk of the circuit court that declarations had been filed against Smith, Rigdon, and others, by Johnston; and, in reference to that case, Smith told Cleminson, the clerk, that he should not issue a writ against him. I observed to Mr. Smith, that there was a legal objection to issuing it; that the cost (meaning the clerk’s fee) had not been paid. Smith replied, he did not care for that; he did not intend to have any writ issued against him in the county. These things, together with many others, alarmed me for the situation of our county; and, at our next circuit court, I mentioned these things to the judge and several members of the bar. A few days before the 4th day of July last, I heard D. W. Patten (known by the fictitious name of Captain Fearnought) say that Rigdon was writing a declaration, to declare the church independent. I remarked to him, I thought such a thing treasonable—to set up a government within a Government. He answered, it would not be treasonable if they would maintain it, or fight till they died. Demick Huntington, and some others, made about the same remark. Sidney Rigdon’s 4th of July oration was the declaration referred to. Along through the summer and fall, a storm appeared to be gathering; and, from time to time, I went out into Ray and Clay counties; saw and conversed with many gentlemen on the subject, who always assured me that they would use every exertion, that the law should be enforced; and I repeatedly made these things known in Caldwell county, and that there was no disposition among the people to raise mobs against them from these counties. I never was invited, nor did I

attend any of their secret meetings. I was at the meeting the Monday before the last expedition to Daviess, having learned that steps would be taken there which might affect me. At this meeting, the presidency, together with many others, were there, to the number of perhaps 200 or 300, or more. Joseph Smith, jr., I think it was, who addressed the meeting, and said, in substance, that they were then about to go to war in Daviess county; that those persons who had not turned out, their property should be taken to maintain the war. This was by way of formal resolution, and was not objected to by any present. A motion was then made, by Sidney Rigdon, that the blood of those who were thus backward should first be spilled in the streets of Far West; a few said, Amen to this. But immediately Mr. Joseph Smith, jr., before Rigdon's motion was put, rose, and moved that they be taken out into Daviess county, and, if they came to battle, they should be put on their horses with bayonets and pitchforks, and put in front: this passed without a dissenting voice. There was a short [speech] made then, by Joseph Smith, jr., about carrying on the war; in which he said it was necessary to have something to live on; and, when they went out to war, it was necessary to take spoils to live on. This was in reference to the dissenters, as well as to the people of Daviess, where they were going. In this speech, he told the anecdote of the Dutchman's potatoes.

Finding I should have to go out, and not wishing to be put in front of the battle, I sought a situation, and went out with my wagon. This was the expedition in which Gallatin and Millport were burnt. I went on to Diahmon a few days after the Mormon troops had gone out. I went to the tavern, late at night, where I found Joseph Smith, jr., Hiram Smith, and others. I informed J. Smith that the Clay troops had returned home, some 40 or 50 in number; but told him that General Parks was in Far West, and his troops just behind.

There was a conversation among them as to what they would [do;] and they came to the conclusion to send down to Lyman Wight, at his house, for him to send an express to General Parks that his troops were not needed. Some time before day I awoke, and found Lyman Wight and Captain Fearnought in the house; he said he had sent the express to General Parks, informing him that his militia was not needed. Wight asked J. Smith, twice, if he had come to the point now to resist the law; that he wanted this matter now distinctly understood. He said he had succeeded in smoothing the matter over with Judge King, when he was out, and that he defied the United States to take him, but that he had submitted to be taken because he (Smith) had done so. This was in reference to the examination for the offence for which he and Smith had been brought before Judge King in Daviess. Smith replied, the time had come when he should resist all law. In the fore part of the night after my arrival, I heard a good deal of conversation about drawing out the mob from Daviess. I heard J. Smith remark, there was a store at Gallatin, and a grocery at Millport; and in the morning after the conversation between Smith and Wight about resisting the law, a plan of operations was agreed on, which was: that Captain Fearnought, who was present, should take a company of 100 men, or more, and go to Gallatin, and take it that day; to take the goods out of the store in Gallatin, bring them to Diahmon, and burn the store. Lyman Wight was to take a company, and go to Millport on the same day; and Seymour Brunson was to take a

company, and go to the Grindstone fork on the same day. This arrangement was made in the house, before day, while I was lying on the floor. When I arose in the morning, some of the companies were gone; but I saw Lyman Wight parade a horse company, and start off with it towards Millport. I also [saw] a foot company the same day go off.

On the same day, in the evening, I saw both these companies return; the foot company had some plunder, which appeared to be beds and bed-clothes, &c. They passed on towards the bishop's store, but I know not what they did with the plunder. I remained in the camps one day and two nights at Diahmon, when I returned to Far West. The night before I started to Far West, an express was sent from Joseph Smith and Lyman Wight's to Rigdon, at Far West; but what was the contents of the express I know not. When I returned to Far West, I had a message in reference to having wood and provisions provided for the families of those persons living in Far West, who were in Daviess; and, for the purpose of giving that information, I was invited to a school-house, where it was said the people had assembled. I went there, and was admitted. The men being paraded before the door when I arrived, in number about 40 or 50. It was remarked that these were true men; and we all marched into the house. A guard was placed around the house, and one at the door.

Mr. Rigdon then commenced making covenants, with uplifted hands. The first was, that, if any man attempted to move out of the county, or pack their things for that purpose, that any man then in the house, seeing this, without saying any thing to any other person, should kill him, and haul him aside into the brush; and that all the burial he should have should be in a turkey buzzard's guts, so that nothing of him should be left but his bones. That measure was carried in form of a covenant, with uplifted hands. After the vote had passed, he said, Now see if any one dare vote against it, and called for the negative vote; and there was none. The next covenant, that, if any persons from the surrounding country came into their town, walking about—no odds who he might be—any one of that meeting should kill him, and throw him aside into the brush. This passed in a manner as the above had passed. The third covenant was, "conceal all these things." Mr. Rigdon then observed, that the kingdom of heaven had no secrets; that yesterday a man had slipped his wind, and was dragged into the hazel brush; and, said he, "the man who lisp it shall die." There were several companies organized at this meeting, and volunteers called for; and I, having [been] assigned the command of the express company, called for volunteers—wanting to be doing something to make a show. Amasa Lyman, a defendant, was in that meeting, and was appointed by Mr. Rigdon captain of a company whose duty it was to watch the movements of the enemy, or mob, in Buncombe; and if they hurt one house in Caldwell, his company was to burn four of theirs; and men were selected, who were strangers in the community where they were, to act towards the latter part of the instructions. To Lyman's company, Rigdon observed, that if the inhabitants in the surrounding country commenced burning houses in Caldwell, if they could not get clear of them in any other way, they would poison them off. This last remark I did not understand as being particularly addressed to Lyman as a part of the duties of his company, but seemed [to be] addressed to the meeting generally. This meeting was on Saturday, and

on the next Monday I returned to Diahmon, with seven or eight wagons, three or four of which were moving some families, that I had been directed to take to Diahmon for use there. I arrived at Diahmon that evening, and, next morning four of the wagons were loaded and sent back to Far West. Joseph Smith, jr., and Hiram Smith, perhaps, informed me they wanted four wagons—a part of which was to haul beef and pork to Far West; and what the balance of the loading was, I did not know; but these wagons, brought out by me, were pointed out, and taken back to Far West. I remained in the camps in Diahmon that day; my wagon and another went down to Millport, and brought up Slade's goods which were there. Slade is not a Mormon, but has three brothers residing in or about Far West, who are Mormons.

The following of the defendants were in the last expedition to Daviess:

Joseph Smith, jr.,

P. P. Pratt,

Lyman Wight,

George W. Robinson,

Alanson Ripley,

George W. Harris.

Elijah Newman was one of my men.

Isaac Morley was not there.

Alexander McRay was there.

Ebenezer Robinson was there.

Edward Partridge was there.

James H. Rawlins was there.

Sheffield Daniels, I think, was not there.

Samuel Bent was there, and he was called Captain Black Hawk.

While in Adam on Diahmon, I saw George W. Robinson, with a clock under his arm, which I afterwards saw in Far West, and which was claimed by a Mr. McLaney, of Daviess county, as his property, after the arrival of General Clark at Far West.

And further this deponent saith not.

W. W. PHELPS.

MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON, *office of Secretary of State*:

I, James L. Miner, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the evidence on file in this office, purporting to have been taken before the Hon. A. A. King in November, 1838, on a court of inquiry into certain charges against the persons herein named, so far as the same appears from the records.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said office, this first day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JAS. L. MINER,
Secretary of State, Missouri.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 249.]

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom the subject was referred, report:

"A bill to confirm to the State of Indiana the lands selected by her, in lieu of the lands covered by reservations in the treaties of 1837 and 1839, with the Miami Indians."

The documents present the subject referred to the committee in a plain, intelligible, and concise form, making it unnecessary, in the opinion of the committee, to present a detailed report to the Senate. The committee, therefore, discharge their duty by reporting the above entitled bill as their conclusion, and making the documents referred to them a part of this report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 18th instant, together with copies of the papers and map referred to therein, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 28th ultimo, in the following terms, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between that department and the Governor of the State of Indiana, relative to the lands granted to that State by the act of 2d March, 1827, for that part of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and the line of the State of Ohio, which could not be set off to the State of Indiana in the adjustment that took place in 1829 and 1830, in consequence of the Indian title thereto not being then extinguished.

"And that he also report what quantity of land the State of Indiana is still entitled to, under said act, for that portion of said canal; and what portion of the same has been granted to individuals already, as Indian reservations, by treaty with the Miamies."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. R. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *January 18, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to return, herewith, the resolution of the Senate passed on the 28th ultimo, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between that department and the Governor of the State of Indiana, relative to the lands granted to that State by the act of 2d March, 1827, for that part of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and the line of the State of Ohio, which could not be set off to the State of Indiana in the adjustment that took place in 1829 and 1830, in consequence of the Indian title thereto not being then extinguished.

"And that he also report what quantity of land the State of Indiana is still entitled to, under said act, for that portion of said canal; and what portion of the same has been granted to individuals already, as Indian reservations, by treaty with the Miamies;" which was referred by you to this office, for a report.

In compliance with the first branch of the resolution, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of Governor Wallace's letter of the 10th of October last; and of the map and report, therewith transmitted, of the selections of the lands referred to in the resolution; and of my communication to the Governor, in reply, of the 29th ultimo, and its enclosures.

In answer to the second part of the resolution, I have to state, that by the correspondence of this office with the authorities of Indiana, in adjusting the grant, in 1829 and 1830, the quantity of land ascertained and admitted to be due to the State, in virtue of the grant made by the act of the 2d of March, 1827, for that part of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and the line of the State of Ohio, was 557 sections, to be taken along the whole line of the canal, in alternate tiers of sections, extending north and south from the canal route, within parallel lines drawn on the maps, five miles distant therefrom, on each side of the same. A list of these sections was filed in this office; and, as far as the title was at that time in the United States, the lands became at once subject to the action and control of the authorities of Indiana, to be disposed of under the laws of that State. With reference to the portion within the above limits, to which the Indian title had not then been extinguished, (being the unceded Miami lands,) the State could not take possession; but it was, of course, understood that they would belong to the State whenever the Indian title should be extinguished. This was effected by the treaties with the Miamies, ratified on the 22d December, 1837, and 8th February, 1839, respectively; and the sections and parts of sections marked thus O, (colored *brown*,) on the map accompanying the report of the selecting commissioners, with the Governor's letter of the 10th of October last, already referred to, show all the unappropriated lands which belong to the State in these former reserves, and, together with the lands heretofore set apart, comprise all the land due to the State for the portion of the canal route in question, unless Congress shall see fit, to confirm the selections, recently made, of lands in lieu of those that would otherwise have belonged to the State in the tracts lately ceded, but which have been located by small Indian reservations, under the treaties.

As regards the portion of the above lands covered by Indian reservations, I beg leave to refer to the list (marked A) of said reservations, with

the report of the selecting commissioners, (copy herewith enclosed;) from which it will be seen that the estimated quantity is 24,219.14 acres; which, by examination at this office, is found to be as near the correct quantity as can be ascertained from calculation according to the measurements returned on the plats of the public surveys.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB, *Commissioner.*

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, October 10, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a map and report of an additional selection of lands, made agreeably to the act of Congress of March 2, 1827, granting to the State of Indiana a certain quantity of land, to aid her in the construction of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Wabash river.

By referring to this report, you will perceive that, in consequence of the extensive grants to the Indians and others by the late treaty with the Miami nation, the rights and interests of the State have been seemingly lost sight of, or totally disregarded. The greater portion of these grants have been laid upon the lands which, by previous settlement with the proper department, fall to the share of Indiana, and, as a matter of necessity, compels her to resort to one or the other of these alternatives: either to claim title to the identical lands themselves, under the act of Congress above named, being prior to the treaty; or to claim an equivalent for them in value, out of other lands in the neighborhood.

With this view, the commissioners (Messrs. Williams, Hillis, and Vigus) who aided me in making the selections aforesaid, first valued the lands which, by the act of 1827, belong to Indiana, but which have since been granted away by the Government to private individuals; and, secondly, selected others in lieu of them, to an amount equal in value to the former, as by reference to the accompanying report will be more particularly seen and understood.

Inasmuch, therefore, as it is not in the power of Government, without an act of Congress to that effect, to confirm this arrangement or settle the difficulty, I have respectfully to request you to suspend from sale the lands thus selected, until Congress can act upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID WALLACE.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE SELECTING COMMISSIONERS TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 12, 1840:*

SIR: Under the act of the General Assembly, approved 24th February, 1840, it has been made the duty of the undersigned to "examine and ascertain the particular lands to which the State is yet entitled on the Wabash and Erie canal, east of the Tippecanoe river, under the provisions of an act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1827." Having spent the necessary time in a personal examination of the lands in the vicinity of the canal acquired by the late treaties, we have now the honor of submitting to your excellency the results, with a report of the selections made; to the end that the same may be communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as contemplated by the law under which we act.

Previous to entering upon this examination, we procured, from the surveyor general's office at Cincinnati, authenticated copies of the township maps, embracing the lands from which selections were to be made. By these, we were enabled to base our computations and our selections upon official data. In the correspondence had in 1829, between the authorities of the State and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to this grant, it appears that the particular tiers of sections which should fall to the State were at that time designated and set apart by the Commissioner of the Land Office, whose right it was, by the terms of the grant, to determine this question. The principle upon which the division of sections should be made along the outside boundaries of the ten-mile strip was likewise settled at the former selection, so that it was only necessary to extend the regular alternate tiers, as determined in 1829, into the late purchase, as far as the boundary-lines of the canal donation, and the particular sections belonging to the State were at once designated. We herewith enclose a map of the several districts lately acquired of the Miami Indians, on which the canal line, the outside boundaries of the ten-mile strip, and the regular alternate tiers of sections belonging to the State for canal purposes, are represented.

The canal lands in the regular alternate tiers, not covered by Indian grants, are colored on the map with orange color. These lands, amounting to 61,741 acres, have been classed and rated, and will be offered at public sale on the first Monday in October next, as required by the laws of the State.

The tract-books, with minute descriptions, are in the canal land office, copies of which can be furnished to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, if the designation of the particular sections on the map is not deemed sufficient for the purposes of that office.

By reference to the map before referred to, it will be seen that the State has been deprived of the most valuable portion of her alternate tiers, by the numerous grants made in the late treaties to the chiefs and other individual Indians. These grants were allowed by the General Government, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the chiefs to the treaties, and are therefore to be viewed as a part of the consideration paid to the Indians for the advantages secured to the United States by said treaties. The lands so granted to the chiefs, virtually as a part of the consideration from the United States, so far as they lie in the canal tiers

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As an equivalent to the State for the lands thus taken from her, and patented to the Indian chiefs, according to the obligations of the treaties, the undersigned have selected other lands belonging to the United States

REPORT OF THE SENATE

SIR: Under the act of 1840, it has been made ascertain the particular Wabash and Erie canals provisions of an act of Congress the necessary time in a of the canal acquired by mitting to your excellency made; to the end that of the Treasury of the which we act.

Previous to entering surveyor general's office ship maps, embracing the By these, we were enabled upon official data. In authorities of the State in relation to this grant which should fall to the by the Commissioner of of the grant, to determine division of sections shortened-mile strip was likewise only necessary to extend into the late purchase, and the particular section We herewith enclose a Miami Indians, on which ten-mile strip, and the State for canal purposes.

The canal lands in the grants, are colored on the map, amounting to 61,741 acres, having been sold at public sale on the first of the State.

The tract-books, with copies of which can be found in the Land Office, if the design is deemed sufficient for the purpose.

By reference to the map it has been deprived of the the numerous grants to individual Indians. The same, for the purpose of the treaties, and are therefore

to the Indians for the advantages secured to the United States by said treaties. The lands so granted to the chiefs, virtually as a part of the consideration from the United States, so far as they lie in the canal tiers

of sections, had previously become the property of the State by her compact with the United States, and by the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1829, under that compact, setting apart for the State these particular tiers of sections. The property of the State in these lands was subject, of course, to the then existing right of the Miami nation of Indians; which right has heretofore been recognised by the United States only as the right of occupancy for the time being, or until a treaty could be effected.

It is believed to have been the understanding between the parties, in all former negotiations, in reference to the canal donation, that upon the extinguishment of the Indian title, (national,) the whole of the canal tiers would fall to the State. Under these circumstances, the right of the State, either to the identical lands contained in the Indian grants, or else to select from other lands belonging to the United States a full equivalent, cannot be questioned. In selecting this equivalent, it is necessary to take into view the relative value of the sections granted to the chiefs and others, when compared with the lands of the United States, from which the equivalent is to be taken. Accordingly, the undersigned have personally examined the several sections so granted, as well as the vacant lands of the Government in the vicinity, and have placed upon each lot its fair relative valuation. The average valuation of the lands in the canal tiers, of which the State is deprived by the grants in the treaties, is about \$8 25 per acre. The back lands, from which the equivalent must be taken, are estimated at prices which average about \$3 75 per acre; the prices in each case being fixed with reference to cash payments. When it is considered that the grants made to the Indians are located only in choice situations adjoining the canal and river, and are so run out, by direction of the grantee, as to embrace nearly the whole of the rich bottom lands of the Wabash, with the springs of water and the valuable water-power at the falls of the Wabash and the falls of Pipe creek; that one of the sections lies adjoining the town of Logansport, and another adjoining the town of Peru, on which a part of that town must be built; while, on the other hand, the United States lands in the vicinity lie generally on the upland, and are situated back of the Indian grants, and without advantages such as have been enumerated,—the difference in the valuation, it is presumed, will not be deemed too great. It is expected, however, that the authorities of the United States, before they confirm the selections, will test the fairness of our valuations by such examinations as they may think proper to order.

The exact quantity of land in the canal tiers, of which the State has been deprived by the Indian grants, has been carefully calculated from the boundaries and distances given by the public surveys, and marked on the maps furnished us. The quantity embraced in each grant has thus been ascertained as accurately as is practicable, without a resurvey of the river fractions. The total quantity is 24,290.14 acres, which has been valued by the undersigned at the aggregate sum of \$202,458. The accompanying abstract (marked A) exhibits in detail the contents taken out of the canal tiers by each Indian grant, with the estimated value thereof per acre.

As an equivalent to the State for the lands thus taken from her, and patented to the Indian chiefs, according to the obligations of the treaties, the undersigned have selected other lands belonging to the United States

to the amount of 69,883.47 acres, which, from a careful examination, they have valued at the corresponding sum of \$202,458. The accompanying abstract (marked B) exhibits each lot embraced in this selection, designated by its proper description, and with its contents and valuation.

Under the construction given to the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1827, by the Attorney General of the United States, we are aware that the State's title to the selected lands will not be complete, so as to enable her to dispose of them, until confirmed by a law of Congress, as in the case of the equivalent selected in 1830, in lieu of the Indian grants and lands sold in the district then brought into market. It is, however, of great consequence to the State, that the Secretary of the Treasury should withhold from sale the lands now selected, as designated in abstract B, until the action of Congress can be had. That Congress will confirm the State in her title to these selections, should she finally accept of that alternative, instead of the identical lands included in the grants, there can be no doubt; inasmuch as such an act would be viewed as necessary, according to the construction of the Attorney General, to the enjoyment of a pre-existing right vested in the State by the act of 2d March, 1827.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
DAVID HILLIS,
J. VIGUS,
Commissioners.

His Excellency DAVID WALLACE.

Estimate of Indian grants in canal tiers of sections.

No. of grants.	Names of grantees.	Location of each grant.	Contents of each in acres.	Contents in canal tiers.	Estimated value per acre.	Total estimated value.
				Acres.		
2	J. B. Richardville -	Opposite Logansport	1,280	625.48	\$30	\$18,764 40
3	F. Godfroy -	Adjoining No. 2 on the south	320	287.00	12	3,444 00
4	F. Godfroy -	Opposite side of river, and 2 miles above Logansport	320	293.06	15	4,395 90
5	Rebecca Hackley -	Adjoining No. 4 on the south	160	133.08	7	931 56
6	Paul Longlois -	Four miles above Logansport, on opposite side.	640	582.70	12	6,992 40
7	Loon -	Next below mouth of Big Pipe creek.	640	30.38	9	273 42
8	Osandear -	Adjoining Loon's on the south.	640	50.00	9	450 00
9	Duck -	Adjoining Loon's on the west, on Wabash.	640	640.00	9	5,760 00
10	Wapapeshee -	Adjoining Duck on the south	640	640.00	7	4,480 00
11	Peter Gouin -	Adjoining No. 10 on the south.	320	320.00	5	1,600 00
12	F. Godfroy -	Adjoining Peru	640	501.40	20	10,028 00
13	J. B. Richardville -	Opposite the mouth of Mississinewa.	640	578.38	12	6,940 56
14	J. B. Richardville -	Two miles above No. 13, on same side of the river	160	156.73	10	1,567 30
15	F. Godfroy -	Adjoining No. 14 on the west.	320	255.59	10	2,555 90
1	J. B. Richardville -	Including, and above mouth of Pipe creek.	1,280	987.15	15	14,807 25
3	Maissequah -	Two and a half miles above No. 1, on Wabash river.	640	507.42	6	3,044 52
4	J. B. Richardville, jr. -	Adjoining Nos. 2 and 3 on the south.	640	309.33	5	1,546 65
5	J. B. Richardville -	At and below the mouth of Mississinewa.	1,280	635.80	10	6,358 00
6	J. B. Richardville -	Adjoining No. 5 on the south	640	522.50	12	6,270 00
7	F. Godfroy -	Opposite Peru, on Wabash river.	640	311.98	10	3,119 80
8	F. Godfroy -	Adjoining No. 7 on the west	640	425.50	11	4,680 50
9	F. Godfroy -	At and above the mouth of Mississinewa.	2,560	1,030.00	10	10,300 00
10	Ozandeah -	Adjoining No. 9 on the south—lies on Mississinewa	640	402.41	8	3,219 28
11	Poqua Godfroy -	Seven miles above mouth of Mississinewa, on Wabash	640	640.00	8	5,120 00
13	Mechanequa -	Three miles below Wabash Town, on opposite side.	960	360.00	7	2,520 00
14	J. B. Richardville -	At and below mouth of Salamanie.	1,920	961.24	9	8,651 16
15	Katamongqua -	Adjoining No. 14 on the west.	320	85.02	6	510 12
17	Towahkeoshee -	One mile above, and opposite Wabash Town.	640	640.00	8	5,120 00
19	Keekilasheweah -	On Treaty creek, and adjoining No. 17 on the south.	320	320.00	6	1,920 00
20	Maiskilgounnizah -	On Treaty creek, section 21, township 27, range east.	640	137.66	5	688 30
21	Allolah -	Adjoining No. 20 on the north.	640	77.19	5	385 95
23	F. Godfroy -	One mile below Wabash Town, on opposite side.	640	640.00	5	3,200 00

A—Continued.

No. of grants.	Names of grantees.	Location of each grant.	Contents of each in acres.	Contents in canal tiers.	Estimated value per acre.	Total estimated value.
24	Wife of Benjamin -	Three miles below mouth of Mississinewa, joining No. 9 on the east.	640	<i>Acres.</i> 377.36	\$6	\$2,264 16
25	Ozaszinquah -	Seven miles up Mississinewa, on south side.	640	55.63	9	500 67
27	Wapapinsha -	Three miles up Mississinewa, on south side.	640	70.36	5	351 80
28	Tahkonong -	Adjoining No. 27 on the east	640	463.27	6	2,779 62
29	Lablonde -	One mile below Little Pipe creek, on Wabash.	640	298.50	5	1,492 50
31	Mechanequa -	On Salamanie, section 22, township 27, range 8 east.	640	140 80	5	704 00
32	Peter Gouin -	Four miles below Huntington, opposite side.	640	479.78	6	2,878 68
34	Duck -	Mouth of creek, two miles below No. 32.	640	539.10	7	3,773 70
33	White Raccoon -	Eight miles S. W. Fort Wayne, adjoining reserve line.	640	160.00	4½	720 00
40	Lafontain -	Adjoining No. 39 on the S. W., and 45 on S. E.	640	107.00	5	535 00
41	Seer -	Adjoining on west	640	356.00	5	1,780 00
42	Newahlingquah -	Seven miles south of Raccoon Village, on Small creek	640	119.13	4½	536 08
43	White Loon -	Five miles south of Raccoon Village, on Longlord's creek	640	320.00	5	1,600 00
45	Topeah -	Adjoining No. 39 on the west	640	570.76	5	2,853 80
46	Wapasepah -	Adjoining No. 45 on the west	640	311.00	4½	1,399 50
47	Neahlongquah -	Adjoining No. 46 on the west	1,280	742.84	4½	3,342 78
48	Susan -	Adjoining No. 47 on the southwest.	640	542.00	5	2,710 00
49	Poqua Godfroy -	Adjoining No. 48 on the southwest.	320	108.77	5	543 85
50	F. Godfroy -	Adjoining No. 49 on south, on Longlois's creek.	320	74.29	5	371 45
51	Chappine -	Adjoining No. 50 on the south.	640	166.82	4½	750 69
52	Wappemingquah -	Adjoining No. 51 on the southwest.	640	240.00	4	960 00
53	Catamongqua and Angelique.	Adjoining No. 52 on the southwest.	640	578.75	4	2,315 00
54	Chappine -	At Raccoon Village	640	267.48	7	1,872 36
55	J. B. Richardville -	Two miles below Wabash Town, joining No. 23, on south.	640	110.28	7	771 96
	*J. B. Richardville	Ten sections—Forks of Wabash.	6,400	2,983.00	5	14,915 00
	Part of canal tier in survey of sections 6 and 7, township 26, range 3.	included in Government survey	-	20.22	4½	90 99
	Total -	-	-	24,290.14	-	202,458 56

* Not ceded to United States by treaties of 30th October, 1834, or 6th November, 1838.

B.

List of lands selected in lieu of those portions of the canal tiers of sections granted by the United States to individual Indians in the late treaties with the Miami.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Total value.
				Acres.		
Lots 1 and 2, fractional (south of canal)	26	27	4	115.97	\$10	\$1,159 70
Lots 2 and 3, west half southeast quarter	23	27	4	207.35	7	1,451 45
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, south half southwest quarter	19	27	5	258.40	10	2,584 00
North half of northwest quarter	19	27	5	55.57	5	277 85
Lots 1, 2, and 3	30	27	5	166.00	10	1,660 00
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	33	27	2	237.55	6	1,425 30
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	26	27	2	192.02	6	1,152 12
The whole of	35	27	2	640.00	6	3,840 00
The whole of fractional	26	27	5	294.50	5	1,472 50
Fractional (south of Wabash river)	28	27	5	7.60	7	53 20
North half fractional	2	26	2	322.52	4	1,290 08
North half fractional	4	26	2	289.54	4	1,158 16
Lot No. 4 and southeast quarter	4	26	2	226.50	4	906 00
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	35	27	3	246.63	4	986 52
Southeast quarter	14	26	4	160.00	4	640 00
Northeast quarter and east half northwest quarter	15	26	4	240.00	4	960 00
North half and southeast quarter	9	26	4	480.00	4	1,920 00
Southwest quarter	4	26	4	160.00	4	640 00
West half of	2	26	4	320.00	4	1,280 00
Fractional (south of Eel river)	24	28	4	212.60	3	637 80
North half (east of Eel river) and southwest quarter	25	28	4	473.40	3	1,420 20
Southeast fractional (south of Eel river)	23	28	4	8.14	3	24 42
All (south of Eel river)	26	28	4	587.36	3	1,762 08
Southeast fractional (south of Eel river)	23	28	4	33.94	3	101 82
All (within Five Mile reserve)	27	28	4	357.41	3	1,072 23
East half northeast quarter	35	28	4	80.00	3	240 00
West half southwest quarter	14	27	4	80.00	5	400 00
East half southwest quarter	14	27	4	80.00	4	320 00
West half southeast quarter	14	27	4	80.00	4	320 00
Lot No. 1	14	27	4	35.76	3	107 28
Northeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter	14	27	4	200.00	4	800 00
Southeast quarter	11	27	4	160.00	3	480 00
Southwest quarter	11	26	3	160.00	3	480 00
North half and southeast quarter	14	26	3	480.00	3	1,440 00
Lots 1 and 2	9	26	3	95.17	3	285 51
Lot 1	6	26	3	44.96	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 36
Lot 1	7	26	3	41.72	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 02
Lots 2 and 3	7	26	3	83.47	3	250 41
Lots Nos. 2 and 3	30	26	4	92.04	3	276 12
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, fractional	4	26	5	207.72	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	727 02
Lots 4 and 5, fractional	14	26	5	114.94	3	344 82
Lot No. 1, fractional	19	26	6	25.32	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 62
Lot No. 4	19	26	6	47.35	3	142 05
North half of southwest quarter of fractional	20	26	6	80.00	3	240 00
South half of southwest quarter of fractional	20	26	6	64.41	3	193 23
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and northwest fractional	29	26	6	220.32	3	660 66
Southeast quarter	20	26	6	160.00	3	480 00
Northeast fractional (north of river)	32	26	6	18.04	4	72 16

B—Continued.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Total value.
				Acres.		
Lots 1, 2, and southwest quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter	28	26	6	283.68	\$3	\$848 04
Lots 2 and 3	27	26	6	126.97	4	507 88
Lots 1 and 4, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter	27	26	6	136.97	3	410 91
Southwest quarter	21	26	6	160.00	3	480 00
East half of southeast quarter	22	26	6	80.00	3	240 00
Northwest fractional	35	26	6	20.21	3	60 63
Lots 3 and 4, west half of southwest quarter of fractional	23	26	6	158.78	3	476 34
Lot No. 1, and south half of fractional	24	26	5	347.00	3	1,041 00
Lot No. 1	25	26	5	52.98	3	158 94
Lot No. 6	18	27	8	29.49	4	117 96
East half of northeast quarter, and lot 3	21	27	8	(r) 137.09	4	548 36
Lots 28 and 29, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter	21	27	8	169.12	3	507 36
Lot No. 1, fractional	22	27	8	33.49	5	167 45
Lots 1 and 2, fractional	23	27	6	92.92	3½	325 22
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and south half of fractional	21	27	6	536.74	3½	1,878 59
Fractional	19	27	6	53.70	4	214 80
Lot 1, and south half of northwest fractional quarter	30	27	6	89.03	3½	311 60
West half of northeast quarter	30	27	6	80.00	5	400 00
East half of northeast quarter	30	27	6	80.00	4	320 00
Fractional	4	27	7	18.72	5	93 60
Fractional	9	27	7	596.50	4	2,386 00
Fractional	7	27	7	115.32	5	576 60
Fractional	18	27	7	561.36	3	1,684 08
West half of fractional	19	27	7	241.84	4	967 36
Lots 1 and 2, fractional	23	28	8	96.82	4	387 28
North half of fractional	26	28	8	284.60	4	1,138 40
East half of southeast quarter	26	28	8	80.00	4	320 00
West half of southeast quarter, and southwest fractional quarter	26	28	8	(a) 232.84	3	698 52
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, fractional	33	28	8	191.28	4	765 12
Southeast fractional	31	28	8	33.13	4	132 52
South fractional	17	28	5	4.00	4	16 00
Lots 4 and 5	20	28	5	97.88	4	391 52
Lots 6, 7, and 8	20	28	5	148.75	3	446 25
Northeast quarter and north half of northwest quarter	30	28	5	221.93	3	665 79
Lots 1 and 2	33	28	6	72.59	4	290 36
Lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, and south half of southwest quarter of fractional	19	28	5	228.51	3	685 53
East half of northeast quarter of fractional	7	26	4	80 00	3	240 00
North half of fractional	18	30	12	284.65	3	853 95
West half and southeast quarter	23	30	11	480.00	3½	1,680 00
North half	33	30	11	320.00	3½	1,120 00
Northwest quarter	11	28	9	160.00	4	640 00
Northeast quarter and southwest quarter	11	28	9	320.00	3½	1,120 00
West half of northwest quarter of fractional	14	28	8	80.00	3	240 00
All (north of Wabash river)	21	28	8	602.50	3½	2,108 75
Southwest quarter	9	29	13	160.00	6	960 00
Northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter	11	30	13	240.00	6	1,440 00
Northeast quarter and southwest quarter	6	30	14	(b) 307.97	5	1,539 85

B—Continued.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Total value.
				<i>Acres.</i>		
Southwest quarter and northeast quarter, and east half of northwest quarter	33	31	14	400.00	\$3	\$1,200 00
Fractional	11	31	15	152.98	4	611 92
Northwest fractional quarter	28	31	14	(c) 93.85	4	375 40
Northeast fractional quarter	9	31	15	(d) 97.14	4	388 56
Northwest quarter of fractional	22	26	7	160.00	3	480 00
Fractional	27	26	7	528.58	3	1,585 74
East half and northwest quarter of fractional	28	26	7	480.00	3	1,440 00
Fractional	29	26	7	175.07	3	525 21
South fractional half	20	26	7	310.01	3	930 03
Southwest quarter of fractional	15	26	7	160.00	3	480 00
Lot 1	25	26	3	37.02	3	111 06
Fractional	6	26	2	275.33	4	1,101 32
Northwest fractional quarter	7	26	2	161.49	3	484 47
West half	14	26	4	320.00	3	960 00
South half	13	26	4	320.00	3	960 00
Northeast quarter	24	26	4	160.00	3	480 00
Northeast quarter	21	27	7	160.00	4	640 00
Northwest quarter	21	27	7	160.00	3	480 00
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	35	27	4	196.26	3½	686 91
Northeast quarter of fractional	9	26	5	160.00	3	480 00
Lot No. 1	9	26	5	45.48	3½	159 18
Lot No. 1, fractional	5	28	11	59.56	3	178 68
Fractional (north of Mississippi river)	24	26	5	6.14	3	18 42
Northwest quarter	23	27	4	160.00	3	480 00
Southwest fractional quarter	19	26	4	125.33	3	375 99
Southwest quarter of fractional	30	27	6	160.00	3	480 00
Fractional section	4	28	11	486.46	3	1,459 38
Fractional (south of reserve line)	11	31	9	217.21	3	651 53
Fractional (east of reserve line)	15	31	9	287.94	3	863 82
Fractional (east of reserve line)	22	31	9	58.31	3	174 93
Fractional section	30	30	11	332.98	3	998 94
Fractional section	6	28	11	521.39	3	1,564 17
Northeast quarter	7	28	11	160.00	3	480 00
All	8	28	11	640.00	3	1,920 00
West half	9	28	11	320.00	3	960 00
Fractional (south of old boundary)	35	30	10	587.59	3	1,762 77
Fractional (southeast of old boundary line)	26	30	10	102.44	3	307 32
Northeast quarter of fractional	2	29	10	183.85	3	551 55
South half	2	29	10	296.09	3	888 27
Fractional (within reserve)	4	29	10	31.25	3	93 75
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, fractional	23	29	10	200.70	3	602 10
Lots 1, 2, and 3	11	29	10	103.35	3	310 05
Northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter	2	30	13	(e) *240.00	5	1,200 00
Lots 1 and 2, fractional	26	29	10	75.45	3	226 35
Fractional (in reserve)	18	30	11	7.36	3	22 08
Fractional (in reserve)	19	30	11	410.07	3	1,230 21
Fractional	2	29	11	44.65	3	133 95
All	14	29	11	640.00	3	1,920 00
Fractional	11	29	11	320.34	3	961 02
Fractional	9	29	11	353.43	3	1,060 29
All	21	29	11	640.00	2½	1,600 00
Fractional	7	29	11	260.36	3	781 08
Fractional	18	29	11	541.36	3	1,624 08
Fractional	19	29	11	384.12	2½	960 30
Fractional	30	29	11	395.47	3	1,186 41
Fractional	31	29	11	567.52	3	1,702 56

*Number of acres not marked on the map of this office.

B—Continued.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Amount.
				Acres.		
West half of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter - - -	23	26	5	160.00	\$3	\$480 00
Lot No. 3, fractional - - -	13	26	5	61.20	3	183 60
Lot No. 3, fractional - - -	24	26	5	31.70	3	95 10
Lot No. 3, fractional - - -	14	26	5	33.67	3	101 01
Lots 1 and 2, fractional - - -	30	26	6	92.48	3	277 44
West half of northeast quarter and lot 1 - - -	23	27	4	135.80	3	407 40
South half, fractional - - -	33	28	8	320.00	3	960 00
North half - - -	35	28	8	320.00	3	960 00
East half, fractional - - -	19	27	7	320.00	3	960 00
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter - - -	35	27	3	40.00	3	120 00
West half of northwest quarter - - -	15	26	4	80.00	3	240 00
North half - - -	35	27	5	320.00	3	960 00
East half - - -	2	26	4	320.00	3	960 00
West half of northeast quarter - - -	14	26	4	80.00	3	240 00
West half - - -	11	26	4	320.00	3	960 00
Fractional - - -	18	27	5	547.20	3	1,641 60
South half, fractional - - -	2	28	10	300.37	3	901 11
North half (north of reserve line) - - -	11	28	10	315.55	2½	788 88
North half and southwest quarter - - -	17	28	11	480.00	3	1,440 00
Fractional - - -	3	28	11	628.98	2½	1,572 45
West half and west half of southeast quarter, fractional - - -	2	28	11	393.40	2½	983 50
West half of northeast quarter - - -	11	28	11	80.00	2½	200 00
West half of northwest quarter - - -	20	28	11	80.00	2½	200 00
East half of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter, fractional - - -	19	28	11	160.00	2½	400 00
Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, fractional - - -	2	29	10	53.11	2½	132 77
South half (east of reserve line) - - -	11	28	10	188.83	2	377 66
Northeast fractional (east of reserve line) - - -	14	28	10	34.31	2	68 62
South half - - -	35	28	8	320.00	2	640 00
West half - - -	21	27	8	304.98	2½	762 45
Lots 2 and 3 - - -	28	27	8	(J) 111.98	2½	279 95
Lot 2, fractional - - -	22	27	8	40.88	2½	102 20
Lot 2 - - -	27	27	8	29.27	2½	73 18
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, fractional - - -	14	27	8	262.38	2	531 76
Southeast quarter - - -	11	27	8	160.00	2	320 00
South half - - -	21	27	7	320.00	2½	800 00
Southwest quarter, fractional - - -	22	26	7	160.00	2½	400 00
North half - - -	28	27	7	320.00	2½	800 00
South half - - -	28	27	7	320.00	2	640 00
Lots 1 and 2 - - -	22	26	7	111.04	2½	277 60
Lots 3 and 4, fractional - - -	15	26	7	113.48	2½	283 70
Lots 1 and 2 - - -	15	26	7	115.48	2½	288 70
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, fractional - - -	10	26	7	238.08	2½	595 20
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, fractional - - -	3	26	7	246.20	2½	615 50
West half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter - - -	9	26	7	320.00	2½	800 00
West half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter - - -	4	26	7	240.00	2½	600 00
South half, fractional - - -	23	27	6	320.60	2½	800 00
North half - - -	26	27	6	320.00	2	640 00
West half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter - - -	28	27	6	160.00	2	320 00
All - - -	33	27	6	640.00	2	1,280 00
Southwest quarter, fractional - - -	30	27	6	119.60	2	239 20
West half and southeast quarter, fractional - - -	31	27	6	399.38	2	798 76
East half of northeast quarter - - -	4	26	6	80.00	2	160 00

B—Continued.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Amount.
				<i>Acres.</i>		
North half, fractional - - -	28	26	6	320.00	\$2 1/2	\$800 00
West half of southeast quarter - -	22	26	6	80.00	2 1/2	200 00
Northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter - - -	6	27	5	180.21	2 1/2	450 52
Southeast quarter and south half of southwest quarter - - -	6	27	5	219.93	2	439 86
Fractional - - - - -	7	27	5	555.00	2	1,110 00
South half - - - - -	35	27	5	320.00	2 1/2	800 00
Fractional - - - - -	33	27	5	135.44	2 1/2	338 60
Lots 1, 2, 3, and south half of southwest quarter - - -	7	26	5	194.22	2	388 44
South half of southeast quarter - -	7	26	5	80.00	2 1/2	200 00
West half, fractional - - -	19	26	5	253.92	2 1/2	634 80
Southeast quarter - - -	19	26	5	160.00	2	320 00
Lot 2, west half of northeast quarter, and east half of southeast quarter, fractional - - -	9	26	5	(g) 205.48	2 1/2	513 70
West half of southeast quarter - -	9	26	5	80.00	2	160 00
East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter - - -	23	26	5	319.99	2 1/2	799 98
East half of southwest quarter - -	23	26	5	80.00	2	160 00
Lot 2, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter - - -	24	26	5	83.04	2 1/2	207 60
Lot 2 - - - - -	25	26	5	53.85	2	107 70
Lots 1 and 2, fractional - - -	14	26	5	85.30	2	170 60
Northwest quarter - - - -	35	28	4	160.00	2	320 00
Northwest quarter - - - -	14	27	4	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
Southwest quarter - - - -	11	27	4	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
Fractional - - - - -	6	26	4	406.12	2 1/2	1,015 30
West half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter, fractional - -	7	26	4	204.76	2	409 52
South half of northwest quarter, frac'l - -	19	26	4	62.61	2 1/2	156 52
North half of northwest quarter, frac'l - -	19	26	4	62.58	2	125 16
North half and southeast quarter, frac'l - -	4	26	4	379.03	2 1/2	947 58
Southwest quarter - - - -	9	26	4	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
Northeast quarter - - - -	11	26	4	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
East half of northeast quarter - -	14	26	4	80.00	2 1/2	200 00
Northwest quarter - - - -	13	26	4	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
Northeast quarter - - - -	13	26	4	160.00	2	320 00
All - - - - -	2	26	3	640.00	2 1/2	1,600 00
North half and southeast quarter - -	11	26	3	480.00	2 1/2	1,200 00
Southwest quarter - - - -	14	26	3	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
Northeast quarter - - - -	23	26	3	160.00	2	320 00
West half, fractional - - - -	9	26	3	174.81	2 1/2	437 03
Lot No. 2, fractional - - - -	6	26	3	44.55	2 1/2	111 38
Lot No. 7, fractional - - - -	7	26	3	38.62	2 1/2	96 55
Southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter - - -	21	26	3	210.00	2	480 00
Lot No. 4 - - - - -	28	26	3	41.43	2	83 06
East half and southwest quarter, frac'l - -	7	26	2	481.11	2 1/2	1,202 78
North half - - - - -	9	26	2	320.00	2 1/2	800 00
South half, fractional - - - -	2	26	2	319.93	2 1/2	799 82
Northeast quarter - - - -	11	26	2	160.00	2	320 00
Northwest quarter - - - -	24	26	4	160.00	2 1/2	400 00
Southeast quarter, fractional - - -	30	28	5	160.00	2	320 00
Northwest quarter - - - -	29	28	5	160.00	2	320 00
Lot No. 1, fractional - - - -	30	26	4	35.14	2	70 28
South half of southwest quarter, frac'l - -	18	26	4	62.54	2	125 08
Southeast quarter - - - -	33	31	14	160.00	2	320 00

B—Continued.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Amount.
				Acres.		
Southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter, fractional	9	31	15	240.00	\$2½	\$600 00
East half of southeast quarter	9	31	15	(h) 59.77	2	119 54
East fractional half	18	31	15	(i) 290.42	2½	726 05
East half	20	26	3	320.00	2½	800 00
West half	20	26	3	320.00	2	640 00
Lot No. 1	29	26	3	41.88	2	83 76
Lots 2, 3, and 4	25	26	3	113.96	2	227 92
Southeast quarter, fractional	7	26	4	160.00	2	320 00
Northeast quarter	22	26	5	160.00	2	320 00
Lots 1 and 2	26	26	5	107.64	2	215 28
Southeast quarter	21	26	6	160.00	2½	400 00
Southwest quarter	22	26	6	160.00	2½	400 00
North half	22	26	6	320.00	2	640 00
North half, fractional	23	26	6	166.80	2	333 60
South half	15	26	6	320.00	2	640 00
South half, fractional	10	26	7	277.76	2	(k) 555 52
Southwest quarter	9	26	7	160.00	2	320 00
West half	8	26	7	320.00	2	640 00
East half, fractional	6	26	7	320.00	2	640 00
Northeast quarter, fractional	7	26	7	160.00	2	320 00
West half	5	26	7	320.00	2	640 00
Northeast quarter and east half of southwest quarter	28	27	6	240.00	2	480 00
South half	35	28	4	320.00	2	640 00
Southeast quarter	25	28	4	160.00	2	320 00
Southwest quarter	29	28	5	160.00	2	320 00
South half of northwest frac'l quarter	30	28	5	61.88	2	123 76
Northeast quarter (west of reserve line)	29	28	5	51.41	2	102 82
Southeast quarter (west of reserve line)	29	28	5	51.55	2	103 10
Fractional	4	27	8	614.18	2½	1,535 45
Southwest fractional quarter	13	27	8	152.70	2½	381 75
Fractional (north of reserve line)	24	27	8	14.57	2½	36 42
West half (north of reserve line)	28	27	8	194.38	2	388 76
All (north of reserve line)	29	27	8	596.92	2	1,193 84
Lots 1 and 2	30	27	7	54.44	2½	136 10
Fractional	34	27	7	571.14	2½	1,427 18
All	33	27	7	640.00	2	1,280 00
Northwest fractional quarter	2	29	10	(m) 185.76	2½	464 40
Northwest quarter	11	28	11	160.00	2	320 00
North half	10	28	11	320.00	2	640 00
Northeast quarter	9	28	11	160.00	2	320 00
Northwest fractional quarter	7	28	11	123.64	2½	309 10
Lot 1	5	28	11	(n) 59.56	2½	148 90
All	27	29	11	640.00	2	1,280 00
Northwest quarter	23	29	11	160.00	2½	400 00
Northwest quarter	11	26	2	160.00	2	320 00
Lot No. 4, fractional	2	28	10	43.06	3	129 18
Northeast quarter, fractional	31	27	6	160.00	3	480 00
All	18	26	2	(o) 640.00	2	1,280 00
North half	9	26	2	(p) 320.00	2	640 00
Lots 4, 5, and 6	7	26	3	144.21	2½	360 52
South half	15	26	4	320.00	2	640 00
Northeast quarter	23	26	4	160.00	2	320 00
East half	5	26	7	320.00	2	640 00
East half	4	26	7	320.00	2	640 00
West half	3	26	7	320.00	2	640 00
Southwest fractional quarter	28	26	7	118.60	2½	296 50
Lots 3 and 4	22	26	7	108.60	2	217 20
Northeast quarter	13	28	11	160.00	2½	360 00
Fractional	7	29	12	442.94	2½	1,107 35

B—Continued.

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents.	Price.	Amount.
				<i>Acres.</i>		
South half - - - - -	7	28	12	320.00	\$2½	\$720 00
North half - - - - -	18	28	12	320.00	2½	800 00
Northeast quarter - - - - -	18	29	12	160.00	2	320 00
West half (west of boundary) - - - - -	18	29	12	(q) 305.75	2	611 50
West half and southeast quarter - - - - -	12	28	11	480.00	2	960 00
North half - - - - -	23	31	9	320.00	2	640 00
South half - - - - -	25	26	1	311.48	2	622 96
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	69,883.47	-	202,458 48

Errors examined at the General Land Office, December, 1840.

- a* Should read 234.84, at \$3, \$704 52.
- b* Should read northeast quarter south of range, and southwest quarter.
- c* Should read 94.85, at \$4, \$379 40.
- d* Should read northeast fractional quarter north of range.
- e* Should read 258.61, at \$5, \$1,493 05.
- f* Should read lots Nos. 1 and 2, or northeast quarter.
- g* Should read west half of northeast quarter, selected in another part of list. Should read lot No. 2, and east half of southeast quarter, 125.48, at \$2½.
- h* Should read east half of southeast quarter south of range.
- k* Lots 3 and 4, or southeast quarter; 117.76 acres at \$2½, selected before with lots Nos. 1 and 2—should read southwest quarter, 166 acres, at \$2, \$332.
- l* Should read east fractional half south of range.
- m* The northwest quarter of northwest quarter; 53.11 acres, at \$2½, selected before—should read south half of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter; 132.65 acres at \$2½.
- n* Selected before; should be taken out of the list.
- o* Should read 643.98 acres, at \$2, \$1,287 96.
- p* Selected before; should be taken out of the list.
- q* Should be section 17.
- r* Should read east half of northeast quarter, and lot No. 3.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December 29, 1840.*

SIR: By request of the Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a list (marked B) of errors and discrepancies found to exist in the lists of selections on account of the Wabash and Erie canal, which accompanied the communication of the Governor of Indiana of the 10th of October last, referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to this office for examination and report, in order that the proper steps may be taken for their correction before the passage of the confirmatory act of Congress; and I have the honor to state that I have this day, by direction of the President, and in accordance with the request contained in the Governor's letter, instructed the land officers at Fort Wayne to withdraw from sale or entry all the lands selected, which are now subject to entry, being the tracts contained in the list A, herewith enclosed.

As connected with this subject, I likewise enclose a copy of my communication of the 16th instant to the honorable O. H. Smith, of the Senate, accompanied by the draught of an additional section of a law to confirm the canal selections above referred to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES. WHITCOMB,
Commissioner.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
At Indianapolis.

A.

The lists which accompanied the letter of the Governor of Indiana of the 10th of October, 1840, to the Secretary of the Treasury, of additional selections of canal lands, under the act of 2d March, 1827, embrace the following tracts, situated in the old surveys, or lands already in market, and which are recommended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of the 16th December, 1840, to be withdrawn from sale or entry, viz:

	Section.	Township.	Range.
North $\frac{1}{4}$ fractional	- 18	30 north,	12 east 2d prin. merid.
West $\frac{1}{4}$ & southeast $\frac{1}{4}$	- 23	30 do	11 east 2d prin. merid.
North $\frac{1}{4}$	- 33	30 do	11 east 2d prin. merid.
West $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$	- 14	28 do	8 east 2d prin. merid.
All (north of Wabash river)	- 21	28 do	8 east 2d prin. merid.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9	30 do	13 east 2d prin. merid.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	30 do	13 east 2d prin. merid.
Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, south of range, and southwest $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	30 do	14 east 2d prin. merid.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, and northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec., and east $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$	- 33	31 do	14 east 2d prin. merid.
Fractional	- 11	31 do	15 east 2d prin. merid.
Northeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$, north of range	9	31 do	15 east 2d prin. merid.
S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	31 do	15 east 2d prin. merid.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$	- 28	31 do	14 east 2d prin. merid.
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	30 do	13 east 2d prin. merid.
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	31 do	15 east 2d prin. merid.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	28 do	9 east 2d prin. merid.

B.

List of errors and discrepancies in the lists of selections (marked B) of additional lands for the Wabash and Erie canal grant, under the act of 2d March, 1827, accompanying the Governor's letter of the 10th of October, 1840, discovered by comparison of said lists with the plats on file in the General Land Office, and referred to in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Treasury of the 16th December, 1840, to wit:

2

	Acres.	
West $\frac{1}{4}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and southwest fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ section 26, township 28 north, range 8 east,	232.84, at \$3,	\$698 52
Should read do do do	234.84, at 3,	704 52
Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 6, township 30 north, range 14 east	-	-
Should read, Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, south of river, and southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	307.97 at 5,	1,539 85
Northwest fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ section 28, township 31 north, range 14 east	-	-
Should read do do do	93.85 at 4,	375 40
	94.85 at 4,	379 40
Northeast fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ section 9, township 31 range 15 east	-	-
Should read, Northeast fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ north of range.	97.14 at 4,	388 56
Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and east $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 2, township 30 north, range 13 east	-	-
Should read do do do	240.00 at 5,	1,200 00
	258.61 at 5,	1,293 05
Lots 2 and 3, section 28, township 27 north, range 8 east	-	-
Should read, Lots 1 and 2, or northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	111.98 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	279 95
Lot 2, west $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, and east $\frac{1}{4}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 9, townsh'p 26 north, range 5 east	205.48 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	513 70
The west $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, selected in another part of the list; therefore the above should read	-	-
Lot No. 2, and east $\frac{1}{4}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 9, township 26 north, range 5 east	125.48 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-
East $\frac{1}{4}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 9, township 31 north, range 15 east	-	-
Should read, East $\frac{1}{4}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, south of range.	59.77 at 2,	119 54

B—Continued.

	Acres.	
South $\frac{1}{4}$ section 10, township 26 north, range 7 east - - - - -	277.76 at \$2,	\$555 52
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, or southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, 117.76 acres, at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, selected with lots Nos. 1 and 2 in another part of list; the above should therefore read—		
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 10, township 26 north, range 7 east - - - - -	160.00 at 2,	320 00
East fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18, township 31 north, range 15 east - - - - -	290.42 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	726 05
Should read, East fractional $\frac{1}{4}$, south of river.		
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 2, township 29 north, range 10 east - - - - -	185.76 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	464 40
The northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, 53.11 acres, at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, selected in another part of the list; therefore the above should read—		
East $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, and southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, town. 29 north, range 10 east	132.65 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	
Lot No. 1, in section 5, township 28, range 11 - - - - -	59.56 at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	148 90
Lot No. 1, containing 59.56 acres, at \$3, was selected in another part of the list; therefore the above lot, No. 1, should be taken out of the list.		
All of section 18, township 26, range 2 east - - - - -	640.00 at 2,	1,280 00
Should read, do do - - - - -	643.98 at 2,	1,287 96
North $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, township 26, range 2 east - - - - -	320.00 at 2,	640 00
North $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, 320 acres, at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, was selected in another part of the list; therefore the above should be taken out of the list.		
West $\frac{1}{4}$ (west of boundary) section 18, township 29, range 12 east - - - - -	305.75 at 2,	611 50
The contents correspond precisely with west $\frac{1}{4}$ (west of boundary) of section 17, and section 18 is not touched by the boundary; should read as follows:		
West $\frac{1}{4}$ (west of boundary) section 17, township 29, range 12 east - - - - -	305.75 at 2,	611 50
East $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot No. 4, section 21, township 27, range 8 east - - - - -	137.09 at 4,	548 38
The above, according to General Land Office plat, should read:		
East $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot No. 3, section 21, township 27, range 8 east - - - - -	137.09 at 4,	548 36

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December 16, 1840.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, announcing your intention to take up, at an early day, the bill which passed the Senate last session to confirm to the State of Indiana the lands selected for the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal to Terre Haute; and stating, that, as there may be a deficiency in the lands selected and to be selected, for the line above that point, and within the five miles, you feel disposed to include a provision in the bill to meet that deficit; and request to be informed whether I anticipate such a case, and to what extent it will probably occur; also, that I would suggest such an amendment to the bill as the department might think necessary to meet the object.

Understanding your present inquiries to have reference to the lands to which the State of Indiana is entitled, for a portion of the canal-route between the mouth of Tippecanoe river and the eastern boundary of the State, but which could not be set off to the State in the adjustment that took place in 1829 and 1830, in consequence of the Indian title thereto not being then extinguished, I have the honor to state, that a letter, referred to this office for report, was addressed to the Secretary, by Governor Wallace, bearing date the 10th of October last, transmitting a map and report of additional selections on account of the abovementioned lands, and requesting that the lands so selected might be reserved from sale or entry until, by an act of Congress, that portion of them taken in lieu of the lands that would have belonged to the State under the grant, but which were granted to Indians by treaty, might be confirmed.

From an examination of these lists, it appears that the quantity has been ascertained, on the principles heretofore established, by the joint action of the authorities of Indiana and of this office, under the act of the 3d of March, 1827; with the exception, that, in taking lands in lieu of those granted to the Indians, the quantity thus granted was estimated by the selecting commissioners, as explained in their report, according to the measurements of the public surveys, at 24,219.14 acres, valued at \$8 25 an acre, or \$202,458; and the lands taken as an equivalent, amounting to 49,883.47 acres, also nearly all situated in the newly acquired lands, valued at the average price of \$3 75 per acre.

Should this mode of selection meet with the approbation of Congress, the enclosed draught of a proposed additional section to the bill would, it is believed, accomplish the object; and it is respectfully submitted in compliance with your request.

A blank, you will perceive, has been left near the close of the section, for a description of the kind of public lands to be selected, viz: whether surveyed, but not proclaimed for sale; or lands already in market, and subject to entry at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, &c., in order that it may be filled in such manner as may best meet the approbation of Congress.

In relation to the other features of the bill, as it passed the Senate originally, I beg leave respectfully to refer to my letter to you of the 22d January last, (copy enclosed,) in reference thereto, as indicative of my views on the subject.

The printed copy of the bill is herewith returned, as requested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. SMITH, *Senate Chamber.*

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the selections made by the authorities of the State of Indiana, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a map and report by the Governor of that State, on the 10th of October last, from the public lands, as an equivalent for certain lands covered by Indian reservations in the lands acquired by recent treaties with the Miami Indians, and which, had said reservations not been allowed or permitted, would have belonged to said State, in virtue of the aforesaid act, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the said State, for the purposes indicated in said act: *Provided,* That should any part of said lastmentioned selections, at the time the same was made, have been subject to a right of pre-emption or other legal incumbrance, the said State is hereby authorized to select from an equal quantity of land in lieu of the same.

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in relation to the selection of lands for the Wabash and Erie canal.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our members requested, to use their influence to procure a confirmation of the 69,883.47 acres of land selected and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in lieu of valuable lands falling within the tier of canal lands belonging to this State, and reserved by the Federal Government to chiefs and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians, in procuring a cession of the country from them; which said 69,883.47 acres of land were selected and reported in pursuance of "An act providing for selecting, rating, and selling lands yet due on the Wabash and Erie canal east of the mouth of Tippecanoe river, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1840; that, should said selections not be confirmed, and proper compensation thereby withheld, great injustice will be done the State of Indiana: it is considered that said selection was just, and equitably made; and the same is hereby authorized to be received and accepted in lieu of said Indian reserves, as before referred to.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and members in Congress a copy of the foregoing joint resolution, at as early a day as possible.

SAMUEL JUDAH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL HALL,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 24, 1840:

SAMUEL BIGGER.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 16, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. No. 362.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom has been referred the petition of the executor of David Gelston, deceased, praying for an equitable settlement of the accounts of said deceased with the Government, report :

That they have examined the various items of claim, some of which the committee do not doubt should be carried to the credit of the claimant ; and, upon a view of all the facts, the committee have come to the conclusion that it would be no more than a matter of justice that the claimant should have these accounts once more examined at the Treasury Department, with the evidence which he can offer in their support ; and they have therefore reported a bill for that purpose. The committee recommend, in order that this whole matter may be fully understood by Congress, that a report, submitted to the House of Representatives from the Committee of Claims in 1834, be reprinted.

FEBRUARY 21, 1834.

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of M. Gelston, executor of the last will and testament of David Gelston, late of the city of New York, report :

That it appears the said David Gelston was collector of the port of New York from 1807 to 1820, during which time the laws relating to the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, were passed ; and that, during his continuance in office, " he was a most faithful and vigilant officer." The petitioner says, Mr. Gelston, on his resignation, transmitted his accounts to the proper officers of the Treasury, who did not think themselves legally authorized to allow all the expenses incurred, and disbursements made, in consequence of the extraordinary duties thus imposed ; that, accordingly, explanations were asked for, and, in some cases, satisfactorily furnished ; but that, as well in consequence of the decease of the said David Gelston, as from the length of time which has elapsed since the services were performed, it has hitherto been found impracticable to satisfy, to their full extent, the requirements of those officers. That there yet remain in these

accounts several suspended items, by reason of which the surviving family of the said deceased suffer great inconvenience. He says he fully believes the accounting officers are satisfied that the services were performed, and the disbursements made, entirely in good faith ; and he prays and requests that Congress will grant relief, either by authorizing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to make such allowances of credits in these accounts as shall be consistent with the principles of justice and equity, or in such other manner as shall be deemed proper.

It is a rule with the committee not to report a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury, nor the head of either of the departments, to settle a claim on the principles of justice and equity, unless they are satisfied such equitable claim exists ; and being satisfied on this point in the affirmative, and the proof being defective or deficient, or it being a case which can, from its complex character, be better examined by either of said officers than by Congress, they have, in many instances, reported bills directing claims to be settled on the principles of justice and equity.

The balance found to be due to the United States by the Treasury officers is \$44,818 61, as appears by a paper marked "No. 1, certified copy of David Gelston's account, and of the items suspended ;" to which the committee refer, and make the same a part of this report.

The committee will notice the principal items of this account, and advert to a communication from the petitioner to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 9, 1830, on the subject of these suspended items, urging his reasons why they should be allowed.

The first item is, "amount charged in his account, first quarter of 1811, for damages and costs in the case of the brig L'Aguada, \$2,737 64." The petitioner says, in the letter referred to, "this sum was recovered against Peter A. Schenck, surveyor, for seizing a vessel called the L'Aguada. The circumstances of this case are, shortly, these : Mr. William Van Buren, then commanding one of the cutters, made a report, in writing, to the collector, that he had good reason to believe that this vessel was an American vessel, which had sailed from Amboy, with a cargo, for Porto Cabello, in contravention of the embargo law. That a person by the name of Thomas Goodman had told him (Mr. V. B.) that he knew every thing about this vessel, and enough to condemn her, but would not tell any thing until compelled so to do by the court. Upon this information Mr. Gelston thought it his duty to seize the vessel ; but, on the trial, this same Thomas Goodman declared he knew nothing about it, and the vessel was acquitted without a certificate of probable cause. For this act of seizure, an action was brought against Peter A. Schenck, in the State court, and damages recovered, which, with costs, amount to the sum charged ; which damages and costs were paid by Mr. Gelston ;" and he says, see papers "Laguada." The committee understand that the vouchers in the entire case were burnt in 1814 and 1833.

In order to enforce the prompt execution of the revenue laws, and to prevent smuggling, the collector, the naval officer, and surveyor received a moiety of the proceeds of all condemnations on their information ; and to protect them, they were exonerated from all liability to those whose property they had illegally seized, if the judge before whom the libel was tried gave a certificate that there was probable cause of seizure. It is believed the judges have granted this certificate in all instances where they were satisfied the officer acted in good faith, and there were very slight circum-

stances of probable cause. While the Government has important rights, which are to be duly regarded, the citizen has his rights, which should not be overlooked nor forgotten in our zeal to enforce the laws. If an officer will wantonly, and without probable cause, seize upon the property of an individual who is engaged in carrying on a lawful commerce, he ought to be made to respond in the courts of justice for the injury inflicted, without the most remote prospect that he will be remunerated by the Government, whose laws he has violated by oppressing one of her citizens.

The committee think this item of the account ought not to be allowed.

The next item is for amounts charged in his accounts of 1811 and 1812, for payment to witnesses, beyond their legal dues, in sundry cases of seizure under the embargo and non-intercourse laws. Balance now suspended, \$14,979 57. The petitioner says, in his letter above, "These expenses, I understand, were paid by Mr. Gelston, in causes in which there was no recovery. Vouchers for the amount are, I believe, before the Treasury. In these causes Mr. G. had no funds from which to deduct the expenses which he had necessarily incurred in the course of the prosecution. In cases where recoveries were had, these expenses were deducted from the amount before distribution, as appears from his quarterly returns of forfeitures. The accompanying document, A, shows a list of twenty-five cases, in which the vessels and goods were acquitted, and a certificate of probable cause of seizure granted by the district court; document B, a list of five, in which, on appeal, a like certificate was granted by the circuit court; and C, of five, in which a certificate of probable cause was refused. By a letter from Mr. Comptroller Rush, of the 16th of March, 1813, expenses of this nature, then incurred, were expressly authorized to be deducted from the amount of forfeitures afterwards recovered. The difficulty, however, of making an apportionment among other causes which had their own proper expenses to bear, would have been very great, if not insuperable. Informers, in other cases, might have objected with good reason to such a course, as their proportion of the forfeitures ought not to be diminished by expenses incurred in causes with which they had no concern. What number of causes was thus depending, is uncertain; and although the then naval officer and surveyor might have assented, or indeed have been bound by such arrangement, their successors might have refused it in cases in which they were interested. But, admitting this course could have been pursued with the consent of all concerned, Mr. Gelston did suppose that the Government would not, on further consideration, compel him to resort to this measure, which would greatly diminish his own receipts, but would grant him what he thought he had a right to ask—indemnity for the whole expenses. They were incurred under a state of things so peculiar, as to exempt them from the operation of ordinary rules. The singular difficulties with which he had to contend at that time in the discharge of his duties, gave him, as he supposed, a peculiar title to the consideration and liberality of the Government. When a public officer in the exercise of his functions has in good faith incurred heavy expenses, it seemed to him but an act of common justice and every day's practice to reimburse such expenses. No man has perhaps served the Government with better faith than Mr. G., who was always distinguished for a zealous and fearless performance of duty. To this character are owing the heavy expenses he incurred; but to this also are owing the many successful prosecutions, which pro-

duced so much money to the Treasury. A less zealous or more timid officer might indeed have avoided these expenses, but in so doing would often have missed the opportunity of vindicating the laws and punishing offenders. With all his vigilance and promptitude, however, those who knew the sound sense and cautious habits of Mr. G. are persuaded that he never made a seizure without good reason; and whatever may have been the event of the prosecution, the records of the courts and the books of the Treasury prove that he was generally correct. The large amount of forfeitures received by the latter, in consequence of his indefatigable vigilance, had created a fund to which he thought he might with propriety look for the repayment of extraordinary expenses in causes which had proved fruitless to himself."

The committee have not been able to obtain copies of the documents A, B, and C, referred to above. If the money contained in this item was paid or disbursed for and in behalf of the United States, and under circumstances and in a case where they are bound to refund or allow it, the committee would require that it be shown to whom the money was paid, when, and the necessity of paying, in the period of two years, a trifle short of \$15,000 extra fees to witnesses, in a single port. Who was detained, how long, where he resided, and how much extra per diem compensation was paid to any one witness, do not appear. The Comptroller of the Treasury has furnished the committee with the copy of a letter from Mr. David Gelston to him, dated July 28, 1818, relative to the disallowance of his account for money paid to witnesses; but the amount of the item is not mentioned. Mr. Gelston relies upon orders received from Mr. Jefferson and from Mr. Madison, directing the utmost vigilance in executing the laws; and he cites the following: "Smuggling, in every form, must be prevented or punished; and by every legitimate means eradicate the very taint of smuggling." He speaks of the opposition to the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and of the difficulties he had to encounter; and relies mainly on the positive orders he had received, to see that the laws were faithfully executed, to justify him in the expense incurred, and on allowances having been made to him for similar charges for the fourth quarter of 1808, first and second quarters of 1809, and first quarter of 1810. The committee have sent the papers twice to the Treasury Department, for all the information in the power of the department to give relative to this claim; but not having been furnished with any of the accounts referred to, they are not able to state whether such allowances were made or not; but, judging from the correspondence that was had previous to the date of the letter referred to, and subsequent to 1812, the committee are led to doubt whether allowances were made for money paid out to witnesses for extra fees, in cases similar to those in which the money was paid, for which an allowance is now asked.

The following extract is made from a letter written by Mr. Rush, then Comptroller of the Treasury, to Mr. Gelston, dated March 16, 1813: "The abstract H shows the amount stated to have been paid by you to certain witnesses, who, you allege, were retained to give evidence in certain cases of forfeiture, or supposed forfeiture, on the part of the United States. Of the amount thus stated to have been paid by you, and charged to the United States, the sum of \$11,157 75 has heretofore been disallowed on the settlement of your accounts; and the sum of \$2,347 62, the amount stated to have been paid by you for the same purpose, in the

third quarter of 1811, has not been admitted to your credit in the present settlement. Your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, on this subject, he has had under consideration, and has directed that those expenditures are to be deducted from the amount of forfeitures in cases yet depending; so that the operation of the deduction will be, that the United States pay their proportion only of the sums paid to those witnesses, in manner as before stated. In future, however, no charges of this nature are to appear in your accounts as collector. In all cases where the United States prosecute criminally, it is competent to them to bind witnesses over to appear at court, and even to ask security for their appearance; in default of giving which, commitment may take place. In cases where this power does not exist, it is conceived every useful effect may be obtained by taking their depositions, without incurring the expense of detaining them on the spot." In a letter addressed by the chairman of this committee to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the subject of the above extract, the inquiry was made, "whether recoveries were had in the suits then depending, and why the deduction of the costs, contained in the item of \$14,979 87, was not made from said recoveries, if any there were." In answer to these inquiries, the Secretary of the Treasury has furnished the committee with the First Comptroller's report to him; in which he states, in relation to these inquiries, "I have to observe, that, from the destruction by the late conflagration of the Treasury building, all Collector Gelston's accounts, prior to the year 1820, having been lost, it is not in my power to give a positive answer to these inquiries—namely, whether recoveries were had in the suits pending at the time alluded to; and, if so, why a deduction of the costs contained in the item of \$14,979 87 was not made from such recoveries. I enclose, herewith, however, an extract of a letter from Mr. Gelston to me, dated the 28th July, 1818, marked A, in which he observes as follows: "In every case in my power, I have followed the directions of Mr. Comptroller Rush, and deducted the expenses from the forfeitures," &c.

The letter from Mr. Gelston to Mr. Anderson, from which the above extract is made, is the letter of July 28, 1818, above referred to. It should be noticed that the claim for paying witnesses extra fees amounted, on the 16th of March, 1813, (as appears from Mr. Rush's letter of that date, to Mr. Gelston, above referred to,) to \$13,505 37. Mr. Gelston, by this letter, was directed to remunerate himself out of the future forfeitures, so that the United States should pay one moiety, and those entitled to the forfeitures, as officers at the port of New York, should pay the other moiety of this extra expense.

It appears from a paper, (affixed to the petitioner's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and from which extracts have been made in this report, relative to this item of the account,) headed "A statement exhibiting the proportion of forfeitures which accrued to the United States, and to David Gelston, late collector of the customs for the port of New York, from the year 1807 to 1820" that the proportion received by said Gelston from the years 1813 to 1818, both inclusive, was \$21,881 57. These years are taken, because Mr. Rush's letter to Mr. Gelston, directing him to remunerate himself from future forfeitures, is dated in March, 1813; and Mr. Gelston's letter to the Comptroller, in which he states "that he had, in every case in his power, followed Mr. Rush's instructions," is dated in July, 1818. Yet, notwithstanding Mr. Gelston had been directed by positive order, in

March, 1813, not to incur the like expense in any other cases, when this item of his claim was \$13,505 37, and to pay this sum from future forfeitures, yet his account now is \$14,979 87, when in six years he received \$21,881 57, and when in 1818 he stated that he had made the deductions, in every case in his power, from forfeitures, according to the aforesaid instructions of Mr. Rush. It appears, by the documents above referred to, that the United States received from 1807 to 1820, both inclusive, (the period Mr. Gelston was collector of the port of New York,) as their proportion of the forfeitures recovered in that port, the sum of \$139,582 01; and that Mr. Gelston's proportion of the forfeitures for the same period was \$37,523 40. There is no statement, however, that shows the amount of forfeitures received by the collector, naval officer, and surveyor; but it is presumed to be equal to the amount the United States received, as it is understood all legal costs are first deducted from the amount collected, and a division made of what remains. The necessity of incurring any expenses, by paying the witnesses extra compensation, is not apparent to the committee. If the cases were criminal, the witnesses might have been bound or recognised to appear and give testimony, and, in default of giving security, if asked, they might have been committed; and if the suit were not of a criminal character, the depositions of the witnesses might have been taken. If the collector intended, at the time he detained these witnesses, to tax the United States with the extra allowance, it was his duty to have reported the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the President, and have obtained instructions how to proceed. The committee think important principles are involved in the present question, and they have given to it all the consideration in their power, and have come to the conclusion that this item of the account ought not to be allowed: 1st, because the payment of the money, with the circumstances, is not proven; and 2d, because the paying of extra fees to witnesses, by those interested in forfeitures, ought not to charge the United States.

The next item is the amount charged in the third quarter of 1815, for damages and costs in the case of the brig *Mentor*, \$1,180 13. It is stated by the petitioner, in his letter of remarks, that this vessel was seized under general instructions to seize vessels from St. Bartholomew's. He refers to a letter he says Mr. Gelston wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that, in consequence of the indisposition of the judge, so long time elapsed before the cause could be brought to trial, that the witnesses could not be detained, and the vessel was acquitted for want of evidence. For this seizure, damages to the above amount were recovered against Mr. Gelston. See papers "*Mentor*."

These papers are understood to have been destroyed by the burning of the late Treasury building. It does not appear from any of the papers, further than is mentioned in the above extract, what were the circumstances attending this case. In the absence of all proof, the committee think this item should be rejected.

The next item is, amount charged to meet a judgment against him in the supreme court of the State of New York, in favor of Charles Baldwin, for costs, expenses, and services as counsel, in the case of the *American Eagle*, \$5,218 21.

The judicial history of the country informs us of the seizure of the ship *American Eagle* by David Gelston, under an express order from the Secretary of the Treasury; and of the discharge of the libel, of the institution of a suit against David Gelston by Gould Hoyt, the owner of the

American Eagle, and the recovery of a large sum in damages by the plaintiff, for the unlawful seizure. It appears, from the papers, that Mr. Gelston, in defending the suit commenced against him by Mr. Hoyt, was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to employ assistant counsel. He employed Charles Baldwin, Esq. Mr. Baldwin presented his bill, after the cause was finally disposed of; and Mr. Gelston submitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury, to decide upon its being paid. The Secretary thought the bill was too high, and advised Mr. Gelston not to pay it. The bill not being paid, Mr. Baldwin commenced a suit, which was carried to the supreme court of the State of New York, and a final judgment entered against the defendant, David Gelston. An exemplification of the record is not before the committee; but there does not appear to be any doubt of the fact at the Treasury, that such judgment was recovered.

On the 9th day of April, A. D. 1818, Congress passed an act appropriating \$130,000 to discharge the judgment recovered by Mr. Hoyt against Mr. Gelston. The chairman addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, to know whether the item of \$5,218 21, for which Mr. Baldwin recovered judgment against Mr. Gelston, or any part of it, was satisfied out of said appropriation.

An answer to this inquiry has been given by the Comptroller, in which he says no part of the said sum of \$130,000 was applied towards this claim of Mr. Baldwin's, and that \$2,906 36 was unexpended, and carried to the surplus fund on the 1st of January, 1821; that "it is recollected that Mr. Gelston did exhibit evidence of the rendition of the judgment against him in the case in the supreme court of the State of New York, and of the payment to Mr. Baldwin; but, as the accounting officers did not, for the reasons already assigned, consider themselves authorized to allow the claim, the evidences alluded to were, upon the executor's request, and by direction of the department, returned to him by the clerk in this office, whose duty it was to examine those accounts."

As Mr. Gelston acted under the direction of the proper organ of the Government, in making the seizure, and in defending the suit commenced against him, the committee think all expenses incurred by him should be paid by the United States. It appears that the bill of Mr. Baldwin was disputed, not because he was not engaged in the defence, nor because the United States were not holden to pay it; but because it was thought by the Secretary to be too high, and Mr. Gelston was directed to contest it on that account. Having obeyed the order of the Secretary of the Treasury in this particular, it follows, as a matter of course, that the United States are liable to pay all the expenses incurred by the said Gelston in the defence of the suit commenced against him by said Baldwin.

"Amount of duties on captured merchandise, short taken and short credited in his account for 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1814, \$1,521 35."

This is admitted by the executor to have been a mistake; and he appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury to make the allowance, for the reason that the said collector had a great press of business in his office, and for other reasons assigned in his remarks, to which the committee refer. They think this item should be disallowed.

The next item noticed by the petitioner, in his remarks, is the following: "Amount of surplus emoluments short credited for the years 1817 to 1820, inclusive, arising from an omission to account for certificates to accompany spirits, wines, and teas, \$6,232 46." It is said by the petitioner that this

sum ought to be allowed, because the issuing of certificates to accompany spirits, wines, and teas, was no part of the duties of the collector of the customs as such, but that the collector might be designated to issue said certificates; and, in that event, that he was entitled to a compensation above the maximum allowed by law for the collector. And, in support of this view of the case, he says the said David Gelston was designated to issue said certificates in 1802, and charged said certificates in his accounts, and they were allowed until 1817.

The Comptroller, in answer to an inquiry made by the committee of the Secretary of the Treasury, says: "In relation to the item of \$6,232 46 short credited by Collector Gelston in his accounts of emoluments and fees received by him as a *designated* collector, under the 7th section of the act of 6th of April, 1802, for certificates prepared and issued to accompany wines, teas, and distilled spirits, I have to observe: that, it having been decided by Mr. Secretary Gallatin, and my predecessor in office, that such fees should be included in his accounts as collector proper; and if such fees, and his fees and emoluments as collector proper, in amount exceeded the maximum fixed by law, such excess should be paid into the Treasury, I did not consider myself authorized to disturb the construction thus given to the law." The committee are led to think, from this statement, that the petitioner must be mistaken in supposing that David Gelston was allowed for issuing these certificates above the maximum allowed to the collector as such, or, as he is denominated, collector proper; for a contrary decision is said to have been made by Mr. Gallatin while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and he left that department in May, 1813. If it be a fact that the said David Gelston, from 1802 to 1817, was allowed for issuing these certificates, the committee do not see why the like allowance should not be made from 1817 to 1820, unless there was a change in the law within that period—which is not suggested by the petitioner, nor by the Comptroller. His claim would be strengthened by the consideration that, "by the act of May 7, 1822, it is provided, in the case of the collector of New York, if his net emoluments as collector proper amount to \$4,000 in any year, he is entitled to that amount in such capacity for such year: besides which, if his fees, as designated collector for issuing the certificates alluded to, and in other capacities, as agent for marine hospitals, light-houses, &c., amount to \$400, he is also entitled to such amount for such year." But, supposing that the decision was made as stated by the Comptroller, and, of course, that Mr. Gelston did not receive an allowance from the date of such decision to 1817, the committee reject this item of the claim.

There are several other items which have been disallowed, and on which the committee will not make any remarks, as they do not perceive that the accounting officers have committed any error in their decisions; and they will only notice the item of amount charged for moiety of forfeiture in case of Henry K. Toler, and duties thereon not allowed, (said Toler having been discharged from prison by authority of the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury,) \$9,838 25. There is no dispute about the facts in this case. Henry K. Toler was guilty of violating the revenue laws of the United States; judgment was recovered against him, after several years' litigation, and he was imprisoned to respond to it. The President of the United States discharged him, on his surrendering his property. Some money has been collected from the property so assigned, and paid into the Treasury, or passed to the credit of the United States. The petitioner says, the President

had no power to remit that part of the judgment which, by law, belonged to the informers ; and that, having in this exceeded his authority, the United States are liable to the petitioner, and ought to pay him a moiety of the judgment ; and particularly so, inasmuch as, if the President had not so remitted the judgment, and discharged Toler from imprisonment, the whole judgment would have been collected from the means at Toler's command. But if this is not granted, he then asks that the expenses incurred in prosecuting the suit should be paid out of the proceeds of the property assigned, and that the balance of the money so recovered be paid to him. There is no evidence before the committee as to the ability of Toler to have paid the judgment if he had not been discharged. The committee will not investigate the powers of the President to discharge from imprisonment ; but, on adverting to the act of March 3, 1817, to which the petitioner refers, they find that, on discharging the person imprisoned, the President may impose such terms and conditions upon the debtor as he thinks proper ; and that the judgment remains good, and is in no otherwise affected by the discharge, than that the body of the debtor cannot thereafter be taken in execution ; but his property is liable, as if no discharge had been given. The committee obtained a copy of the discharge of Toler, from the State Department, by which it appears that Toler should assign all of his property to the United States. The assignment having been made, and "the judgment remaining good and sufficient in law," the committee do not think the petitioner has any just ground to complain because the body of Toler was released from imprisonment.

It appears, by a report made by the Comptroller to the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a call on that department for information, that out of the property so assigned by Toler, Mr. Tillotson, the former district attorney in New York, collected and paid into the Treasury the sum of \$953 79 ; and that Mr. Ingersoll, late attorney for the United States in the district of Pennsylvania, recovered a debt assigned against one Armstrong, in the amount of \$3,158 82. The Comptroller says, Mr. Ingersoll has charged \$1,000 for his own fees, in making this collection ; and that he has retained the balance, in order to pay himself for extra official services of different kinds, and in a variety of cases, which claims the officers of the Treasury have not considered themselves authorized to allow.

Although the discharge of Mr. Toler was on the condition that he "first assign and convey, to and for the use and benefit of the United States, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, now in possession or expectancy, by reversion or remainder," still the committee think the assignment was as well for the use and benefit of those entitled to a moiety of the judgment, as for the use and benefit of the United States ; that whatever has been, or shall hereafter be, collected, should be paid to those entitled to it, as though no discharge had been given. It is not the duty of this committee to liquidate the charges and fees of Mr. Ingersoll ; but they express the opinion, if the money retained by him is improperly retained, and the United States have not taken prompt and efficient measures to compel him to account for this money in a legal manner, that they ought to be held responsible to those whose trustees they are. With this view of the case, the committee think the petitioner is entitled, as executor of David Gelston, to the share the said David Gelston had a right, by law, to receive, as collector of the port of New York, out of the moneys collected on the judgment against said Toler, subject only to reasonable fees.

And they further recommend, that a statement submitted by the executor of the said David Gelston, be also printed.

In the matter of the petition of M. Gelston, executor of David Gelston, the petitioner respectfully submits the following statement :

The said David Gelston was appointed collector of the port of New York in the year 1801, and held that office until the year 1820. His accounts were duly rendered to the proper department, and the moneys in his hands (excepting such as were considered by him otherwise properly vouched and accounted for) paid into the Treasury. About four years after he resigned his office, he received from the department a statement, upon the audit of his accounts, exhibiting a large balance against him, embracing a great number of items, which, during his long term of office, had been accumulating from among the various duties, and expenditures incident to it, as suspended charges requiring explanation. By immediate and diligent attention to this object, he was enabled to furnish the accounting officers with such evidence and explanations, as to justify them in a further audit to about one-half of the reported balance; when, in 1828, he died. The amount remaining unaudited at the time of his death was over \$60,000. Since then, his executor (the petitioner) has succeeded in furnishing evidence, satisfactory to the department, in respect to a number of items; by the allowance of which, and by the payment of others, the balance has been reduced, (as appears by the report of the Comptroller, dated the 1st December, 1840,) to \$36,157 41.

\$6,232 46, } One "item" of this balance, amounting to \$6,232 46, is
Certificates. } for "fees," charged during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and
 1820, for preparing and issuing certificates to accompany
 spirits, wines, and teas; and arises under the acts of Congress relating to
 the subject.

The act of 1799 prescribes the fees and commissions of the collectors of the customs. The act of 1802 provides, that, whenever the annual emoluments of any collector of the customs amount to more than \$5,000, the surplus shall be accounted for, and paid into the Treasury. Another act, of 6th April, 1802, directs that the certificates accompanying foreign distilled spirits, wines, and teas, now furnished by the supervisors, shall be furnished by such of the collectors of the customs as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that, for preparing and issuing the certificates, the collectors performing that duty shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same compensation as heretofore has been allowed to the supervisors respectively.

Mr. Gelston was designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, under this act, and performed the duties; but it is objected to this charge, that the fees for preparing and issuing these certificates, which had been allowed to the supervisors of the revenue, and were by this act given to the collector designated to perform that duty, are to be deemed a part of his emoluments as a collector of the customs, and, as such, are limited, as above mentioned.

On the other hand, the petitioner contends, that, under this law, Mr. Gelston derived powers, and was subjected to duties, distinct from those he held in common with other collectors of the customs; and that gen-

eral provisions, regulating the powers and duties of collectors of the customs, cannot, with any just or legal propriety, be held applicable to powers and duties which they did not possess, and which were otherwise specially provided for by law.

By the act of 7th May, 1822, Congress recognise this distinction, in the particular case of these fees. By that act it is provided, that (in the case of the collector of New York) if his net emoluments as collector proper amount to \$4,000 in any year, he is entitled to that amount in such capacity for such year; besides which, if his fees, as designated collector for issuing the certificates alluded to, and in other capacities—as agent for marine hospitals, light-houses, &c.—amount to \$400, he is also entitled to such amount for such year.

A like construction prevailed at the department, from the passage of the acts in 1802; and Mr. Gelston was allowed his fees for these certificates, from that year to 1817. In 1815 the charge was first suspended in his accounts; but it was, nevertheless, afterwards allowed, as was a like charge for 1816. In 1817 it was passed by the Auditor, but disallowed by the Comptroller; and, for that and the three subsequent years, it remains disallowed. In the Treasury statement above mentioned, of the 1st December, 1840, the accounting officers remark: "In reference to this item, it may be observed, that, in 1816, the amount passed to the collector's credit, for compensation for the year, appears to be \$6,341 52: of which, it is presumed, \$1,341 52 was for fees for certificates; and that, in 1815, the sum of \$1,283 20, of a similar character, suspended in the settlement of his accounts for said year, was allowed, in adjustment of his accounts for 3d and 4th quarters 1816, on explanation of the collector," &c. It is also shown, (by a statement made by the late Comptroller on the 26th December, 1837,) in reference to Mr. Gelston's accounts, "That it does not appear from the Treasury reports, and statements in relation to his accounts as collector aforesaid, between the years 1802 and 1815, that he was debited with any surplus emoluments, arising from the fees for the issuing of certificates to accompany wines, spirits, and teas; and that the first suspension on that account would seem to have been made in the year 1815, which was subsequently restored to his credit; and appears (by a letter from Comptroller Anderson, dated the 21st January, 1818,) to have been brought to his credit, on the explanation contained in a letter from Collector Gelston to him, dated the 20th February, 1817, in the following words and figures: 'Item \$1,283 20—this charge appears to have been uniform since the year 1802; and particularly directed, in manner and form, by Mr. Comptroller Duval, 26th February 1808, and always allowed.'"

The item suspended in 1815 is stated by the accounting officers to have been allowed in the adjustment of his accounts for 3d and 4th quarters of 1816; those accounts, probably, coming under adjustment at the time, or subsequent to the receipt of Mr. Gelston's letter of the 20th February following.

It appears from a "report of the Committee of Claims," in the House of Representatives, dated February 21, 1834, that the committee were under the impression these fees had not been allowed to Mr. Gelston previous to 1817. They say: "If it be a fact that the said David Gelston, from 1802 to 1817, was allowed for issuing these certificates, the commit-

tee do not see why the like allowance should not be made from 1817 to 1820," &c.

\$15,101 37	} Another "item" suspended, is a charge for expenses of witnesses, amounting to \$14,979 87, and is set forth in the Treasury statement of 1st December, 1840, as follows :
121 50	
<hr/> 14,979 87	
Witnesses.	

"Amount charged, in 1811 and 1812, for board, &c., of men retained and employed as witnesses, in cases of vessels seized under the embargo laws, suspended until a final decision in the cases; when the charges should be introduced into the account of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, arising from said cases, viz :

1811.

2d qr., \$5,744 25, less am't credited by him, 3d qr. 1812, \$720 = \$5,024 25

4th qr., 2,418 01, do do do \$817 76 = 1,600 25

1812.

1st qr., 2,475 10, do do do \$428 10 = 2,047 00

2d qr., 3,349 20, do do do \$862 95 = 2,486 25

3d qr. - - - - - - - - - 2,347 62

4th qr. - - - - - - - - - 1,596 00

15,101 37

Deduct this sum, not appertaining to said cases, &c. - 121 50

\$14,979 87

"In reference to this suspension, the late Auditor, in the statement above referred to, remarks : 'This item was, and continues to be, suspended, as so much paid beyond the compensation allowed by law; nor has it ever been sanctioned, either by the Secretary, or the Comptroller of the Treasury: both of whom, on the contrary, have disapproved of the expenditure. Under present circumstances, it cannot be allowed, in whole or in part. In adopting the measure in relation to these witnesses, the collector no doubt had in view his own interest, as well as that of the United States; and therefore it does not seem reasonable that the United States, in any event, bear the whole loss.'"

This expenditure was occasioned by the failure of the district court. For several years, the terms of the court were passed without opening, or, when opened, were little more than nominally so, in consequence of the sickness of the district judge; until at length Congress interfered, and, by an act passed in 1812, provided for the appointment of an associate judge. This unfortunate state of things occurred at a critical juncture of the restrictive system, and Mr. Gelston found himself with a great number of vessels under seizure: to which he had been impelled, as well by his duty, as by very urgent instructions from the Government; while, on the other hand, he could not bring them to trial, and, unless aid was given towards the support of the numerous witnesses, (principally sailors,) from whom alone testimony could be obtained of these interdicted voyages, the consequence would have been acquittal of the property, and ruin to himself. In a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 23, 1812, in referring to these charges, he says: "The charges were incurred in consequence of what I conceived to be your orders, and my

indispensable duty to obey them—seizing the smugglers and smuggled goods, the St. Bartholomew men, the Nova Scotia or Passamaquoddy men; of these two latter classes, we have now, perhaps, sixty or eighty vessels and cargoes. Here, you will permit me to remark, that the seizures being made, and no court for trying them for nearly three years, whenever trial is had, (unless there is proof sufficient for condemnation, or at least sufficient to justify and show reasonable cause,) suit upon suit will be commenced against me in our State courts. You will perceive that it is impossible for me to retain all the necessary witnesses at my expense. To discharge them, when so many causes and of such immense magnitude are depending, it appears to me, would be fatal; for, of two hundred and thirty-one vessels which have been seized since April, 1808, the greater part, with the vast quantities of merchandise, are yet awaiting trial.”

There can be no just ground for questioning this statement, made by a respectable public officer to the head of the Treasury, of facts then existing; and the truth of which the Secretary had, by the returns in his office, and other more public sources of information, ample means to verify. The certificate of the clerk of the court confirms the statement, in respect to the failure of the courts.

It was subsequently suggested by the Comptroller that these witnesses should be detained on bail, and, in default of that, by imprisonment; but the proposition of locking up (for bail was out of the question) some hundreds of sailors, for an indefinite period of two or three years, seems hardly to consist with any sound practical view—to say nothing of the kind of impartiality to be expected from witnesses subjected to such harsh punishment. In point of fact, the hardship and impracticability of such a course, arose mainly from the cause which gave occasion for it. There was not so much difficulty in securing the witnesses for the ordinary terms of the court: it was from their continued postponement that the difficulty arose; and, even had they been imprisoned, their expenses must have been disbursed by the marshal, and paid by the United States. Mr. Gelston states (in his letter to the Comptroller of 24th September, 1813,) that he had attempted to hold the witnesses in the way suggested, but that the court would not grant the application; and it may be doubted whether, in this species of *qui tam* action, such a course is warranted by law. With respect to the payment of witnesses' expenses by the party, there is no legal impolicy attached to it; it is a matter of daily practice with litigants, and they are recoverable by the witness, even when special fees are provided, unless provided expressly in lieu of expenses. Under the urgent necessity of the case, Mr. Gelston deemed himself justified by the 44th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, allowing fees to every person the collector may find it necessary or expedient to employ as occasional inspectors, *or in any other way, in aid of the revenue.*

The following extract is made from a letter written by Mr. Rush, then Comptroller of the Treasury, to Mr. Gelston, dated March 16, 1813: “Your accounts of the customs for the third quarter of 1812 have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance, &c. The abstract H shows the amount stated to have been paid by you to certain witnesses, who, you allege, were retained to give evidence in certain cases of forfeiture, or supposed forfeiture, on the part of the United States. Of the amount thus stated to have been paid by you, and charged to the United States, the sum of \$11,157 75 has heretofore been disallowed on the settlement of

your accounts ; and the sum of \$2,347 62, the amount stated to have been paid by you for the same purpose in the third quarter of 1811, has not been admitted to your credit in the present settlement. Your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, he has had under consideration, and has decided that those expenditures are to be deducted from the amount of forfeitures in cases yet depending ; so that the operation of the deduction will be, that the United States pay their proportion only of the sums paid to these witnesses in manner as before stated. In future, however, no charges of this nature are to appear in your accounts as collector."

In the year 1813 a change took place in the incumbents of the naval office and surveyor's office at New York ; and it is probable that, partly to avoid a controversy with the new officers, and partly from the expectation that the Government would allow this expenditure, Mr. Gelston omitted to follow Mr. Rush's instructions, to deduct these preceding expenses from the forfeitures in cases then depending ; although the proportion of such forfeitures paid into the Treasury of the United States exceeded what Mr. Rush deemed their share of the expenditure. In point of fact, it can make no difference to the United States whether the whole amount had been introduced into the account of forfeitures, and deducted before distribution, or the one-half be allowed Mr. Gelston's estate on the present adjustment of his accounts ; the only consequence of omitting to follow Mr. Rush's instructions being, that the collector will have to bear the whole of the remaining half, instead of dividing the burden with the naval officer and surveyor.

It may be proper here to observe, that Mr. Rush's letter of the 13th March, 1813, is predicated upon the adjustment of the collector's accounts of third quarter 1812 ; and that, by his reference to the sum of \$2,347 62, as charged in third quarter of 1811, is obviously intended that charge in third quarter 1812 ; this, with the preceding charges, amounting to \$11,157 75, makes the aggregate \$13,505 37 ; and with a similar charge of \$1,596 for the fourth quarter 1812, amounted to the sum now stated, \$15,101 37, as is manifest on reference to the Auditor's statement above set forth.

The charge for the fourth quarter 1812, although it may not have come under Mr. Rush's cognizance at the date of his letter, (13th March, 1813,) was of course incurred before that time ; and hence it appears that the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, when they made their report of 21st February, 1834, were under an erroneous impression in supposing that this expenditure had accumulated subsequent to the positive orders of Mr. Rush.

\$2,737 64, } This sum was recovered against Peter A. Schenck, surveyor, for damages, for seizing a vessel called *L'Aguada*, and paid by Mr. Gelston. Mr. William Van Buren, then commanding one of the revenue-cutters, made a report, in writing, that he had good reason to believe that this vessel was an American vessel, which had sailed from Amboy for Porto Cabello in contravention of the embargo. Upon this information, Mr. Gelston thought it his duty to seize the vessel ; but, upon the trial, the witness relied upon by Captain Van Buren either could not, or would not, give evidence of the facts he had represented, and she was acquitted.

The petitioner submits, that it was the duty of the collector to act upon

the report of the captain of the revenue-cutter, and that in the performance of this duty he ought to be indemnified.

\$1,880 33, } This vessel was seized for a breach of the non-importa-
The Mentor. } tion law, and under the general instructions of the Secretary
 of the Treasury relating to vessels from St. Bartholomew's.
 She was laden with sugar, presumed to be the production of a British
 possession. It appears, from a letter from Mr. Gelston to the Secretary
 of the Treasury, that, in consequence of the indisposition of the judge, so
 long time elapsed before the cause could be brought to trial, that the
 witnesses could not be detained, and the vessel was acquitted for want
 of evidence. For this seizure, damages to the above amount were awarded
 against Mr. Gelston, and paid by him. The seizure was made 16th
 October, 1811, and the award against Mr. Gelston in August, 1815.

The principles involved in the expenditure for witnesses, and in the
 seizure of L'Agada, appear to be applicable to this case.

\$461 53 } This charge is made by the accounting officers, on the
 1,059 82 } allegation that, on certain goods captured by public ships,
 duties were taken at the diminished rate allowed on goods
 1,521 35 \ } captured by private armed vessels. The law making the
Short duties. } discrimination was obscurely framed, and the frequent
 entry of prize goods by privateers may have led the clerks,
 whose duty it was to compute the duties, to overlook the distinction.
 The same error must have occurred in the naval office. It is, in fact, a
 charge for neglect of duty, and not a matter of account. It is not pre-
 tended that the money was ever received by Mr. Gelston; and whether
 he should be held liable for it, as an act of negligence, would depend, in
 strict law, upon various questions—such as, the degree of negligence;
 his personal agency in it; the character for general competency of the
 agents the law authorized him to employ, &c. Considering his general
 administration of the office he held, it would be harsh, and perhaps diffi-
 cult, to support the charge.

\$8,846 41, } This is a portion of "moiety of forfeiture" in the
Toler forfeiture. } case of H. R. Toler, who, after a protracted litigation,
 delayed by him, as it is believed, for the purpose of
 placing his property beyond reach, was condemned in a large amount,
 and imprisoned. He afterwards applied for a discharge, which was
 granted, when, as there is reason to believe, he was well able to pay the
 money.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 16, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany S. bill No. 254.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Esther Johnston, widow of Colonel Jonas Johnston, of North Carolina, deceased, for a pension, report :

The petitioner claims under the provisions of the law of July 4, 1836, on the ground that her deceased husband served six months in the war of the Revolution, in the manner specified in the law of June 7, 1832. The Commissioner of Pensions admits that Colonel Johnston was a highly meritorious officer, and that there is clear and definite proof that he served four months and eighteen days. The ground of rejection of the claim at the department is, that the proof of the residue of six months' service is vague and indefinite. The committee have carefully examined the evidence in the case, which is exceedingly voluminous, and are fully satisfied that the proofs of Colonel Johnston's service, for the period of at least six months, though not all, perhaps, coming within the regulations of the department, are yet ample and conclusive; and, therefore, that the claim of the petitioner is just, and should be allowed.

They report a bill accordingly.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

Relating to the claim of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

JANUARY 26, 1841.

Ordered to be printed, to accompany bill S. 225.

The following is the joint resolution, which became a law, relating to the claim of the heirs of Robert Fulton, allowing certain specified items, and directing a credit of the same "commensurate to their value."

Joint Resolution, referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: First. That the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton be referred to the Secretary of the Navy, to state an account between the United States and said heirs, by debiting them with all the moneys paid to the said Robert Fulton, and not settled on the books of the Treasury Department.

Second. To credit the said heirs with all moneys advanced or expended by the said Fulton, in and about the business of the United States committed to his care, or about which he had an agency.

Third. To credit the said heirs a compensation commensurate with the value and importance of the service rendered by the said Robert Fulton to the United States, in inventing a system of coast and harbor defence, and in testing its utility, so far as he was employed or engaged to render such services by the authorities of the United States, or when such services were recognised as having been rendered for the United States, previous to, or during the late war with Great Britain.

Fourth. To credit the said heirs with the like compensation for the services of the said Robert Fulton, for inventing and in superintending the construction of a steam-frigate at New York, during and after said war.

Fifth. To credit the said heirs with a just and equitable compensation for the detention of the steamboat Vesuvius at New Orleans, from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, both days inclusive, being the time the said boat remained aground by reason of her being impressed into the service of the United States, and grounded when in said service.

SEC 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the said Secretary of the Navy be authorized to take such farther testimony as he shall think necessary, and that he ascertain what defence was made to the suit in favor of the United States against the representatives of Robert Fulton, in the southern district of New York, and what composed the items of setoff to the claim of the United States; and that said Secretary report his proceedings at the next session of Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the U. S., and President of the Senate.

Approved 23d June, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy on the joint resolution, which became a law, allowing certain specified items, and directing a credit of the same commensurate to their value.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 3, 1837.

SIR: On a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the 9th of April last, referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress, I beg leave to submit the following report:

1. By the resolution, the Secretary of the Navy is required to state an account between the United States and said heirs, by debiting them with all the moneys paid to the said Robert Fulton, and not settled on the books of the Treasury Department.

2. To credit the said heirs with all moneys advanced or expended by the said Fulton, on and about the business of the United States committed to his care, or about which he had an agency.

3. To credit the said heirs a compensation *commensurate with the value and importance* of the services rendered by the said Robert Fulton to the United States, in inventing a system of coast and harbor defence, and in testing its utility, so far as he was employed or engaged to render such services by the authorities of the United States, or when such services were recognised as having been rendered for the United States, previous to, or during the late war with Great Britain.

4. To credit the said heirs with the *like compensation* for the services of the said Robert Fulton, for inventing and superintending the construction of a steam-frigate at New York, during and after the said war.

5. To credit the said heirs with a just and equitable compensation for the detention of the steamboat Vesuvius at New Orleans, from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, both days inclusive, being the time said boat remained aground, by reason of her being impressed into the service of the United States, and grounded when in said service.

Under this resolution, I have given a most careful consideration to the subjects referred.

The charges on the part of the United States against the estate of Mr. Fulton are specific and certain; but those on the part of the estate against the United States are vague and uncertain. In their support, estimates, believed from all the evidence in the case to be just and equitable, must be substituted for facts proved by legal evidence. The nature and terms of the reference imply a wide range of discretion in stating the account required.

The first item of account on the part of the United States against the estate of Mr. Fulton is the sum of \$5,000, advanced to him in the year 1810, to enable him to make experiments for the purpose of testing the efficiency of his torpedoes, as a part of a system of coast and harbor defence.

The exact amount of money expended by Mr. Fulton in making these experiments is not known; but, from what appears in the case, no doubt can be entertained that he expended the whole of the \$5,000 in those experiments, and probably more; but, as he was limited by the appropriation to that sum, no more can be allowed in stating the account. And I have no doubt, from reading the report on those experiments, and the correspondence respecting them, that an equal amount ought to be allowed for his personal services in making these experiments.

The second charge on the part of the United States against the estate of Mr. Fulton is for the sum of \$40,000, advanced on a contract made on the 27th day of December, 1814, to put the steamboats Vesuvius, *Ætna*, New Orleans, and Natchez, in operation, for the purpose of transporting troops and munitions of war on the Mississippi river, and the Buffalo steamboat, intended to trade on the Ohio river; to be employed by the United States at certain rates of freight fixed by the contract, by which the money advanced was to be paid.

The return of peace soon after making this contract prevented its fulfilment. Three days after it was made, and before it could be known at New Orleans, the steamboat Vesuvius was impressed and taken into the service of the United States, for transporting troops, when that city was threatened with invasion, but not according to the terms of the contract, nor in fulfilment of the same. And while thus in the service of the United States, the said steamboat was run aground, and, from a fall of the water in the river, remained in that situation for nearly three months; for which Mr. Fulton claimed a remuneration equal to the profits he might have made at that time, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, by his steamboat, if she had not been impressed and taken for the service of the United States. It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, what those profits might have been.

The opinion of Robeson De Hart, who commanded the steamboat Vesuvius in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, and during the time she was aground, as he has expressed it under oath, is, that as the steamboat Vesuvius was the only steamboat between Louisville, in Kentucky, and New Orleans, in the winter of 1814 and 1815, and as she arrived at New Orleans during the great alarm occasioned by the appearance of the British army before the city, her services might have been worth to her owner during the campaign (which lasted between three and four months) from eight to nine hundred dollars per day. According to the opinion of John De Hart, Jasper Lynch, and others, the estimate should have been much higher. But it appears to me that this estimate, as an average for the whole time the boat was aground, is too high. We have, however, lately been paying at the rate of \$500 a day, in some instances, for a steamboat, in the present campaign against the Indians, when steamboats are much more easily procured than they were in 1814 and 1815; and I think that \$600 per day for the use of the steamboat Vesuvius, and the damage she sustained during the time she was aground, is not an unreasonable charge for the same. This, with such allowance for the damage done to the steamboat, will amount to about \$50,000—exceeding the sum advanced upon the contract by \$10,000.

A suit was brought in the southern district of New York, on the part of the United States; against the representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, which was tried in February, 1826. I have endeavored to discover what composed the items of setoff to the claims of the United States; but very little information in this case can be obtained, in addition to that found in the documents and papers referred.

William M. Price and John Anthon, Esqs., were of counsel for the defendants in the suit; but from the lapse of time, they have no distinct recollection of the defence. Mr. Price, in his letter of the 5th of November last, says that his best impression is, that the setoff of the defendants in this suit consisted of some \$2,000 for the transportation of the munitions of war, and about \$70,000 as a loss sustained by Mr. Fulton, by the seizure by the

Government of his steamboat Vesuvius. The jury were of opinion that the United States were indebted to the defendants, and were about to certify a balance; but, on being informed that this would be irregular, they found a general verdict in favor of the defendants. Mr. Anthon's recollection does not enable him to throw any further light upon this subject. What balance the jury would have given the defendants, if permitted, cannot now be known.

There is much difficulty in ascertaining the sum which should be allowed as a compensation commensurate with the value and importance of Mr. Fulton's services in inventing and constructing a steam-frigate at New York, during and after the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Fulton secured to himself the right of a patent for this invention, the whole benefit of which has resulted to the United States. A liberal estimate of the value and importance of his services in this invention should be adopted.

The opinions expressed in the papers referred are in favor of a very high estimate of the value and importance of this invention; and the Messrs. Robert & George L. Schuyler, in their letter of the 3d of last month, express their opinion that the sum of \$100,000 should be awarded to the heirs of Fulton, for the use of his patent-right and improvements for the construction of steam-frigates. Although I place great confidence in the opinion of these gentlemen, yet I think their estimate is too high; but I am satisfied, from the best consideration I can give to the case, that \$60,000 would be no more than a reasonable allowance for the use of this patent-right and improvements.

The Messrs. Robert & George L. Schuyler also state in their letter, that, in their opinion, the sum of \$25,000 should be allowed as a compensation for the services of Mr. Fulton as superintendent in the construction of the steam-frigate at New York; and as this opinion is corroborated by much testimony in the case, I consider that sum as a liberal, and, at the same time, no more than an adequate, allowance for these services.

These principles, above stated, I have adopted as the basis of the account which it is my duty to state; agreeably to which, the account will stand thus:

<i>United States in account with the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased.</i>	
Dr.	
1810. To money expended by Robert Fulton in making experiments for coast and harbor defence, by means of torpedoes - - -	\$5,000
Services in making experiments in the same - - -	5,000
1815. Damages for the detention of the steamboat Vesuvius, from 30th December, 1814, to 12th March, 1815, -	50,000
The use of Mr. Fulton's patent-right for constructing steam-frigates - - -	60,000
Services as superintendent in building a steam-frigate at New York - - -	25,000
	<hr/>
	\$145,000
Balance in favor of the heirs of Robert Fulton -	<hr/>
	\$100,000

Cr.	
1810. By cash advanced for making experiments for coast and harbor defence, by torpedoes - - -	\$5,000
1814. By cash advanced on contract to fit out steamboats (as per contract) - - -	40,000
Balance in favor of the heirs of R. Fulton - -	100,000
	<hr/> 145,000

The papers and documents referred are herewith returned, together with the letters of Mr. Price, Mr. Anthon, and of the Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler, mentioned in this report.

I have the honor to be, your obedient, humble servant,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Documents furnished to the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives by the Treasury Department.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 19, 1814.*

SIR: You will forthwith proceed up the river Mississippi, under the orders and directions of Colonel Andrew Hynes, and report yourself to Major General William Carroll.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General.*

Captain CLEMENTS,

Commanding the steamboat Vesuvius.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 30, 1814.*

SIR: You will consider the steamboat in the service of the United States, and hold her in readiness to move, at a moment's warning, to such point as she may be ordered by the commanding general.

By order:

THOMAS BUTLER, *Aid-de-camp.*

The above is a true copy of an extract from the report of the quartermaster at New Orleans, submitted by the Third Auditor to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of January, 1836, and addressed to the Hon. E. Whittlesey, chairman of the Committee of Claims, January 16, 1836.

JAMES YOUNG,

Clerk Com. of Claims, H. R. U. S.

Affidavit of Charles Harrod, assistant deputy quartermaster general.

I, Charles Harrod, of the city of New Orleans, do depose and say: That in the year 1814, in December, the steamboat Vesuvius, then navigating the Mississippi river, was taken into the public service by order of the commanding general (Jackson.) Being at that time assistant deputy quartermaster general, I executed the order, and she was prepared for the service; that, shortly after, whilst in the performance of some public duty, she grounded, and remained aground about three months.

CHARLES HARROD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d January, 1834.

J. N. DUNCAN, *Judge.*

A true copy of the original:

JAMES YOUNG,

Clerk of Com. of Claims, H. R. U. S.

Statement of the Hon. Edward Livingston, late Secretary of State, to the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives..

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1836.

SIR: I wish it were in my power to give a more accurate statement in relation to the claim of the heirs of Mr. Fulton than I am now enabled to do. Some years ago I was called on for a similar statement, which I gave, I think, to be laid before a committee of Congress; to which I would rather refer, as the circumstances of the case were then more fresh in my remembrance. I will, however, repeat them to the best of my recollection.

Some time, I think, between the 24th day of December, 1814, and the 1st of January following, the steamboat Vesuvius was taken into the public service by impressment: I know that she was not hired for the service for which she was intended, being one that would have exposed her to injury or destruction from the enemy's batteries; the captain was very averse to her being taken. I have a faint recollection that I was sent to signify the order to the captain; at any rate, I am sure of having spoken to him on the subject, and of witnessing his objections to the arming of the boat; one or two pieces of cannon were put on board, and some alterations made to defend the machinery from the shot. It seems to me that bales of cotton were to be suspended over the gunwales for that purpose. It was intended that she should be brought down the river to enfilade the enemy's works on their march, if they should attack ours. She was then lying opposite to the upper suburb of the city, anchored on the Batture. The water, however, having fallen, she grounded, and in a day or two was left dry on the sand bars, about a hundred feet from the water's edge. I was sent up by the general with orders to employ a company of boatmen which had been imbodyed at the city to try and set her afloat; this was attempted in various ways, but without success, and she remained there until the next rise of the water, which I believe took place in the beginning of February. I cannot now recollect the time, but my impression is, that she remained in that situation about forty days; it might, however, have been much more.

As to the value of the boat, I cannot recollect at what I then rated it ; but I know that if she had not been taken by the public, and had been employed in the removal of merchandise from the city, her gains would have been immense. She was the only steamboat then on the waters, except a little and very insignificant one, that had been employed to go up the river for arms. Had the Vesuvius been thus employed, (in the removal of merchandise,) I have no doubt she would have gained more than one hundred thousand dollars. I think the regular freight from New Orleans to Louisville was four or five cents a pound, and the time then employed was about three weeks ; so that with a full freight up, besides passengers, she would have made, at the usual price, fifty thousand dollars, and half as much down ; all of which might have been accomplished during the period of her detention, at the ordinary price. This, however, is only my present impression, as I have no means of referring to my former declaration, which, as I have said, could much better be depended on than my present recollection. Of the fact of the impressment, and of the grounding of the boat in consequence of it, I am very certain.

I shall be very ready, sir, to give any other explanations, and answer any questions the committee may think proper to ask.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

To the Hon. Mr. WHITTLESEY.

A true copy of the original :

JAMES YOUNG,
Clerk to Com. of Claims, H. of Reps. U. S.

Affidavit of Captain John De Hart, who commanded the steamboat Vesuvius near the time of her impressment.

I, John De Hart, of the State of Louisiana, do depose and say : That I, the deponent, did, in the summer of 1815, command the steamboat Vesuvius, and shortly after she had been impressed by the Government ; that the said steamboat Vesuvius measured about 365 tons ; that the rates of freight on board of said steamboat, during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, &c., was, for heavy goods, up stream, 4½ cents per pound, and on light goods 6 cents per pound, and down stream 1 cent per pound to and from the falls of the Ohio ; and the rate of passage was \$125 up, and \$75 down, to and from Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio ; and that the passage could be made up in about 18 days, and down in about 7 days—and there might be required two or three days in port to unlade and lade cargo ; and that the amount of her freight and passage account amounted to about \$25,000. And at the time of her impressment at this place, in the month of December, 1814, there was great panic and alarm, and she was the only steamboat on the Mississippi ; and I am of the opinion she could have cleared about \$800 per day, at that time, and for some months after her impressment, being the only boat. And I also depose and say that I am fully of the belief that she suffered material injury by lying so long in the mud at that season, in this latitude—say to the amount of \$5,000 ; if she had been in operation, she would have been better taken care of. Her expenses were about \$100

per day when under way, including fuel; and when lying by, or in port, about \$50 per day, exclusive of fuel. And I have no doubt if the said steamboat Vesuvius had been under the control of the agents and owners during the invasion of the enemy near this city, in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and the time that the said steamboat was impressed by the United States officers, she could have cleared from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per day, in conveying families and valuable effects from the city of New Orleans up the river.

JOHN DE HART.

Be it known, that this day, before me, William Christy, a notary public in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared John De Hart, whose signature is affixed to the foregoing statement, and who, being duly sworn by me, said notary, did depose that the facts set forth in the said statement were just and true.

[L. S.] In faith whereof, I grant these presents, under my signature and seal of office, at New Orleans aforesaid, on this 4th day of June, 1836.

WM. CHRISTY,
Notary Public.

A true copy of the original:

JAMES YOUNG,
Clerk to Com. of Claims, H. R.

Affidavit of Captain Robeson De Hart, who commanded the steamboat Vesuvius near the time of her impressment.

I, Robeson De Hart, of the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, do depose and say: I was in New Orleans in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, and during the time the steamboat Vesuvius was in the requisition of the Government, and aground on the Batture at New Orleans.

I have been engaged in steamboat business from the year 1814 to the present time, and have commanded the steamboats Aetna and Vesuvius—the former in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, and the latter in the year 1817. Those boats measured about three hundred and fifty-six tons each, and freights to this place in steamboats from New Orleans were, until 1818 and 1819, at four and a half cents per pound on heavy goods, and on light goods six cents per pound; in barges, the average freight was eight cents per pound. The price of passage up, for each passenger, was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The freight down was at one cent per pound; and passage down, for each passenger, seventy-five dollars.

The passages up were longer in those early days than they are now; there being difficulty in getting fuel.

The amount of freight up was from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and a freight down amounted to about four thousand dollars; the passage list up amounted to between two and three thousand dollars, and a passage list about the same amount down, as there were more passengers descending than ascending. The expense of one of those boats, while under way, including fuel, was about one hundred dollars per day; while in port, about fifty dollars per day.

The steamboat Vesuvius was the only steamboat between this place and New Orleans in the winter of 1814 and 1815, and arrived at New Orleans

during great alarm, as the British army had just appeared before New Orleans; and her services, in my opinion, might have been worth to her owner, during the campaign, which lasted nearly four months, from eight to nine hundred dollars per day, or perhaps more; and I am also of the opinion that, during her detention, she suffered very materially by lying in the mud at that season, and in that latitude, much more than in a higher country, or had she been in operation or afloat.

ROBESON DE HART.

Subscribed and sworn before me,

SIMEON S. GOODWIN,
Notary Public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Jefferson county, city of Louisville, } ss.

Be it known, that, on this eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, before me, Simeon S. Goodwin, a notary public in and for said county, dwelling in said city, personally came and appeared Captain Robeson De Hart, well known to me as an experienced commander of steamboats, and before me signed the foregoing declaration, after swearing to the truth of the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal [L. S.] notarial, on the same day.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN,
Notary Public.

A true copy of the original :

JAMES YOUNG,
Clerk of Com. of Claims, H. R.

Affidavit of Jasper Lynch, Esq., agent of the steamboat Vesuvius.

I, Jasper Lynch, of the city of New York, having been requested, in behalf of the heirs of the late Robert Fulton, to state, under oath, first, the facts within my knowledge as to the seizure and impressment of the steamboat Vesuvius, for the use of the Government, at the invasion of New Orleans in 1814; and, second, my opinion as to the probable loss to her owners by the detention occasioned in consequence of her grounding while in the public service; and being duly sworn, do depose and say: That I visited New Orleans, for the first time, in the spring of 1816, and, of course, know nothing personally in respect to the fact of the seizure and detention of the boat in 1814.

I went to New Orleans as sole agent of the steamboat New Orleans, trading between New Orleans and Natchez, and shortly after my arrival there became the sole agent of the steamboat Vesuvius, above mentioned; which two boats I employed on the river until the autumn of 1818, (with the exception of an interval of about eight months, during which I rebuilt the Vesuvius, which was burnt in 1816, after she came into my possession, and the ownership thereby cast on me.)

It would, in my opinion, be difficult to assign a limit, preserving the appearance of credibility, to the amount of money which the steamboat Vesu-

vius might have earned, if afloat during the season of navigation and business, from November, 1814, to July, 1815, before and after the scene of battle growing out of the invasion of New Orleans. I should not estimate it at less than one hundred thousand dollars. This, I am aware, will appear extravagant to those unacquainted with the prices of freight and passage on the Mississippi, and the situation of New Orleans at that time. Application has been made to me, for the last two or three years, for a written statement, under oath, on this subject. I have been averse from making it, because I knew, unaccompanied by the facts and reasons from which I deduced my estimate or conclusion, it might bear the stamp of extravagance or improbability. I had hoped that an opportunity might be afforded of giving testimony orally, and of explaining them more fully and satisfactorily than could be done on paper. In justice, therefore, to myself, as well as for the information of those whom it may concern, I will now state them. On my arrival in New Orleans, in 1816, I found the following prices of freight in steamboats on the Mississippi, established, I believe, by the Legislature of Louisiana in 1812:

From New Orleans to Louisville, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for heavy goods, and 6 cents for light; averaging 5 cents per pound, or per ton	\$112 05
From New Orleans to Natchez, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound, or \$1 50 per barrel; and the same rates were charged for all the intermediate landings—Donaldsonville 75 miles, Baton Rouge 120, &c., or per ton	15 00
From New Orleans to Louisville, passage	125 00
From New Orleans to Natchez	30 00
And half-price for passage down.	

These rates continued uniform; I never received less, and they were not reduced until 1819.

The tonnage of the *Vesuvius* was, as nearly as I can recollect, 394 tons, (custom-house,) and she carried over 1,300 bales of cotton, averaging 400 pounds each. She was at that time (1814) a new boat, just from Pittsburg, and the only steamboat at New Orleans, or indeed on the river, and, of course, without competition as to freight or price: her speed through the water 8 miles per hour. From these facts, an estimate may be made of the amount she could have earned. A boat of the same tonnage, at the above rate, without competition, and under like circumstances, in the Hudson, would, I have no doubt, greatly exceed the estimate I have made. The cases are not dissimilar. I employed this boat between New Orleans and Louisville during the seasons of 1817 and 1818 at the above rates. I have not at present the advantage of reference to my books, which are in the city of New York; but I well recollect, that, in one trip made in the spring of 1817, from New Orleans to Louisville and back, she was absent from New Orleans about forty days, and her returns were about \$800 a day for the whole time.

Dated Rome, Oneida county, New York, February 29, 1836.

JASPER LYNCH.

Personally appeared before me, this 29th day of February, 1836, Jasper Lynch, Esq., and made oath to and subscribed the foregoing deposition.

B. P. JOHNSON,

Supreme Court Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Oneida county, ss :*

I, John D. Leland, clerk of the court of Oneida county, do certify that B. P. Johnson, whose name is subscribed to the above deposition, was, at the time of taking such deposition, a supreme court commissioner in and for said county, dwelling in said county, and duly authorized to take affidavits to be used in the courts in this State ; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said commissioner, and verily believe that the signature to the said certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the county of Oneida, and subscribed my name, this 1st day of March,
[L. s.] A. D. 1836.

JOHN D. LELAND, *Clerk.*

By A. KASSUM, *Deputy.*

I certify that Jasper Lynch (within named) is a gentleman of standing and respectability, and that his statements are entitled to full credit and confidence.

Dated Utica, New York, March 1, 1836.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND.

As to himself, Mr. Kirkland would refer to Mr. Tallmadge, of the Senate, and to Messrs. Wardwell, Granger, Hunt, Vanderpoel, and Turrill, of the House of Representatives.

A true copy of the original :

JAMES YOUNG,

Clerk of Committee of Claims H. R.

[NOTE.—The following affidavits were made since the Secretary of the Navy made his report.]

Affidavit of S. Hartt, Esq., of New York, United States naval constructor ; and statement of Samuel Humphreys, Esq., of Washington, United States chief naval constructor.

I, S. Hartt, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, naval constructor, do depose and testify, that I have made investigation as to the extent Mr. Fulton had in the management of designing, constructing, and completing the steam-battery, and the machinery appertaining to the same. On these points I have become satisfied as to the duty performed by him ; and as to the magnitude of her construction, I have had sufficient opportunity of judging, having been engaged, in 1825, in dismantling her of her engine, boilers, &c., and at that time, and subsequently, repairing and altering her for a different service.

At the period at which the Fulton was built, steam enginery, as applicable to vessels, and particularly to vessels of war, was somewhat new—might be said to be in *embryo* ; and it rested with such a master spirit as Robert Fulton to bring it to light. And in accomplishing this, Mr. Fulton had to contend with many difficulties and disadvantages, some of which are known only to the artist, who, although sanguine of success, is obliged to progress in his calculations and business *against* the current of public opinion, and oft amid the sneers of those concerned in the undertaking. His course

was straight-forward, and he operated *alone* ; and not only superintended in person the construction and arrangement of his engine, but was compelled to furnish himself the plans and proportions of every part. Taking into consideration the consequent additional attention and labor bestowed in accomplishing the object at that period, in comparison with what would be required at the present day, I do not think the consideration for services as designer and superintendent of the steam-battery would be overrated at ten per cent. on the cost of that vessel.

With respect to the value to the United States of the application of steam to vessels of war, this is incalculable. With it, our harbors and bays can be guarded and protected ; without it, we shall be far behind other nations in point of defence, and should be subject to the disgrace of having our ships of war penned in our own harbors, while our commerce would be kept from them, and thus become an easy prey. Let our harbors be guarded with steam-vessels of war, and the facility with which they could move in any direction, regardless of wind or current, would render it extremely hazardous for an enemy's vessel to remain in *sight* of our coast, and much more to come to anchor in our waters.

The valuation of other patents might be some criterion, if any of them would compare in magnitude with the improvement under consideration ; and although a round sum was the amount of purchase of "Cochran's many-chambered rifle," yet this improvement is a mere pigmy in comparison with the application of steam to vessels of war. I therefore am of the opinion that one hundred thousand dollars is fully within reasonable bounds of the worth of the patent of the steam-battery.

S. HARTT.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 28th day of November, 1838.

JOSEPH DEAN,
Com. of Deeds in and for the city of Brooklyn.

I concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hartt.

SAML. HUMPHREYS.

DECEMBER 6, 1838.

Affidavit of James Keen, Esq., of Philadelphia, United States inspector of steamboats, and for many years United States naval constructor at Philadelphia.

KENSINGTON, December 31, 1838.

I, James Keen, of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, make affidavit, that, on the subject of what ought in justice to be allowed for the construction of the steam-battery Fulton, in the year 1814, I beg leave to say, that, if five per cent. be given at the present time for a person competent to construct steam-vessels and their machinery, (and I am confident there are men in this city qualified for that duty whose services could not be obtained for that sum,) in my judgment ten per cent. would have been a moderate compensation for the services of Mr. Fulton in 1814, supplying the plan himself, and personally superintending the fitting of

every part. In regard to his patent for steam-batteries, and application of steam to naval purposes, who can estimate its value to a country like ours? I think it cannot be estimated—it is beyond computation. Its utility has been so fully set forth by able men, high in office, both in and out of Congress, that it would be superfluous in me to say more; yet, I must be permitted to say that I think the remuneration of one hundred thousand dollars, for an agent of defence of such intrinsic excellence, small indeed.

I well remember the sensation produced by his first experiment in the application of steam to propelling vessels, and I recollect some of the obstacles he had to contend with, viz: the open derision of weak and foolish men, and the cold reception his views met with from the learned and scientific. So confident, however, was this truly great man of ultimate and complete success—so fully impressed was his mind with the immense advantage the commerce of his country would derive from steam-navigation—that the derision of enemies and the cold indifference of friends, carried to an extent that would have crushed an ordinary mind, had no effect on this mighty genius. What does the nation not owe to the genius of the lamented Fulton?

In the above, I have given what, in my judgment, would have been no extraordinary compensation for the services of that extraordinary man, (Robert Fulton,) in the construction of the steam-battery Fulton.

After a service of forty years in a ship-yard, nearly twenty of which were spent in the navy yard in this city, and being more or less conversant with steam-vessels since 1810, I must be permitted to claim for myself some knowledge of the value of the services rendered my country by Mr. Fulton.

JAMES KEEN.

James Keen, being duly affirmed according to law, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES KEEN.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in open court, this 3d day of January, 1839.

J. RICHTER JONES.

Affidavit of John M. Fessenden, Esq., of Salem, a distinguished civil engineer.

I, John M. Fessenden, of Salem, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, civil engineer, depose, in relation to the services of Robert Fulton for the construction of the steam-battery "Fulton," and for his patent of the steam-battery, as follows: The judgment which I have formed of those services is founded on the best knowledge or experience of which I am possessed, derived from more than thirteen years of practical services as an engineer, directing constructions which cost some millions of dollars.

And, first, with regard to Mr. Fulton's services in superintending the construction of the steam-battery under the circumstances which he did—circumstances, the difficulty attending which must be apparent to every one,

so far as they relate to the novelty of the case, requiring him to originate and prepare the necessary patterns, models, &c., to modify and adapt the vessel to the machinery, and the machinery to the vessel, &c., requiring very much more personal labor, care, and anxiety than they would do at this time, I should not value them at a less sum than \$25,000.

Second, as to Mr. Fulton's patent of the steam battery. Of the value of this patent to the United States I speak as a military man, as an engineer, and on my judgment as to the comparative value of other patents, or the sums which have been paid for them. Under these views, I consider the peculiar excellence, if not absolute necessity, of such batteries for the defence of an extended seacoast; the great skill and ingenuity shown in their invention, construction, and particular adaptation; and the large sums which it is well known have been paid for far less valuable improvements; and I do not hesitate in stating the sum of \$100,000 as a reasonable and proper valuation to be paid for this patent.

JOHN M. FESSENDEN,
Civil Engineer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
County of Essex. } ss.

Be it known that, on this sixth day of February, A. D. 1839, before me, Joseph G. Waters, a notary public and justice of the peace, duly commissioned and sworn, for said county of Essex, personally appeared John M. Fessenden, of Salem, and made oath to the truth of the annexed affidavit by him subscribed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, on the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH G. WATERS,
Notary Public and Justice of Peace.

Affidavit of Paul A. Sabbaton, Esq., of New York, a very eminent steam-engine manufacturer, to whom the Navy Commissioners were referred as the most competent to give information, preparatory to the building of the present steam-battery Fulton, as vide House document No. 423, 25th Congress 2d session.

I, Paul A. Sabbaton, of the city and State of New York, steam-engine manufacturer, depose, on the value of Robert Fulton, Esq.'s services in constructing the steam-battery "Fulton," in 1814, and on the value of the patent right of the steam-battery, as follows:

I shall briefly state that, as early as 1810, I was intrusted with the general superintendence of the late Mr. John Youle's foundry establishment; that, shortly after that period, Mr. Fulton came to the foundry with drawings of parts of engines, to have patterns made to cast from; and that, owing to the difficulty at that time to obtain workmen who understood how to work from drawings, was such as to require from Mr. Fulton continual exertions, night and day, in travelling from one shop to another, either to alter mistakes or prevent others; and, even after the patterns were finished, much delay and perplexity took place in casting them, that branch being

then in its very infancy in this country. All this, however, relates only to small engines, &c.

But, when the battery was in progress of construction, not having at his disposal any person in whom he could confide to superintend some of the plans, his exertions became laborious in the extreme, and required almost supernatural efforts to meet exigencies. Of these great labors in constructing the steam-battery, I was a witness, and had personal knowledge.

I understand that 5 per cent. is usually paid for superintending the construction of steamboats, *at this time*; which only requires the mere looking on of the superintendent, to see that the work is well done; therefore, if to estimate the services rendered by the present engineers and those of Mr. Fulton be reduced to per centage, I should say that, to allow Mr. Fulton 10 per cent. on the whole cost, is not only moderate, but scarcely just.

As to the value of the patent-right for steam-batteries, being an object of a national character, and the result it would produce in case of war, it can be best appreciated by those conversant in maritime affairs; but, merely viewing it as a patent-right of the first importance, I am of opinion that one hundred thousand dollars for the same is such an amount as no one ought to refuse to pay.

I shall merely take the liberty to add, that, when the celebrated Mr. Watt applied to his Government for a renewal of his patent, then pending before Parliament, one of the right honorable members, in discussing the justness of the application, stated "that if Mr. Watt, in the first instance, had chosen not to disclose the secret of his invention, the Government would have purchased the secret cheaply at ten millions." This is somewhat a parallel case.

In giving my judgment above, as to the amount which should be allowed for each item, a purely practical and business view only is taken.

PAUL A. SABBATON.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

I do hereby certify that, on the 19th day of December, 1838, before me came and appeared Paul A. Sabbaton, who, being by me duly sworn, on his oath declared that the matters set forth in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are true.

PETER DE WITT,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Affidavit of Adam Hall, Esq., of New York, president of the Eagle Iron-works, large steam-engine manufacturer, and to whom the contract of the engines of the present steam-battery "Fulton" were offered, but refused by him in consequence of extensive engagements: as vide Document H. R. 423, 25th Congress 2d session.

I, Adam Hall, of the city, county, and State of New York, do depose and say: That I have attentively examined the subject of the compensation which, in accordance with the usages of business, should be made to Robert Fulton, Esq., for superintending and furnishing plans for the steam-frigate in 1814; and hereby state that 10 per cent. (in my opinion) on the amount is but a moderate compensation therefor. I have also attentively examined the

subject of the amount which, in accordance with the usages of business in the valuation of patents, he or his heirs are entitled to, from the United States, for the patent for the invention of steam-batteries; and state that one hundred thousand dollars, in my opinion, is a very low amount therefor: and it is only wonderful that more attention is not paid to it by Government, as certainly there can no doubt be left now of floating steam-batteries ultimately becoming the chief defence of all maritime nations. Surely, then, the above amount is insignificant in comparison with the immense results which must eventually proceed from it.

ADAM HALL.

Sworn to and subscribed, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1838, before me,

GEORGE W. MORTON,
U. S. Commissioner, southern district of New York.

Affidavit of William Norris, Esq., of Philadelphia, a distinguished steam-engine manufacturer, and from whom a report was obtained by the Navy Commissioners, preparatory to building the present steam-battery "Fulton:" as vide House document No. 423, 25th Congress 2d session.

I, William Norris, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, steam-engine constructor, do testify, in relation to the sum due Robert Fulton's heirs for construction of the steam-battery, and also for the patent for steam-batteries, as follows:

When Mr. Fulton superintended the construction of the steam-battery, in 1815, steam vessels and steam machinery were in their infancy; consequently, he, as the *originator*, was compelled to give all his thoughts, his time, and experience, solely to that one object, viz: the construction of the steam-battery; therefore, a value should be placed on his services as designer, as well as superintendent of construction. A skilful engineer is now paid five per cent. for his services, as superintendent of construction, with every convenience at his hand; whereas Mr. Fulton had to originate every thing, and was compelled to make, himself, the plans, proportions, and general arrangements. Then, if a superintendent of construction of the present day receives a compensation of five per cent. for merely sending an *order* to a steam-engine builder, (for now all engines can be made to order,) what compensation should be allowed to Mr. Fulton for his undivided attention and care in superintending every detail in the construction of the steam-battery?

There can be no comparison in the two duties; and, in my opinion, a compensation of ten per cent. on amount of cost would be but a small remuneration for the actual duties performed by Mr. Fulton.

The patent of the steam-battery, *it must be evident*, is of immense value to the United States; and I think that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars paid by the United States would be, in reality, but one-tenth part of its value.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, November 21, 1839:

WILLIAM MILNOR, *Alderman,*

Letter of the honorable William Jones, Secretary of the Navy in 1814, to the honorable William Lowndes, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 2, 1814.*

SIR: The enclosed papers from Mr. Fulton, and the "committee appointed by the citizens of New York for the purpose of patronizing an invention of Robert Fulton, Esq.," will explain to you the construction and properties of a steam vessel of war, proposed to be built for the purpose of driving from, or destroying, the enemy's ships of the line in our waters and near our shores.

The detailed description, which these documents furnish, may be further illustrated by the inspection of a drawing and model of the vessel deposited at the Navy Department; and the certificate of Captains Decatur, Evans, Jones, Perry, Biddle, and Warrington, as to the practical effect and utility of the invention, leaves little room for doubt. Indeed, it *can scarcely be considered as an experiment*, because all the principles which enter into its construction are *perfectly demonstrated* and reduced to practice, and only require combination to produce the *desired effect with certainty*.

It is well ascertained that even at the distance of the closest naval action, and with the heaviest charge of powder that a gun will bear, a shot will not pass through a mass of solid timber five or six feet thick: consequently, a vessel so constructed will be shot-proof; and her battery being completely under cover, she will also be proof against boarders, however great the number, or desperate the charge, without taking into view the new and insuperable obstacles which this engine may oppose to the assailants.

The propelling power of steam is an agent with which all are now so familiar in navigation, that it is matter of surprise how skepticism could have continued so long. The force of the propelling power to the resistance of the body propelled is susceptible of accurate calculation. Hence, by the combination of these principles, we possess a body of any given magnitude; a governing and a locomotive power, protected from the possibility of injury, and equal to the required velocity; a solidity impenetrable to the weapons of the enemy; a crew of 250 men rendered superior to an opposing force of 600; all the advantages of exchanging hot shot for cold; and an exemption from the various casualties by which other vessels of war are disabled or destroyed.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the adoption of Mr. Fulton's plan; and, if practicable, it is very desirable to accomplish the object in the manner suggested by the committee, so as to avoid the inconvenience of a detailed and public development of the subject; but, if a different course shall become necessary, you will have the goodness to present the memorial of the committee, which is also enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES.

P. S.—I preferred sending the originals to detaining them for copies, but will thank you to have them returned to the department, in order that copies may be substituted; except the memorial, of which only one copy was enclosed to me by the committee.

I will also thank you to communicate the enclosed papers and informa-

tion to the honorable chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, to whom, for the reasons mentioned, I have it not in my power to transmit duplicates, except of this letter.

W. J.

HON. WILLIAM LOWNDES, *Chairman*
of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives.

The above is a true copy of the original now before the Committee of Claims.

JAMES YOUNG, *Clerk C. C.*

Report of the commissioners superintending the construction of a steam-vessel of war to the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1815.

SIR: The war which was terminated by the treaty of Ghent afforded, during its short continuance, a glorious display of the valor of the United States, both by land and sea. It made them better known to foreign nations, and, what is of much greater importance, it contributed to make them better acquainted with themselves; it excited new enterprises—it educated latent talents—it stimulated to exertions unknown to our people before. A long extent of coast was exposed to an enemy, powerful above every other on the ocean. His commanders threatened to lay waste our country with fire and sword, and actually, in various instances, carried their menaces into execution. It became necessary, for our defence, to resist, by every practicable method, such a formidable foe.

It was conceived, by a most ingenious and enterprising citizen, that the power of steam could be employed in propelling a floating battery, carrying heavy guns, to the destruction of any hostile force that should hover on the shores, or enter the ports of our Atlantic frontiers. The perfect and admirable success of his project for moving boats containing travellers and baggage by the same elastic agent, opened the way to its employment for carrying warriors and the apparatus for fighting.

The plan was submitted to the consideration of the Executive of an enlightened Government. Congress, influenced by the most liberal and patriotic spirit, appropriated money for the experiment; and the Navy Department, then conducted by the honorable William Jones, appointed commissioners to superintend the construction of a convenient vessel under the direction of Robert Fulton, Esq., the inventor, as engineer, and Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown as naval constructors.

The keels of this steam-frigate were laid on the 20th day of June, 1814. The strictest blockade the enemy could enforce interrupted the coasting trade, and greatly enhanced the price of timber. The vigilance with which he guarded our coast against intercourse with foreign nations rendered difficult the importation of copper and iron. The same impediment attended the supplies of coal, heretofore brought to New York from Richmond and Liverpool. Lead, in like manner, was procured under additional disadvantages. These attempts of the enemy to frustrate the design were vain and impotent. All the obstacles were surmounted. Scarcity of the necessary woods and metals was overcome by strenuous exertions; and all the block-

ading squadron could achieve was, not a disappointment in the undertaking, but merely an increase of the expense.

So, in respect to tradesmen and laborers, there was an extraordinary difficulty. Shipwrights had repaired to the lakes, for repelling the enemy, in such numbers that comparatively few were left on the seaboard. A large proportion of the men who had been engaged in daily work had enlisted as soldiers, and had marched under the banners of the nation to the defence of its rights. Yet, amidst the scarcity of hands, a sufficient number was procured for the purpose which the commissioners had in charge. An increase of wages was the chief impediment, and this they were enabled practically to overcome.

By the exemplary combination of diligence and skill on the part of Mr. Fulton and the constructors, the business was so accelerated that the vessel was launched on the 29th day of October, amidst the plaudits of an unusual number of citizens.

Measures were immediately taken to complete her equipment; the boilers, the engine, and the machinery, were put on board with all possible expedition. Their weight and size far surpassed any thing that had been witnessed before among us. The stores of artillery of New York not furnishing the number and kind of cannon which she was destined to carry, it became necessary to transport guns from Philadelphia. A prize taken from the enemy put some fit and excellent pieces at the disposition of the Navy Department. To avoid the danger of capture by the enemy's cruisers, they were carted over the miry roads of New Jersey. Twenty heavy cannon were thus conveyed by strength of horses, though the performance was attended with a proportionate expense. Carriages of the most approved model were constructed, and every thing done to bring her into prompt action as an efficient instrument of war.

About this time, an officer, pre eminent for bravery and discipline, Commodore Porter, was commissioned by the Government to her command. She is finished conformably to the plan submitted to the Executive. She is a structure resting upon two boats and keels, separated from end to end by a canal fifteen feet wide, and one hundred and fifty-six feet long. One boat contains the capacious cauldrons of copper, to prepare her steam. The vast cylinder of iron, with its pistons, levers, and wheels, occupy a part of its fellow. The great water-wheel revolves in the space between them. The main or gun deck supported her armament, and was protected by a bulwark four feet ten inches thick, of solid timber: this is pierced by thirty port-holes, to enable as many thirty-two pounders to fire red hot balls. With the expectation of being able to raise the blockade of New London, by destroying, taking, or routing the enemy's ships, and under the opinion of Mr. Fulton and Commodore Porter, the following additions were incorporated with the vessel, viz: Her upper or spar deck is surrounded by a bulwark and stanchions, two stout masts are erected to support lateen sails, and two bowsprits for jibs, and a corresponding rigging.

It must here be observed, that under the exhaustion of the Treasury, and the temporary depression of public credit, the commissioners were exceedingly embarrassed; their payments were made in Treasury notes, which they were positively instructed to negotiate at par. On several occasions even these were so long withheld, that the persons who had furnished labor and materials for the vessel were importunate for payment, or silently discontented. To a certain extent the commissioners pledged their private

credit. The men actually broke off, notwithstanding all this, at one time; the work was retarded and her completion unavoidably deferred, to the great disappointment of the Commissioners, until winter rendered it impossible for her to act.

Under all this pressure, they persevered in the great object confided to them. Their exertions, however, were retarded by the premature and unexpected death of Mr. Fulton. The world was deprived of his invaluable labors before he had completed this favorite undertaking. We will not inquire wherefore, in the dispensation of Divine Providence, he was not permitted to behold his grand conception realized. *But his discoveries survive for the benefit of mankind*, and will extend to unborn generations.

At length, all matters were prepared for a trial of the machinery to urge such an extraordinary vessel through the water. This essay was made on the 1st day of June, 1815; she proved herself capable of opposing the wind and of stemming the tide, of crossing currents and of being steered among vessels lying at anchor, though the weather was boisterous and the water rough. Her performance demonstrated that the project was successful; no doubt remained on the principal subject—that a floating battery, carrying heavy cannon, could be moved by steam. The commissioners returned from the exercise of the day, satisfied that the vessel would answer the intended purpose, and consoled themselves that their care had been bestowed upon a worthy object. She was prepared for a second voyage with all convenient speed. On the 4th day of July the vessel was ready for a second experiment. She performed a trip to the sea, eastward of Sandy Hook, and back again, a distance of fifty-three miles, in eight hours and twenty-six minutes; a part of this time she had the tide against her, and had no assistance whatever from sails. Of the gentlemen, civil and military, who formed the company invited to witness the experiment, not one entertained a doubt of her fitness for her intended purpose.

These arrangements having been made, a third trial of her powers was attempted on the 11th day of September, with the weight of twenty-six of her long and ponderous guns, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores on board; her draught of water was short of eleven feet. She changed her course by inverting the motion of the wheels, without the necessity of putting about. She fired salutes as she passed the forts, and she overcame the resistance of the wind and tide in her progress down the bay. She performed beautiful manœuvres around the United States frigate *Java*, then at anchor near the light-house. She moved with remarkable celerity, and she was perfectly obedient to her double helm. It was observed that the explosion of powder produced very little concussion. The machinery was not affected by it in the smallest degree. Her progress, during the firing, was steady and uninterrupted. On the most accurate calculations, derived from heaving the log, her average velocity was five and a half miles per hour. Notwithstanding the resistance of currents, she was found to make headway at the rate of two miles an hour against the ebb of the East river running three and a half knots. The day's exercise was satisfactory to the respectable company who attended, beyond their utmost expectations. It was universally agreed that we now possessed a new auxiliary against every maritime invader.

The city of New York, exposed as it is, was now considered as having the means of rendering itself invulnerable. The Delaware, Chesapeake,

Long Island sound, and every other bay and harbor in the nation, may be protected by the same tremendous power.

Among the inconveniences observable during the experiment, was the heat endured by the men who attended the fires. To enable a correct judgment to be formed on this point, one of the commissioners (Dr. Mitchill) descended, and examined by a thermometer the temperature of the hold between the two boilers. The quicksilver, exposed to the radiant heat of the burning fuel, rose to one hundred and sixteen degrees of Farenheit's scale. Though exposed thus to its intensity, he experienced no indisposition afterwards. The analogy of potteries, forges, glass-houses, kitchens, and other places where laborers are habitually exposed to high heats, is familiar to persons of business and reflection. In all such occupations, the men, by proper relays, perform their services perfectly well.

The Government, however, will understand that the hold of the present vessel could be rendered cooler by other apertures for the admission of air; and that, on building another steam frigate, the comfort of the firemen might be provided for as in the ordinary steamboat.

The commissioners congratulate the Government and the nation on the event of this noble project. Honorable alike to its authors and its patrons, it constitutes an era in warfare and the arts. The arrival of peace, indeed, has disappointed the expectations of conducting her to battle; that last and conclusive act, of showing her superiority in combat, it has not been in the power of the commissioners to make.

If a continuance of tranquillity should be our lot, and this steam-vessel of war be not required for the public defence, the nation may rejoice that the fact we have ascertained is of incalculably greater value than the expenditure; and that if the present structure should perish, we have the information, never to perish, how, on a future emergency, others may be built. The requisite variations will be dictated by circumstances.

Owing to the cessation of hostilities, it has been deemed inexpedient to finish and equip her as for immediate and active employ. In a few weeks, every thing that is incomplete could receive the proper adjustment.

After so much has been done, and with such encouraging results, it becomes the commissioners to recommend that the steam-frigate be officered and manned for discipline and practice. A discreet commander, with a selected crew, would acquire experience in the mode of navigating this peculiar vessel. The supplies of fuel, the tending of the fire, the replenishing of the expended water, the management of the mechanism, the heating of shot, the exercise of the guns, and various other matters, can only become familiar by use. It is highly important that a portion of seamen and marines should be versed in the order and economy of the steam-frigate. They will augment, diffuse, and perpetuate knowledge. When, in process of time, another war shall call for more structures of this kind, men, regularly trained to her tactics, may be despatched to the several stations where they may be wanted. If on any such disposition, the Government should desire a good and faithful agent, the commissioners recommend Captain Obed Smith to notice, as a person who has ably performed the duties of inspector from the beginning to the end of the concern.

Annexed to the report, you will find, sir, several statements explanatory of the subject. A separate report of our colleague, the honorable Oliver Wolcott, whose removal from New York precluded him from attending to the latter part of the business with his accustomed zeal and fidelity, is here-

with presented. A drawing of her form and appearance, by Mr. Morgan, as being likely to give satisfaction to the department, is also subjoined ; as likewise, an inventory of her furniture and effects, and an account of the timber and metals consolidated in her fabric.

It is hoped these communications will evince the pains taken by the commissioners to execute the honorable and responsible trust reposed in them by the Government.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
THOMAS MORRIS,
HENRY RUTGERS.

A BILL for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the heirs of Robert Fulton one hundred thousand dollars, for the services of said Robert Fulton in inventing a system of coast and harbor defence, and in testing its utility ; and for his services for inventing and superintending the construction of a steam-frigate at New York, during and after the late war ; and for the use of his patent for steam-frigates ; and for the detention of his steamboat Vesuvius, impressed into the service of the United States, and detained from the thirtieth of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen, to the twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, both days inclusive ; and for the damage done to said boat whilst she was aground at New Orleans.

[This bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority.]

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 10, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

JANUARY 26, 1841.

Ordered to be reprinted.

Mr. HUBBARD, from the Committee of Claims, made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. No. 225.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom were referred the memorial of the heirs of Robert Fulton, and the accompanying papers, report :

That they have given to this subject all the consideration which its importance demands. The committee are perfectly sensible that this claim has for a long time, in some form or other, been before Congress ; that various propositions have been submitted, and their object has been to collect and to present such facts and considerations as will enable the Senate now to decide and determine this long-continued claim against the United States.

As far as the committee have been able to ascertain, from the memorial of the petitioners, and from the proceedings which have heretofore taken place, this claim may be properly considered under four distinct heads ; and such a division seems to be embraced in the resolution of Congress which referred this subject to the late Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Dickerson,) for his opinion thereon.

1st. The first item of claim is for inventing a system of coast and harbor defence, and testing its utility.

2d. For the service of Mr. Fulton, for inventing and superintending the construction of a steam-frigate at New York.

3d. For the use of his patent for steam-frigates.

4th. For the detention of his steamboat "*Vesuvius*," from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, being seventy-two days.

It appears, from the evidence in this case, that the last item of charge extends to a period beyond the life of Mr. Fulton ; he died 24th February, 1815. That circumstance, however, has not thrown upon the committee any embarrassment in the conclusions to which they have come in relation to this claim. They have endeavored to decide this claim upon the evidence alone.

An appeal has been made to their sense of justice, as well to the United States as to the claimants ; and their aim has been to settle this controversy according to their best judgment.

With reference to the first item of charge, there is not, from the evidence in the case, according to the opinion of the committee, any ground whatever for any allowance.

Blair & Rives, printers.

It appears, from the journals of the House of Representatives, that on the 9th of February, 1810, "the Speaker laid before the House a letter from Robert Fulton, addressed to him, presenting each member of the House with a copy of a pamphlet, on the subject of torpedoes; which was read, ordered to lie on the table, and leave given to lay the pamphlets on the members' tables." It also appears that the communication was referred to a select committee; and that, at the same session of Congress, an act passed, and was approved on the 30th March, 1810, in the terms following:

"AN ACT making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the torpedo or sub-marine explosion.

"*Be it enacted, &c.,* That a sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense which shall be incurred in any actual experiments, when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to cause such experiments to be made, which shall be made under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of ascertaining, with precision, how far the torpedo or sub-marine explosion may be usefully employed as engines of war, who is hereby directed to report to Congress the result of the experiment, with his opinion thereon."

Under the provisions of this act, the said sum of five thousand dollars was placed in the hands of Mr. Fulton, "for the purpose of trying the practical use of the torpedo or sub-marine explosion." What was ever done, in the way of making experiments, by Mr. Fulton, does not appear from any evidence in the possession of the committee; nor is there any evidence that he ever expended that precise sum, or less, or more, in the prosecution of the object specified in the bill. But, as the expenditure was expressly limited to the sum of five thousand dollars, the committee cannot feel themselves justified in allowing any sum beyond that amount for any pretended service on the part of Mr. Fulton, or for any expenses incurred by him in "trying the practical use of the torpedo."

This is all the committee can find as applicable to the first item of charge. And it is difficult to conceive how any sum beyond the five thousand dollars could be recommended to be allowed to the claimants, as it is not pretended that Mr. Fulton was "ever employed, or that he ever engaged to render any such service, by the authority of the United States." The act cited is all that bears upon this part of the claim; and that is plain in its provisions, and limited in the amount to be expended for the object."

The committee propose to submit to the Senate a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress having reference to the other parts of the case.

At the 2d session of the 18th Congress, in 1824-'25, a petition of the heirs of Robert Fulton was presented to the House of Representatives, but no action seems to have been had thereon during the session—probably for want of time.

At the 2d session of the 20th Congress, in 1829, the petition was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Van Rensselaer, of New York, was chairman, who made a favorable report thereon, which report is herewith presented, and which was accompanied with a bill allowing the heirs \$5,000, and interest from the 24th of February, 1815, the day of Mr. Fulton's death, in full for his services in superintending the construction of a steam battery at New York in the years 1814 and 1815. This bill never became a law.

At the 1st session of the next Congress, January, 1830, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate, in favor of the petitioners, for a township of land, to be located in either of the Territories of the United States. The bill was lost on its third reading.

At the same session, a select committee of the House of Representatives made a favorable report on the claim, accompanied with a bill similar to the one abovenamed in the Senate, for a township of land. There seems to have been no further action on this bill before the House.

The petition of the heirs was again presented at the 1st session of the 22d Congress, but without any action, that the committee have been able to find, at either session of that Congress.

During the 1st session of the 23d Congress, in 1834, a joint resolution (which is herewith presented) was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Naval Affairs, referring the claim to the Secretary of the Treasury, with directions to him to settle the claim, embracing the items as specified. This resolution did not pass the Senate. At the 2d session of the same Congress, the same resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, but no report was made thereon to the Senate.

At the 1st session of the 24th Congress, in 1836, a joint resolution (which is herewith presented) passed both branches, referring the claim to the Secretary of the Navy, to state the account between the United States and Robert Fulton, with directions to make such allowances as he thought proper for the several items of claim by the petitioners. No authority was conferred on the Secretary of the Navy to pay any balance he might find.

At the 2d session of the same Congress, a bill was reported by the Committee of Claims in the House of Representatives, in favor of the heirs of Robert Fulton for \$100,000, as compensation for the services of their father in superintending the building of a steam-battery at New York; for the use of his patent for propelling vessels by steam; and for the loss of services of the steamboat Vesuvius, which was impressed into the United States service for the defence of New Orleans, and run on shore, whereby he lost the profits of the same for seventy-two days, viz: from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, inclusive. This bill was, doubtless, based upon the report of the Secretary of the Navy of January 3d, 1837, in pursuance of the above joint resolution; which report is herewith presented. It is needless to say this bill did not become a law.

At the 1st session of the last Congress, the petition was once more presented in the Senate, but no action was had on it. At the 2d session a bill similar to the one abovenamed came from the House of Representatives, but was laid on the table in the Senate. At the 3d session of the same Congress, the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the Senate, made a report expressing a favorable opinion of the claim, but were discharged from the further consideration of it for want of time. Such is the legislative history of this claim up to this session, when it came before the Committee of Claims in the Senate.

The petitioners ask a compensation for the services of their father for superintending the building of a steam-battery at New York in 1814 and 1815; for the use of his patent-right for constructing steam-frigates; and for the profits the steamboat Vesuvius might have earned while she was supposed to be in the service of the United States, from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, being 72 days.

The committee have carefully examined the report made by the Secre-

tary of the Navy in January, 1837, and have well considered the grounds upon which that report was predicated ; and as the committee do not regard that report either binding upon Congress, or in any respect controlling their own opinions, they have, in the examination of this case, formed such opinions and such a judgment as they considered the testimony would warrant ; and they must add, that their own judgment of this case is wholly different from that communicated to the House of Representatives by the late Secretary of the Navy.

The only question which the committee have thought proper to consider is, whether the United States were in debt to Robert Fulton at the time of his decease ; and if in debt, to ascertain the amount of that indebtedness. The committee do not feel themselves authorized, from their sense of duty, to recommend to the Senate any measure of liberality or of gratuity in this or in any other case. The Government is bound to fulfil all its contracts, either express or implied ; but Congress, in the opinion of the committee, has no constitutional power to distribute any portion of the public revenue upon objects of charity, or to bestow in gratuities the people's money for any purpose. The Government should be just in all its relations, as well with individuals as with foreign Powers ; but it cannot, without a disregard to the true spirit and genius of our institutions, be generous to any. If Mr. Fulton had an honest claim against the Government at the time of his decease, whether that claim is founded on express contract, or resulted from the services of Mr. Fulton rendered at the request of his Government, the heirs ought to receive full compensation therefor ; but if there is no such claim, Congress is bound, however unpleasant the duty, to disregard the memorial of the heirs, however highly they might appreciate the genius, talents, and the character of the ancestor. The committee, therefore, will now proceed to submit their views on the other items of charge.

As to the second item, of claim for services as superintendent of the building of a steam-frigate, there is no doubt but that Mr. Fulton devoted much time and attention to this business, and that his talents and ingenuity were both taxed in the experiment, from the commencement till the time of his death. It appears from the testimony of Thomas Morris that Mr. Fulton was employed in this service as an engineer at his (Mr. Fulton's) particular request ; and it seems to the committee that he is entitled to the compensation which a skilful engineer could command. It should be borne in mind that the building of this frigate was but an experiment on the part of the Government, and an experiment in the success of which Mr. Fulton himself felt a deep interest. He is entitled to compensation, however, for the service actually rendered by him, and to no more. But the committee cannot regard the service of such importance as to deserve the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy—a sum exceeding the salary of the President of the United States for the period of his (Mr. Fulton's) employment. The very highest talents in the corps of engineers, the committee have reason to believe, could now be commanded for five thousand dollars per annum. This was the sum reported by Mr. Van Rensselaer, of New York, in 1829, as full compensation to Mr. Fulton for that service. And the committee are of the opinion that it is an adequate compensation for all the time and attention which Mr. Fulton bestowed in the construction of the steam-frigate.

The value of the use of the patent-right which he obtained for this purpose is matter of great uncertainty. This is the next item in the account.

How far it was a new invention, or only the application of old and well-known principles on a more large and extended scale, the committee are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to determine; neither are they furnished with any testimony whether it was contemplated by him that he should receive, or by the Government that he should be paid, any compensation for the use of the patent. It was an experiment, at the suggestion of Mr. Fulton, in the field of his genius and talents; and to the committee it seems highly probable, in the absence of any contract, and in the absence of evidence of any stipulation on the part of Government, and of any requirement on his part, that, if the United States furnished the means of making the experiment—means within the competency of but very few private individuals—nothing more was asked or expected.

So his experiments with torpedoes. Five thousand dollars, it will be recollected, was appropriated for that purpose, and Mr. Fulton received it; and there does not seem to have been any expectation, in any quarter, of a remuneration for his personal services. It was merely an advance to him, patronizing his genius; enabling him to pursue experiments in his favorite study, which his private means were inadequate to provide. He received the \$5,000; and, as evidence that such was the understanding at the time, no account whatever seems to have been rendered by Mr. Fulton of the manner in which it was expended. Whilst it is presumed that it was expended agreeably to the intentions of those making the appropriation, the presumption is equally reasonable, that he received, in the mean time, all the compensation he ever expected; and so it must have been in relation to the use of his patent.

The steamboat *Vesuvius*, belonging to Mr. Fulton, it is supposed, was impressed into the service of the United States, for the defence of New Orleans, on the 30th of December, 1814. Soon after her impressment, she ran aground, and the water in the river so fell in the mean time, that she could not be got off till the 12th of March, 1815. The heirs claim remuneration, amounting to what the boat might have earned in that time, over and above her expenses. What this sum was, seems to be more a matter of conjecture than testimony. We are furnished with the affidavits of Captains Robeson and John De Hart. The former, who commanded the *Vesuvius* in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, thinks she might have earned from \$800 to \$900 per day; and the latter, with some others, think she might have earned still more. But these opinions are based upon the mere supposition that she had been employed all the time, found sufficient freight and passengers, and met with no accidents. Such calculations are so seldom realized, that they afford us but little assistance in coming to an accurate conclusion as to what would have been the actual net profits of the boat had she not been impressed; and when the committee consider all the numerous hazards incident to the navigation of the Mississippi at that day, and the many contingencies upon which a successful passage up or down the river depended, it is not uncharitable to believe that the witnesses may have imagined far greater profits than experience shows were then, or have been since, realized. Had the committee been furnished with an account of the receipts and expenditures of a few trips previous and subsequent to her impressment, it would have afforded much aid. But the witnesses only give the price of freight and passengers, and how much of the one and how many of the other she might have taken, and what were her daily expenses. What her profits were, before and after her impress-

ment, would have been far more satisfactory than what they might have been. It also appears, from the Secretary of the Navy's report, that at the very time she was impressed, Mr. Fulton had entered into a contract with the Government to put the Vesuvius, with other boats, in operation for the use of the United States; though this was unknown at New Orleans at the time of her impressment. A copy of this contract is herewith submitted.

Forty thousand dollars, it will be recollected, was advanced to Mr. Fulton for this purpose; from which the committee infer that he did not contemplate her being wholly employed in transporting passengers and freight for individuals. Neither is there any evidence of the condition of the boat, as to repairs or fitness for service at the time. Under all these circumstances, and considering the hazards and contingencies of the navigation of the river at that day, the committee are of opinion that, if the boat could have earned him, in net profits, even \$200 per day, she would have been more fortunate and more profitable than boats usually were at that time, or have been since. It will be borne in mind that the Government derived no benefit from this boat during that period.

Mr. Fulton, in his lifetime, in 1814, received \$40,000, as has been stated, from the United States, in advance, for the purpose of fitting out steamboats on the western waters for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, at a stipulated price; but no such services were rendered by Mr. Fulton, owing to the conclusion of peace, and other causes. This sum was in no way or manner accounted for by Mr. Fulton in his lifetime. It appears that a suit was instituted in the southern district of New York against the heirs of Mr. Fulton, in 1820, for this sum. It was tried in 1826, and a verdict rendered for the defendants. The loss of the profits of the Vesuvius seems to have been filed as a set-off and successfully. It does not appear that any claim was made at the time for services in superintending the construction of the steam-frigate, or for the use of his patent; nor does it appear that the heirs considered that they had any claim whatever against the United States, till they were called upon for the \$40,000 advanced to their father.

Throwing, then, the \$5,000 advanced to Mr. Fulton to make experiments in torpedoes, &c., out of the question, the account between the United States and Robert Fulton would, in the opinion of the committee, stand thus:

He received \$40,000 in 1814, which has been wholly unaccounted for. To balance this, there are his services for superintending the building of the steam-frigate, for which the committee would allow the sum of \$5,000.

For the loss of profits of steamboat Vesuvius, 72 days, at \$200 per day—say \$15,000.

This will then leave the sum of \$20,000 still in the hands of Mr. Fulton—a sum abundantly sufficient to satisfy him for the pretended use of his patent, and for every other description of claim.

The committee, however, can find no evidence that Mr. Fulton ever expected any compensation for the use of this patent-right, or that the Government ever stipulated to pay any thing for its use. There is no evidence whatever of any understanding between the Government and Mr. Fulton that the latter, under any circumstances, should receive any remuneration for this item of claim. And it occurs to the committee that Mr. Fulton engaged in this service with a view to his own ultimate advantage; and that the Government is not under any obligation to make

any compensation whatever for that particular service. Mr. Fulton's death put an end to all his hopes and expectations—terminated all the enterprise which his inventive genius had suggested. This event was most sensibly deplored by our common country—an event which, beyond all doubt, prevented the accumulation of such a fortune as genius, science, and skill, when properly exerted, can command. And while the committee regret that, by this unexpected demise of the father, the children are left without property, yet they cannot permit this circumstance to deter them from a performance of what they regard as their duty to the Senate. In their opinion, the sum of \$40,000, which Mr. Fulton received in 1814, is all that he has a right to claim from his Government for the services by him rendered in every capacity.

The committee have, as they have hereinbefore stated, procured a copy of the contract entered into between Mr. Fulton and Mr. Monroe, the then Secretary of War; and they would respectfully refer the Senate to that agreement. It shows that this very boat *Vesuvius* was to run between New Orleans and Louisville, and that two other boats were to be furnished by Mr. Fulton for the same service; and that another boat, the *Buffalo*, was to be employed on the Ohio river, between Pittsburg and Louisville; and it is provided that, "if, within *five years* from this date, the said sum of \$40,000 shall not have been earned and compensated to the Government of the United States by the passage of troops and transport of munitions of war as aforesaid, the whole, or any deficiency of said \$40,000, not satisfied as aforesaid, shall be paid by the said Robert Fulton and the stockholders in said boats to the Government of the United States." This extract is made to show that the sum allowed by the committee for the detention of the boat *Vesuvius* was most ample. The committee feel disposed to do entire justice to the heirs of Mr. Fulton. Their ancestor has received from the United States, in all, forty-five thousand dollars: no part of which can be recovered from them. And could they find any just ground for believing that a still further sum ought to be advanced on account of their father's services, they would so report; but, so far from entertaining any such belief, they cannot, from all the facts in this case, doubt, that, had Mr. Fulton lived, he would have returned to the United States much of the \$40,000 advanced to him in 1814; for the reason, that he had not executed the contract under which the advance was made.

There is another circumstance connected with this affair of the *Vesuvius*, to which the committee would advert. It is not shown what was the precise value and capacity of this boat at the time it is alleged she was ordered into the service of the United States. But, if the contract had been carried into effect, the whole risk of this boat would have devolved upon Mr. Fulton; and, had the war continued, the contract would undoubtedly have been executed, and this boat, with others, would then have been taken into the service of the United States; and the compensation for their use in the service of the Government would have been determined by the contract itself. The United States would have been authorized, under the contract, to have retained this boat and the others for a period of five years. And it does not appear to be just, that the measure of damages for the detention of this boat for the 72 days should be estimated on the ground that freight and passengers were abundant at that particular season of alarm. The true mode of estimating the damage for the detention of the boat would be, what she would have earned the owners by her use by the United States for the 72 days,

under the contract. This sum could not, considering the time required for a trip from New Orleans to Louisville, have exceeded the \$15,000. It is supposed that the entire value of this vessel, at that time, at New Orleans, could not have exceeded \$20,000 ; and the committee, therefore, feel confident that the sum they are disposed to set apart for her detention is most ample.

The committee are free to admit the claim Mr. Fulton has to the gratitude of his country. He has rendered most valuable service, by the application of the power of steam in propelling boats upon our navigable waters. His genius and skill are themes which every American would dwell upon with pride and pleasure. The fruits of his invention and science are experienced in every quarter, and exhibited in every direction. All this is true. And his memory will be revered so long as our rivers shall course their way to the ocean. And were it the policy of our Government to pension the children of our public benefactors, but few would be found possessing claims equal to the petitioners. But, in a question of strict right between them and the United States, we should be no respecters of persons. If any thing is their due, they should have it ; if not, it would be not only inexpedient, but dangerous, to establish a precedent which, when once adopted, may lead to interminable appropriations. If the nation desire to show her gratitude to the heirs of one of her most munificent benefactors, let it not be done disguisedly under color of claim.

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

FEBRUARY 2, 1829.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report :

That the prayer of the said petitioners rests upon the statement of sundry facts relative to the impressment into the public service, in the year 1815, of the steamboat Vesuvius, belonging to their late father, and on his services as an engineer, employed to superintend the construction of a steam-frigate for the Government of the United States. Accidental circumstances have prevented the petitioners from collecting and submitting to the committee all the testimony relative to the impressment of the Vesuvius into the public service, by which they expect to substantiate that part of their appeal to Congress. It was the first opinion of the committee that it would be more for the interest of the petitioners to renew their application to Congress at the next session, when the whole of their case might be submitted, with the testimony requisite to support it in all its parts ; but the committee have learned, with pain, that their situation is one of such entire destitution as to compel them, at the risk of prejudicing any future appeal they might make to the equity of Congress, to solicit, at the present session, an allowance of whatever they may be entitled to on that part of their claim which is made out to the satisfaction of the committee.

It is well known to the House that the late Robert Fulton had paid much attention to the subject of harbor defence by steam-batteries. The termination of the war did not admit of the same experimental demonstration of the practicability of his plan to effect this object, which has attended his

ever memorable efforts for the application of steam to navigation. But it was the general opinion of competent judges at the time, of our distinguished naval officers, and of Congress, that his plan for harbor defence by steam-batteries was capable of being carried into the most effective execution; nor do the committee know that any thing has since occurred to show the fallacy of this opinion. On the contrary, they are inclined to think that the belief is daily gaining ground, that the application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare is destined, whenever occasion presents itself, to take effect on the largest scale.

At the commencement of the year 1814, a number of citizens of New York, alarmed at the exposed situation of that harbor, assembled with a view to consider whether some measures could not be adopted to aid the General Government in its defence. This meeting was called together in consequence of the public attention which had been turned to Mr. Fulton's plans of harbor defence. A number of gentlemen, under the name of the *Coast and Harbor Defence Committee*, were deputed by this assembly to act for them. To this committee Mr. Fulton exhibited models and plans for a vessel of war, capable of carrying a strong battery, with furnaces for red hot shot, and which, he represented, would move at the rate of four miles an hour. The confidence of the committee in the practicability of this project was confirmed by the opinions of some of our most distinguished naval officers—of Commodores Decatur, Jones, Evans, Biddle, Perry, and Warrington, who expressed, in writing, their approbation of Mr. Fulton's plan. They represented that a steam-frigate, in a calm or a light breeze, might make choice of her position; that, moving only at the rate of four miles an hour, she could be rendered more formidable in our harbors, bays, and rivers, than any kind of armament hitherto invented; and would be able to destroy one or more seventy-fours, or compel them to leave our waters. They gave it as their decided opinion that it was highly expedient for the public good to carry Mr. Fulton's plan into immediate execution.

The Committee of *Sea-coast and Harbor Defence* addressed a memorial to Congress on the subject, and also a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, urging the execution of the plan in the strongest terms, under the superintendence of Mr. Fulton, without whose skill and talents, they state, it could not be carried into effect. The subject was favorably entertained by Congress; and, on the 9th of March, 1814, a law was approved, authorizing the President to cause to be built and equipped one or more floating batteries for harbor defence, and five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the object.

The building of a steam-frigate under this law was intrusted to the following commissioners, viz: General Dearborn, then commanding in the military district of New York, Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Samuel L. Mitchill, and Thomas Morris; and by these commissioners Mr. Fulton was employed as engineer, and immediately applied himself to the work, without pay or emolument.

An undertaking of this kind was necessarily attended with great and unexpected difficulties; but such were the skill and perseverance of the engineer, that the keel of the vessel was laid on the 20th of June, 1814; and, in about four months, she was launched in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Mr. Fulton continued in the discharge of his duties as engineer for the construction of this vessel till his death. In

January, 1815, Mr. John R. Livingston, owner of a steamboat that plied between New York and New Jersey, but which had been stopped by the operation of the laws of the latter State, petitioned the Legislature of New Jersey for the repeal of those laws, which were, in fact, rescinded, after a hearing of witnesses and counsel for several days. On this occasion Mr. Fulton attended as a witness. The weather, while he was at Trenton, was uncommonly cold, and he was much exposed in attending in the hall of the Legislature. When he was crossing the Hudson to return to his home and family, the river was full of ice, which occasioned his being several hours on the water, on a very cold day. He found himself, on reaching home, much indisposed. He was, at this period, exceedingly anxious about the steam-frigate, and, after confining himself for a few days, during which he became convalescent, he returned to the discharge of his duties in the construction of this vessel. In doing this, he remained a long time exposed to the effects of bad weather on the deck of the frigate. His indisposition returned upon him with such violence as to confine him to his bed; and, on the 24th of February, 1815, he died.

The foregoing facts are given by the committee as of public notoriety. They may be found, with many others, illustrating the importance of the public services of Mr. Fulton, in a discourse delivered in commemoration of him by Mr. Colden. Such of them as are of the greatest importance to support the claim of the orphan children of Fulton are proven by the affidavit of Mr. Thomas Morris, one of the commissioners for the construction of the frigate.

For his services in this important trust, to which he seems to have fallen a victim, it appears, from the papers submitted, that Mr. Fulton never asked nor expected any compensation. But the committee cannot think that this Government would take any advantage of this piece of liberality on his part, to the prejudice of his orphan children. Mr. Fulton, though not then wealthy, had succeeded, by years of the persevering application of talents of the highest order, in bringing to perfection the most important mechanical improvement with which the world has been enriched since the invention of the art of printing. Under the laws of the State of New York, he reasonably promised himself the rapid acquisition of an ample fortune. The devotion of his great talents and unequalled skill to the service of his country, in the construction of the steam-frigate, was certainly intended by him as a gratuitous contribution. But he could not foresee that, in the discharge of the duty he so honorably took upon himself, his life was to be sacrificed, and his children deprived of the provision he would, in all human probability, have made for them. As little could he foresee the termination, under the authority of the Federal Judiciary, of the exclusive privilege which the State of New York had granted to him and those connected with him, and the consequent ruin of the interests he believed to be secure. The committee are in the painful belief that it is the duty of the Government to make a liberal allowance for his services as an engineer in the construction of the steam-frigate, as the only resource which now stands between his orphan children and immediate want of the necessities of life.

The committee, from the papers before them, have not the means of ascertaining the day on which Mr. Fulton's services commenced. The law authorizing the building of the batteries was approved March 9, 1814. That law grew out of the representations of a committee, to whom Mr. Fulton had exhibited plans and models. The time necessary for them

proceedings and the passage of the law would carry back his employment in this service to the beginning of the year 1814, although he probably was not designated as engineer till some time in March. He died, while engaged in the discharge of his duty, at the close of February, 1815. The committee think it equitable, therefore, to make provision for a year's service.

They have felt more difficulty in fixing on the proper rate of allowance. This they do not feel warranted to estimate by a reference to the importance of Mr. Fulton's other services to the country at large. They propose only to recommend an allowance of what the services of a first-rate engineer, employed in a very important work, may be considered fairly worth. They understand that a compensation of four thousand five hundred dollars is paid to the engineer charged with the superintendence of the construction of the dry-docks. As this is a service of greater permanency, a somewhat larger allowance might fairly be made for a shorter trust, of a novel and arduous character. The committee have accordingly come to the conclusion to recommend to the House an allowance of five thousand dollars; and, considering the highly meritorious and peculiar nature of the case, they propose a farther allowance of interest from the time the service was performed; and they report a bill accordingly.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The petition of Robert Fulton, Julia Fulton, Cornelia Fulton, and Mary Fulton, the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

That their father, Robert Fulton, contemplating the immense advantages which steam-navigation would confer upon our western country, determined to ascertain its practicability; and, after expending large sums of money in obtaining preliminary information in regard to its waters, their currents and obstructions, and in making very extensive surveys, did, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, build a boat on the Mississippi, called the Vesuvius, of about five hundred tons burden, which was constantly and profitably employed in carrying freight and passengers between Louisville and New Orleans.

Your petitioners further show, that when New Orleans, in the month of December, 1814, was threatened with invasion, General Andrew Jackson, induced by the urgency of the circumstances, impressed the said boat, embarked troops of the United States on board of her, and ordered her to ———; that, in the prosecution of the said voyage, with the troops on board, and while in the service of the United States, the said boat ran aground, and owing to the insufficiency of the water to float her, remained in that situation for a period of more than three months; whereby immense profits were lost to their said father, as will be evident from the fact that she was the only boat on the river, and by other testimony, which will be laid before your honorable body.

Your petitioners further show, that in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen the Government determined to build a floating steam-battery in

the harbor of New York ; that their father was engaged in building four steamboats at Pittsburg ; that he immediately abandoned his other avocations, and made an offer of his services to superintend and direct the construction and completion of the said work ; that he was thus constantly engaged in the service of the United States, without any compensation during the whole period. Your petitioners have been informed, and believe, that in these services he was actuated by his desire to contribute to the common defence, and his wish to extend the fame of our common country in arts as well as in arms.

Your petitioners further show unto your honorable body, that their father was the first person who successfully applied steam to propel vessels, by establishing steamboats on the Hudson river, in the year eighteen hundred and seven, and died in the full conviction that an ample competence had been secured to them by his industry, and the gratitude of his countrymen, manifested in the grant of the State of New York to the exclusive right of navigating the waters of the State, by steamboats, for a limited period ; which grant was declared valid by the highest tribunals of that State, but subsequently decided to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, not for want of sufficient consideration, but on the sole ground that it interfered with the power of Congress to regulate trade by the granting of coasting licenses.

Your memorialists further show, that, by this unforeseen and unexpected decision, instead of affluence and fortune, their only inheritance has been dependence, poverty, and protracted litigation ; and they are now reduced to the painful necessity of urging upon your honorable bodies every claim, both legal and equitable, of a father whose name they hear universally honored as one of the greatest benefactors of his country, and whose services are unrewarded, while his hapless children are cast upon the world destitute of even the means of subsistence.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies will grant such relief in the premises as to you, in your wisdom and justice, may seem meet : and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROBERT FULTON,
JULIA FULTON,
CORNELIA FULTON,
MARY FULTON.

Deposition of Mr. Thomas Morris.

Thomas Morris, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and saith : That, sometime during the late war with Great Britain, this deponent, at the instance of the late Robert Fulton, and in connexion with several other persons, whose names he does not now recollect, submitted to the Navy Department a proposition to build a steam-frigate, to be employed by the Government as a ship of war : that they offered either to build the said frigate at their own expense, and that of their associates, the Government giving to them the avails of all captures that the said frigate might make, and paying them for such of the enemy's vessels as she might destroy ; or to superintend the construction of said frigate without compensation to themselves, but at the expense of the Government : that the latter alter-

native was adopted by the Navy Department ; and that General Dearborn, Henry Rutgers, Samuel L. Mitchell, and this deponent, were appointed by said department to superintend and equip the said frigate : that the commissioners thus appointed employed the late Robert Fulton as their engineer : that all the difficulties (which were numerous) attending the construction of the said frigate devolved on the said Robert Fulton : that the commissioners relied entirely on the said Robert Fulton for all the draughts, plans, and calculations ; for the procuring, and presenting to them for their approbation, contracts for the supplying the timber, the copper, the iron, and all the other materials relative to the construction of said vessel : that your deponent believes that the said Fulton was employed almost entirely between twelve and eighteen months in the construction of the said frigate, having had numerous difficulties to encounter, owing to the great difficulty of procuring the castings, some of which were on so large a scale that many experiments were made before such could be procured as were required. And this deponent further says, that the said Robert Fulton never received from the said commissioners any compensation whatever ; nor does he believe that he received any from the Navy Department, for all his trouble, labor, and anxiety in and about this business. And this deponent further says, that, while the said Robert Fulton was thus engaged in devoting his time and talents to what he and others believed to be the promotion of the best interests of our country, this deponent is convinced that he might, if the same industry and talent had been employed in his own private pursuits, and for his own emolument, have secured to himself and family a very handsome independency. And further this deponent saith not.

THOMAS MORRIS.

Sworn, this 21st day of January, 1829, before me.

SAMUEL R. BETTS,

Judge of the U. S. for southern district of New York.

JOINT RESOLUTION, directing the adjustment of the claims of the heirs of the late Robert Fulton. (June 16, 1834.)

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring therein,) That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to revise and settle, in equity and good conscience, an account on the part of the United States with the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, embracing the following items of debit and credit, viz :

The said heirs and legal representatives to be charged with all advances (not accounted for) made by the United States to the said Robert Fulton, deceased, while in full life.

Per Contra : The said heirs and legal representatives to be credited with the full indemnity due to the said Robert Fulton, deceased, for having a steamboat, to him belonging, on the Mississippi, taken from him, and impressed into the service of the United States, during the late war.

The said heirs and legal representatives also to be credited with the full indemnity due to the said Robert Fulton, deceased, for the superintending the building of the steam-battery in the harbor of New York, for the use of the United States during the late war ; and the use of said Robert Fulton's patent-right thereto in that instance.

Resolved, (in manner aforesaid,) That the balance (if any) which shall be found due in the premises, on the said principles of equity and good conscience, be paid to said heirs and legal representatives out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOINT RESOLUTION referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress. (April 9, 1836.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 1. That the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton be referred to the Secretary of the Navy, to state an account between the United States and said heirs, by debiting them with all the moneys paid to the said Robert Fulton, and not settled on the books of the Treasury Department.

2. To credit the said heirs with all moneys advanced or expended by the said Fulton, in and about the business of the United States committed to his care, or about which he had an agency.

3. To credit the said heirs a compensation commensurate with the value and importance of the services rendered by the said Robert Fulton to the United States, in inventing a system of coast and harbor defence, and in testing its utility, so far as he was employed or engaged to render such services, by the authorities of the United States, or when such services were recognised as having been rendered for the United States, previous to, or during, the late war with Great Britain.

4. To credit the said heirs with the like compensation for the services of the said Robert Fulton for inventing and in superintending the construction of a steam-frigate at New York, during and after said war.

5. To credit the said heirs with a just and equitable compensation for the detention of the steamboat Vesuvius at New Orleans, from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, both days inclusive, being the time the said boat remained aground by reason of her being impressed into the service of the United States, and grounded when in said service.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the said Secretary of the Navy be authorized to take such further testimony as he shall think necessary ; and that he ascertain what defence was made to the suit in favor of the United States against the representatives of Robert Fulton, in the southern district of New York, and what composed the items of setoff to the claim of the United States ; and that said Secretary report his proceedings at the next session of Congress.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 3, 1837.*

SIR: On a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 9th of April last, referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress, I beg leave to submit the following report :

1. By the resolution, the Secretary of the Navy is required to state an account between the United States and said heirs, by debiting them with all the moneys paid to the said Robert Fulton, and not settled on the books of the Treasury Department.

2. To credit the said heirs with all moneys advanced or expended by the said Fulton, in and about the business of the United States committed to his care, or about which he had an agency.

3. To credit the said heirs a compensation commensurate with the value and importance of the services rendered by the said Robert Fulton to the United States, in inventing a system of coast and harbor defence, and in testing its utility, so far as he was employed or engaged to render such services by the authorities of the United States, or when such services were recognised as having been rendered for the United States, previous to or during the late war with Great Britain.

4. To credit the said heirs with the like compensation for the services of the said Robert Fulton, for inventing and in superintending the construction of a steam-frigate at New York, during and after the said war.

5. To credit the said heirs with a just and equitable compensation for the detention of the steamboat *Vesuvius* at New Orleans, from the 30th of December, 1814, to the 12th of March, 1815, both days inclusive, being the time said boat remained aground, by reason of her being impressed into the service of the United States, and grounded when in said service.

Under this resolution, I have given a most careful consideration to the subjects referred.

The charges on the part of the United States against the estate of Mr. Fulton, are specific and certain ; but those on the part of the estate against the United States are vague and uncertain. In their support, estimates, believed, from all the evidence in the case, to be just and equitable, must be substituted for facts proved by legal evidence. The nature and terms of the reference imply a wide range of discretion in stating the account required.

The first item of account on the part of the United States against the estate of Mr. Fulton is the sum of 5,000 dollars, advanced to him in the year 1810, to enable him to make experiments for the purpose of testing the efficiency of his torpedoes, as a part of the system of coast and harbor defence.

The exact amount of money expended by Mr. Fulton in making these experiments is not known ; but, from what appears in the case, no doubt can be entertained that he expended the whole of the 5,000 dollars in those experiments, and probably more ; but as he was limited by the appropriation to that sum, no more can be allowed in stating the account. And I have no doubt, from reading the report on those experiments, and the correspondence respecting them, that an equal amount ought to be allowed for his personal services in making these experiments.

The second charge on the part of the United States against the estate of Mr. Fulton, is for the sum of 40,000 dollars, advanced on a contract made on the 27th day of December, 1814, to put the steamboats *Vesuvius*, *Ætna*, *New Orleans*, and *Natchez*, in operation, for the purpose of transporting troops and munitions of war on the Mississippi river, and the *Buffalo* steamboat, intended to trade on the Ohio river ; to be employed by the United States at certain rates of freight fixed by the contract, by which the money advanced was to be paid.

The return of peace soon after the making this contract prevented its fulfilment. Three days after it was made, and before it could be known at New Orleans, the steamboat *Vesuvius* was impressed and taken into the service of the United States, for transporting troops, when that city was

threatened with invasion ; but not according to the terms of the contract, nor in fulfilment of the same. And while thus in the service of the United States, the said steamboat was run aground, and, from a fall of the water in the river, remained in that situation for nearly three months ; for which Mr. Fulton claimed a remuneration equal to the profits he might have made at that time, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, by his steamboat, if she had not been impressed and taken for the service of the United States. It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, what those profits might have been.

The opinion of Robeson De Hart, who commanded the steamboat *Vesuvius* in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, and during the time she was aground, as he has expressed it under oath, is, that as the steamboat *Vesuvius* was the only steamboat between Louisville, in Kentucky, and New Orleans, in the winter of 1814-'15, and as she arrived at New Orleans during the great alarm occasioned by the appearance of a British army before the city, her services might have been worth to her owner during the campaign, (which lasted between three and four months,) from eight to nine hundred dollars per day. According to the opinions of John De Hart, Jasper Lynch, and others, the estimate should have been much higher. But it appears to me that this estimate, as an average for the whole time the boat was aground, is too high. We have, however, lately been paying at the rate of 500 dollars a day in some instances for a steamboat in the present campaign against the Indians, when steamboats are much more easily procured than they were in 1814, and 1815 : and I think that 600 dollars per day for the use of the steamboat *Vesuvius*, and the damage she sustained during the time she was aground, is not an unreasonable charge for the same. This, with such allowance for the damage done to the steamboat, will amount to about 50,000 dollars—exceeding the sum advanced upon the contract by 10,000 dollars.

A suit was brought in the southern district of New York, on the part of the United States, against the representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, which was tried in February, 1826. I have endeavored to discover what composed the items of setoff to the claims of the United States ; but very little information in this case can be obtained, in addition to that found in the documents and papers referred.

William M. Price and John Anthon, Esquires, were of counsel for the defendants in this suit, but, from the lapse of time, they have no distinct recollection of the defence. Mr. Price, in his letter of the 5th of November last, says that his best impression is, that the setoff of the defendants in this suit consisted of some two thousand dollars for the transportation of the munitions of war, and about 70,000 dollars as a loss sustained by Mr. Fulton, by the seizure by the Government of his steamboat *Vesuvius*. The jury were of opinion that the United States were indebted to the defendants, and were about to certify a balance ; but, on being informed that this would be irregular, they found a general verdict in favor of the defendants. Mr. Anthon's recollection does not enable him to throw any further light upon this subject. What balance the jury would have given the defendants, if permitted, cannot now be known.

There is much difficulty in ascertaining the sum which should be allowed as a compensation commensurate with the value and importance of Mr. Fulton's services in inventing and constructing a steam-frigate at New York, during and after the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Fulton secured to himself the right of a patent for this invention, the whole benefit of which has resulted to the United States. A liberal estimate of the value and importance of his services in this invention should be adopted.

The opinions expressed in the papers referred are in favor of a very high estimate of the value and importance of this invention; and the Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler, in their letter of the 3d of last month, express their opinion that the sum of 100,000 dollars should be awarded to the heirs of Fulton, for the use of his patent-right and improvements for the construction of steam-frigates. Although I place great confidence in the opinion of these gentlemen, yet I think their estimate is too high; but I am satisfied, from the best consideration I can give to the case, that 60,000 dollars would be no more than a reasonable allowance for the use of this patent-right and improvements.

The Messrs. Robert and George L. Schuyler also state in their letter, that, in their opinion, the sum of 25,000 dollars should be allowed as a compensation for the services of Mr. Fulton as superintendent in the construction of the steam-frigate at New York; and, as this opinion is corroborated by much testimony in the case, I consider that sum as a liberal, and, at the same time, no more than an adequate, allowance for these services.

These principles, above stated, I have adopted as the basis of the account which it is my duty to state; agreeably to which, the account will stand thus:

The United States, in account with the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased.

Dr.

1810. To money expended by Robert Fulton in making experiments for coast and harbor defence, by means of torpedoes	\$5,000 00
Services in making experiments in the same	5,000 00
1815. Damages for the detention of the steamboat Vesuvius from 30th December, 1814, to 12th March, 1815	50,000 0
The use of Mr. Fulton's patent-right for constructing steam-frigates	60,000 00
Services as superintendent in building a steam-frigate at New York	25,000 00
	<hr/> \$145,000 00 <hr/>
Balance in favor of the heirs of R. Fulton, \$100,000	\$100,000 00

Cr.

1810. By cash advanced for making experiments for coast and harbor defence, by torpedoes	\$5,000 00
1814. By cash advanced on contract to fit out steamboats, (as per contract)	40,000 00
Balance in favor of the heirs of Robert Fulton	100,000 00
	<hr/> \$145,000 00 <hr/>

The papers and documents referred are herewith returned, together with the letters of Mr. Price, Mr. Anthon, and of the Messrs. R. and G. L. Schuyler, mentioned in this report.

I have the honor to be, your obedient humble servant,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Memorandum of an agreement entered into this 27th day of December, in the year 1814, between the Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War, for the United States of America, of the first part, and Robert Fulton, of the city of New York, in behalf of himself and the owners of the Vesuvius, the Etna, and the New Orleans and Natchez steamboats, trading and intended to trade on the river Mississippi, and the Buffalo steamboat, intended to trade on the Ohio river, of the second part.

Whereas it is the interest of the United States that the said steamboats should be put into operation with all possible despatch, for the purpose of transporting troops and the munitions of war on said rivers :

It is hereby *agreed* by the party of the first part to immediately advance out of the Treasury of the United States, and on account of the United States, to the said party of the second part, \$40,000 in Treasury notes, for the purpose of completing and bringing into operation said steamboats, and on the following conditions :

That, during the present war with Great Britain and these United States, and until said \$40,000 shall be repaid or satisfied to the United States by the passage of troops or freight in said steamboats, or in the money circulating medium of the United States, all officers and troops, finding their own provisions and bedding, shall be transported in the steamboats, from Louisville to New Orleans, down the stream for \$10 *each*, and from New Orleans to Louisville up the stream for \$20 *each* ; in all cases of shorter distances, each person shall be transported for one cent a mile down the stream, and two cents a mile up the stream. All ordnance, military stores, and munitions of war, belonging to the United States, which can be conveyed in steamboats, and of which the captain shall be the judge, shall be transported down the stream from Louisville to New Orleans at the rate of \$1 per ton for one hundred miles, or up the stream at the rate of \$3 a ton for each hundred miles.

In the Buffalo steamboat, on the Ohio river, officers and men, finding their own provisions and bedding, shall be conveyed down the river from Pittsburg to Louisville for \$4 *each*, or up the stream the same distance for \$8 *each*, and in like proportions for shorter distances. Military stores, provisions, and munitions of war, shall be conveyed down the stream from Pittsburg to Louisville for 50 cents per hundred weight, and up the stream the same distance for \$1 50 the hundred weight, and in like proportions for shorter distances.

And if, within five years from this date, the said sum of \$40,000 shall not have been earned and compensated to the Government of the United States by the passage of troops and transport of munitions of war as afore-

said, the whole or any deficiency of said \$40,000 not satisfied as aforesaid shall be paid by the said Robert Fulton, and the stockholders in said boats, to the Government of the United States.

ROBERT FULTON.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

L. A. RIGAIL, witness to **R. Fulton's** signature.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH

A resolution of the Senate, in relation to the sale of the machinery, implements, and materials, used in the construction and improvement of harbors, rivers, roads, &c.

FEBRUARY 16, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 15, 1841.

SIR: With this are reports from the officers in charge of the two engineer departments, which, with the accompanying documents, are respectfully transmitted, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 17th of December last, requiring information "whether instructions have lately been given by the War Department to the superintendents of harbors and rivers, for the construction and improvement of which appropriations have been heretofore made, and which are yet unfinished, and to the superintendents of the Cumberland road, for the sale of machinery, implements, and materials, used in the construction of said works, and by what authority such sales were ordered; together with a comparative statement of the aggregate cost of the same, and of the proceeds of the sale; and whether such sales were made in contemplation of an abandonment of the further improvement of said works."

It will be perceived, from these reports and documents, that no property has been sold except—1st, that which was of a perishable nature; 2d, that which could be disposed of without sacrifice, and could be easily replaced; and, 3d, that which it was imperatively necessary to sell in order to obtain the means of liquidating claims, for the payment of which there were no funds under the control of the department. The difference between the amount realized from the sales, and the original cost of the property, is accounted for by the fact, that it had been for a considerable time in use, and was more or less worn or damaged, and consequently much less valuable than when new.

The authority for the sale of the property is to be found in the discretionary powers which must be exercised by the executive departments of the Government, when left without any prescribed legal rule of action; having reference, as in the case in question, as well to the rights of individuals as to the interests of the Government. Property was on hand, and Congress failed to provide the means of applying it to the purposes

Blair & Rives, printers.

for which it was procured. A portion of it was liable to perish, or to cost more for its preservation than it was worth, before it could again be used. It was, therefore, the duty of the department to cause it to be disposed of, to avoid the loss on the one hand, and the expense on the other. Against some of the works there were outstanding claims, and nothing left of the appropriations to meet them; the only way of doing this was to dispose of a portion of the property on the most favorable terms. Justice to the claimants required this course, and it was adopted.

In reply to the last inquiry in the resolution, whether an abandonment of the further progress of the works was contemplated, I have the honor to remark, that the circumstance that all the property was retained from sale, that could be retained without loss to the Government, and without injustice to individuals, shows that the Executive acted upon no such determination. It had no authority for entertaining the question, and left it to Congress to determine whether the improvements should be continued, upon what principles, and to what extent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 26, 1841.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated December 17, 1840, referred to this department, and now returned herewith, calling upon the Secretary of War "to inform the Senate whether instructions have lately been given by that department to the superintendents of harbors and rivers, for the construction and improvement of which appropriations have been heretofore made, and which are yet unfinished, and to the superintendents of the Cumberland road, for the sale of machinery, implements, and materials, used in the construction of said works:" I have the honor to state, that instructions were given by this department to the officers and agents superintending the works specified in the resolution of the Senate, copies of which are enclosed herewith, marked as follows:

1. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Major C. A. Ogden, dated April 12, 1839.
2. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Major C. A. Ogden, dated July 24, 1840.
3. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Captain Henry Brewerton, dated July 27, 1840.
4. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Captain George Dutton, dated July 24, 1840.
5. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Captain R. E. Lee, dated July 24, 1840.
6. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Captain John Sanders, dated July 25, 1840.
7. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Lieutenant Henry W. Benham, dated July 27, 1840.
8. Copy of a letter from the Engineer Department to Captain H. M. Shreve, dated July 24, 1840.

Since the receipt of the resolution of the Senate, the officers and agents in charge of those works have been called upon to furnish a comparative statement of the aggregate cost, and of the proceeds of sales, of machinery, implements, &c., sold under the instructions of this department. One of the officers being absent from his post, on furlough, no return has been received from him. As, however, the number of articles under his charge was quite small, and the returns of the other officers being at hand, it is thought advisable to submit them without further delay.

Aggregate cost, and net proceeds, of sales of machinery, implements, &c., used on civil works, and sold by the officers in charge, under the instructions of the Engineer Department.

	Aggregate cost.	Net proceeds.
Major C. A. Ogden, superintendent Cumberland road in Indiana - - -	\$26,787 95	\$5,669 74
"Of the machinery, tools, &c., the aggregate amount of which is stated at \$26,787 95, the actual value, in most of them, was reduced by wear and tear, and other casualties incident to active operations, ranging from 25 to 75 per cent., and would average at least 33½ per cent.; leaving the actual value of \$17,858 64."		
Major C. A. Ogden, superintendent Cumberland road in Illinois - - -	138 68	42 85
Captain H. Brewerton, superintendent Hudson river improvement - - -	9,525 38	1,434 16
The returns of sales, &c., given by his agent, John Bratt: "Amount not known exactly; this is the aggregate of known items, &c."		
Captain George Dutton, superintendent Cumberland road in Ohio - - -	Not known.	35 00
Captain R. E. Lee, improvement of harbor of St. Louis - - -	21,722 10	6,449 07
Captain R. E. Lee, improvement of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio - -	14,457 40	5,616 32
Captain John Sanders, Ohio river above the falls - - - "about	25,000 00"	3,411 51
Lieutenant H. W. Benham, sea-wall, &c., at St. Augustine. (Absent on furlough—not heard from.)		
Captain H. M. Shreve, Arkansas river improvement, and removing Red river raft—property sold since July 24, 1840 - - -	Not known.	153 11

How far an abandonment of the works was contemplated, will fully appear from the instructions given by this department to the officers and agents in charge of the different works; copies of which instructions are enclosed herewith, as above stated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

No. 1.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1839.

SIR: It is presumed that the smallness of the sum available for the Indiana road has modified the project that was submitted by you on the 18th ultimo, (and approved by the department on the 4th instant,) in so much as relates to collecting materials for the Wabash bridge, &c. Should you, on mature consideration, remain of opinion that the better course will be to sell the steamboat, scows, cars, carriages, and all other tools, implements, and machinery, of a perishable character, you are authorized to do so. After having given full public notice of the intended sale, you will dispose of the articles either at auction or by private bargain, as you may find most advantageous.

The sale of the public property at Vandalia, proposed in your letter just received, is also authorized, and will be conducted in the same way.

Reluctant to submit to the sacrifice attendant on sales of public property, the department must enjoin on you to consider the authority above referred to as restricted to such matters as are perishable, or cannot be usefully transferred to the scene of active operations.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Major C. A. OGDEN,
Corps of Engineers, Terre Haute, Indiana.

No. 2.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1840.

SIR: Congress having adjourned without making appropriation for the Cumberland road, it becomes necessary to adjust the further operations to existing means.

According to your last returns for the Cumberland road in Indiana—

There remained in the Treasury	-	-	-	-	\$8,800 00
In your hands	-	-	-	-	3,806 91

Total available	-	-	-	-	<u>12,606 91</u>
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For the road in Illinois—

There remained in the Treasury	-	-	-	-	\$
In your hands	-	-	-	-	44,929 22

Total available	-	-	-	-	<u>44,929 22</u>
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Both these sums have no doubt been materially lessened by your subsequent operations.

The department would be sorry to believe that no further appropriations are to be expected for these roads; but present grants having been deci-

dedly refused, it becomes necessary to bring the operations to a close. The measures to be taken with this view, the department, with the fullest confidence, leaves entirely to your judgment and discretion, and also the time to be consumed in consummating these measures; knowing that there will be no delay not called for by prudent arrangements.

You will bear in mind that these closing operations must be as complete as if they were final, although it is to be hoped they may not prove so; that is to say, all public property belonging to these appropriations must be disposed of, and the avails thereof applied to the road, or to the extinguishment of claims against the road; every outstanding claim of every nature being liquidated, and the remaining funds reduced to a minimum by operations on the road. Should there remain unavoidably claims not liquidated, the means of paying them must be retained. As to the road itself, you will be careful that these latter operations are of a nature to contribute most—1st, to the preservation of the road; 2d, to its good condition; and, 3d, to its extension.

Have the goodness to present, as soon as may be, your project for winding up the business of the road; proceeding therein, in the mean time, however, without waiting for the special sanction of the department.

I will thank you to inform me whether you cannot dispense with the services of your assistant, and, if so, how soon.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,

Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Major C. A. OGDEN,

Corps of Engineers, Terre Haute, Indiana.

No. 3.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 27, 1840.

SIR: Congress has adjourned without making any additional grant for the works under your charge on the Hudson river.

The measures now to be pursued by you will be considered briefly.

1st. On the supposition that the city of Albany may think proper to carry on the work of improvement on its own account, at least partially. In such a case, you are authorized, under such restrictions and on such conditions as are pointed out in my letter of the 24th ultimo, in relation to the city of Troy, to apply to the improvement in question any money that city may, to that end, put at your disposal; or, as also permitted in that letter in the case of the city of Troy, you are authorized to loan to the city of Albany any disposable vessel, boat, or machinery, belonging to the Hudson river improvement, for such purposes and on like conditions; it being distinctly understood, as regards both cities, that the operations are in any case to be carried on under your general, if not particular supervision, and that you are expected to insist that they be prosecuted in strict conformity to the plan of improvement adopted by the Government.

2d. If this public property is not to be thus employed, you will forthwith adopt the measures necessary for its preservation; and this will be

done on the supposition that no further appropriation will be made before the 1st of August, 1842.

It will be necessary to sell a portion of the property, in order to liquidate outstanding claims, and to provide for the unavoidable expense of watching over the safety of the rest. As to the debts, you will please make it an object of particular care to see that not a dollar remains unpaid; and in providing for the security of remaining property, the department relies on your adopting measures involving the least possible expense consistent with security. To your judgment is confided the selection of articles to be sold; with the observation, that such should be taken in preference as are most liable to deterioration in the supposed lapse of time, and such as will be least needed in future operations; no decidedly disadvantageous sale being made, unless constrained thereto in order to raise the requisite funds. With equal confidence, the time and manner of sale are left to your judgment; knowing that the measure will be consummated as soon as shall be consistent with favorable conditions as to price and mode of payment.

The place of laying up the unsold property is also confided to your judgment; it should be chosen in reference to protection from injury of every sort, to economy of supervision, and to the facility with which it may be availed of now for laying up, and at a future time for repairing and withdrawing the boats and other articles.

3d. It may happen that a part only of the public property may be employed in working under appropriations made by one or both of the cities; in such a case, the instructions, under each of the preceding suppositions, will be followed so far as they respectively apply to the circumstance. Whatever may be the course pursued, you will please keep the department fully informed of all proceedings. It will be proper for you to make a full and detailed return of all the property belonging to the appropriation—every boat having its own separate inventory, which will accompany the return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Captain H. BREWERTON,
Corps of Engineers, Albany, New York.

No. 4.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1840.

SIR: Congress having adjourned without making appropriation for the Cumberland road, it becomes necessary to adjust the further operations to existing means.

According to your last account current, there remained in your hands	\$1,311 39
And there has since been remitted to you the balance of the appropriation for the road in Ohio, then remaining in the Treasury, viz :	9,002 50
Total available	<u>10,313 89</u>

This sum has no doubt been materially lessened by your subsequent operations.

The department would be sorry to believe that no further appropriations are to be expected for this road; but a present grant having been decidedly refused, it becomes necessary to bring the operations to a close. The measures to be taken with this view, the department, with the fullest confidence, leaves entirely to your judgment and discretion, and also the time to be consumed in consummating these measures; knowing that there will be no delay not called for by prudent arrangements.

You will bear in mind that these closing operations must be as complete as if they were final, although it is to be hoped they may not prove so: that is to say, all public property belonging to this appropriation must be disposed of, and the avails thereof applied to the road, or to the extinguishment of claims against the road; every outstanding claim of every nature being liquidated, and the remaining funds reduced to a minimum by operations on the road. Should there remain unavoidably claims not liquidated, the means of paying them must be retained. As to the road itself, you will be careful that these latter operations are of a nature to contribute most—1st, to the preservation; 2d, to its good condition; and, 3d, to its extension.

Have the goodness to present, as soon as may be, your project for winding up the business of the road; proceeding therein, in the mean time, however, without waiting for the special sanction of the department.

I will thank you to inform me whether you cannot dispense with the services of your assistant, and, if so, how soon.

The department does not desire your personal attention to the subject before the board on the Flynn's knoll light-house any longer than may be necessary; and you will proceed to the road under your charge, in order to make the arrangements above referred to, whenever you can be spared by the board.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,

Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Captain GEORGE DUTTON,

Corps of Engineers, Albany, New York.

No. 5.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 24, 1840.

SIR: Congress having adjourned without making any appropriation for the western rivers, it becomes necessary to wind up the operations which have been under your control at the rapids of the Mississippi and at the harbor of St. Louis.

Of the amount assigned to the improvement of the Mississippi at the Des Moines rapids, there remains nothing in the Treasury, and only \$6,558 45 in the hands of agents: a sum too small to justify the recommencement of operations. It is the wish of the department, therefore, that the proper measures be taken for the preservation of such of the public property, belonging to these operations, as it is thought judicious to retain, and for the sale of the rest. The steam tow-boat and the two keel-boats

may be sold ; and, as it is probable that more advantageous terms may be obtained for a sale on credit, than for a sale for cash, you are authorized to afford a credit of one year, provided ample security for the payment can be obtained. In such a case, it will be requisite to specify the mode of receiving payment, and the kind of money to be received. Where the remaining property shall be laid up, whether at Quincy, at St. Louis, or any other place, is left to your discretion ; with the suggestion that all measures should be taken which may tend to the safekeeping and preservation of the property at the smallest expense. If kept separately from other property of a similar nature, a special keeper will be needed, who might perhaps be dispensed with if this property were taken to St. Louis ; but of all such matters you alone will judge. Your arrangement for the safekeeping of the property should extend to the 1st day of August, 1842, on the supposition that Congress may grant no appropriation for the work before that period.

Similar directions must be given in relation to the works and public property connected with the harbor of St. Louis. The property belonging to this appropriation is considerable ; but there is a debt due the agent of \$478 51, and another due, under a contract for piles, of \$1,729 01 ; making a total debt of \$2,207 52. To meet these obligations, and provide the means of keeping the remainder of the property until the 1st of August, 1842, it will be necessary to sell a portion.

The department is disposed to leave the selection of articles to be disposed of for these purposes entirely to your judgment, as also the means to be adopted for the security and preservation of the remainder. There will be several snag-boats and other boats, belonging to other appropriations, collected at St. Louis ; and it is not unlikely you may find it advisable, on the score of economy, to unite this property with that, under a common keeper.

You are requested to consult and advise with Captain Shreve, as to the best disposition to be made of the available funds, and of the remaining property belonging to the Red river appropriation, the Arkansas river appropriation, and the appropriation for the Ohio and Mississippi from Louisville to New Orleans. As to the first, nothing further would seem to be possible than to lay up the public property in a secure manner, and it is probable that nothing more can be done in the other cases ; but, if there remains money enough to do work of consequence, either on the Mississippi or Arkansas, it should not be omitted.

My own opinion is, however, that all the property of these three rivers should be carefully secured at once ; and all persons discharged, excepting the person or persons in whose charge it must be left—the expense of these being reduced to a minimum. On the subject of the last-mentioned appropriations, I should be gratified with the concurrence of yourself and Captain Shreve, to whom I shall immediately write in relation thereto.

On the supposition that no further active operations are to be undertaken until Congress shall grant further appropriation, the employment of Captain Shreve must necessarily be suspended. This measure, disagreeable as it is, would seem to be unavoidable ; but I wish to have the advantage of your opinion, after you shall have arrived at St. Louis and consulted with the captain, before deciding on the time when his functions shall cease.

You will repair forthwith to St. Louis and Des Moines rapids, in execu-

tion of the above instructions. You will keep the department informed of your proceedings, and will return to this city as soon as all your arrangements are completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Captain R. E. LEE,
Corps of Engineers, Washington.

A copy of the department's letter, of this date, to Captain Shreve, is herewith.

No. 6.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant is received.

Congress having adjourned without making any additional grant for the operations under your charge on the Ohio river, it is necessary forthwith to close all proceedings, and to make such disposition of the public property as is required for its preservation from accident and injury of every kind; assuming that no further appropriations are to be looked for before the 1st of August, 1842.

It will be necessary to sell a portion of the property belonging to this appropriation, in order to liquidate outstanding claims, and to provide for the unavoidable expense of watching over the safety of the rest. As to the former, you will please make it an object of particular care to see that not a dollar remains unpaid; and, in providing for the security of the remaining property, the department relies on your adopting measures involving the least possible expense consistent with complete security.

To your judgment is confided the selection of articles to be sold; with the observation, that such should be taken in preference as are most liable to deterioration in the supposed lapse of time, and such as will be least needed in future operations; no decidedly disadvantageous sale being made, unless constrained thereto, in order to raise the requisite funds.

With equal confidence, the time and manner of sale are left to your judgment, knowing that the measures will be consummated as soon as shall be consistent with favorable conditions as to prices and modes of payment.

The place of laying up the unsold property (which will of course include the snag-boat) is also confided to your judgment. It should be chosen in reference to protection from injury of every sort; to economy of supervision; and to the facility with which it may be availed of, now, for laying up, and, at a future time, for withdrawing the boats and other articles.

You will please forthwith notify the department as to the measures you purpose adopting.

Having completed the arrangement for the preservation of all the property to be retained, you will report the same in detail; and will please af-

ford the department full returns of the property, every boat having its own separate inventory, which will accompany the return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Captain JOHN SANDERS,

Corps of Engineers, Pittsburg, Pa.

No. 7.

Extracts from a letter from the Engineer Department to Lieutenant H. W. Benham, of the corps of engineers, superintending the construction of a sea-wall at St. Augustine, Florida, dated Washington, 27th July, 1840.

• • • • •
No appropriation having been granted by Congress for this work, it becomes necessary to arrest all proceedings, except such as shall be required to close the work finally. To this end, the available balance, together with such sums as shall accrue from the sale of the public property, should be applied with the special object of placing the work in the best condition possible for abandonment; presuming that it may be years before the United States will resume the operation, if ever.

• • • • •
That course should be pursued with these works which will, within the limits of the available means, and with the greatest certainty—1st, secure their efficiency; 2d, preserve them from decay or dilapidation; and, 3d, protect them from becoming sources of disease.

Without holding you to either of the above suggestions, (which are offered as hints merely,) the department wishes you to provide, without delay, a project for the expenditure of the remaining funds, and of such as will be raised by the sale of the loose property belonging to the appropriation; placing the work in the condition just indicated; leaving not a single claim unliquidated; extinguishing all sources of future expenditure; and on no account transcending the amounts in hand and to be raised by the sale before mentioned.

• • • • •
This subject will engage your immediate attention, in order that the operations at St. Augustine may be entirely closed as soon as possible, consistently with a judicious disposition thereof.

No. 8.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 24, 1840.

SIR: Congress having adjourned without making appropriation for carrying on the improvement of the western rivers, it becomes necessary to adopt measures for closing those operations. In doing this, the supposition will be made that no further appropriation will be granted before the 1st of August, 1842.

1st. As to the Red river.

All the money appropriated for this river has been expended ; and there remains, belonging to the Government, the snag-boat Eradicator and some other property. It is probable that amongst these other articles there may be some that ought to be sold ; and, if so, a small fund may thus be raised which may be contributed to the preservation and safekeeping of the snag-boat. At any rate, the boat should not be sold ; but be united with those hereafter mentioned, and disposed of with reference to her safety and protection.

2d. As to the Arkansas river.

On the 1st April, 1840, there was a balance in your hands, as reported by you, of	-	-	-	-	\$5,075 87
Now in the Treasury, (July 24)	-	-	-	-	1,518 24
Total available					<u>6,594 11</u>

The property belonging to this appropriation is supposed to consist of two machine-boats, chains, tools, cordage, and furniture.

3d. Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans.

On the 1st of April, 1840, the balance reported by you was	-	\$4,799 28
Now in the Treasury	-	1,319 37
Total available		<u>6,118 65</u>

Two snag-boats, viz : the Archimedes and Heliopolis, as well as other and smaller articles of property, belonging to this appropriation.

In reference to these two last named appropriations, it is probable that the balances reported on the 1st April have been materially reduced by subsequent expenditures ; and that, accordingly, the available means will not allow of any further operations of consequence. If it be otherwise, you will, at the proper time, prosecute the work to the fullest extent allowed by the funds ; taking care to reserve adequate means to lay up in safety, and carefully preserve, the boats and other property. Supposing, however, that all further work is forbidden by the low state of the funds, it is considered advisable forthwith to dispose of the property with reference to its safekeeping ; and all arrangements of this nature must contemplate no further grants of money before the 1st August, 1842.

As in the case of the Red river property, it may be advisable to sell such portions as would materially deteriorate in the supposed lapse of time, and such as will not probably be again required. But the boats, their machinery, and all such parts of their inventories as can be preserved by judicious arrangement and close watch, must be retained.

The department leaves the selection of the place where these boats and the other property are to be laid up, and also the measures to be adopted to secure their safety from accident, and preservation from injury of every sort, to you and Captain Lee, with whom you are requested to confer im-

mediately on his arrival; he being now under orders for St. Louis and Des Moines rapids.

In order to lessen the expenses of safekeeping, it would seem advisable to get, as far as possible, all the property of these western rivers collected in one place; because the whole cost of supervision would thereby be lessened. This may not, however, be practicable in all cases. Captain Lee, for instance, may find it better to leave the property connected with the Des Moines rapids under shelter and guard there, than to move it down the river. However this may be, the department has full confidence that the most judicious arrangements, as regards safety from accidents, preservation from injury, and economical supervision, (both the number of retained persons and their wages being a minimum,) will be made with all this property; and it would be gratified to hear that there had been full concurrence on the subject between yourself and Captain Lee.

You will take care that every outstanding claim against either of the above appropriations is liquidated; not including, of course, the money advanced from private sources for the Red river works, which cannot be regarded as a debt due by the Government. In case there should be some claim unavoidably left unsettled, ample means must be retained for the payment thereof. Having completed these arrangements for the preservation of all the property to be retained, you will report the same in detail, and will please afford the department full schedules of the property; every boat having its own separate schedule.

This brings me, unavoidably, to a very disagreeable part of my present duty. The same omission of appropriation for these rivers by Congress, which makes it necessary to lay up, for possible future use, boats, machinery, and other means of operating, will make it necessary to suspend your present functions, as having charge of the operations of improvement in the Red river, Arkansas river, Missouri river, and Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans; operations which you have, for a long series of years, conducted with a zeal and scrupulous regard to the public interest, not less marked than the talent, perseverance, and success which have signalized your labors. The department, desirous of availing itself of your experience and knowledge in such matters, hopes, however, to have your services until the arrangements for the preservation of the public property are complete; and, although it is necessary that these should be made without delay, it does not at present feel justified in proposing to the Secretary of War any given day as proper to close the connexion.

The department will thank you for an immediate statement of the measures you propose under the circumstances. You will not wait, however, for the sanction of the department, as to any measure that may be adopted in concurrence with Captain Lee.

Your letter of the 13th instant is received. The arrangements now called for will no doubt supersede the necessity of any action on the subject of that letter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

Captain H. M. SHREVE,
Superintendent, &c., St. Louis, Missouri.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 10, 1841.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 17th of December last, calling for information in relation to the sale of machinery, implements, and materials, used in the construction and improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of all orders given to officers or agents of this bureau, in reference to such sales; and to state, that the aggregate amount for which property of the description above named has been sold at the several works, under the direction of this bureau, during the year 1840, is \$6,910 30; and that the aggregate cost of the same, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is \$18,004 27.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,

Col. Corps Topographical Engineers.

HON. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 27, 1840.

SIR: There being no appropriations for the harbors under your charge, you will immediately stop all expenditures, and prepare to close your accounts.

Respectfully, &c.

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Topographical Engineers.

T. B. W. STOCKTON, Esq.,

U. S. Agent, St. Joseph's, Michigan.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 27, 1840.

SIR: There being no appropriations for any of the works under your charge, you will, with as little delay as practicable, have the accounts with each closed; all demands paid; all expenditures arrested as far as practicable; and the public property generally sold. If a fair price can be obtained for the dredge-boat at Wilmington, that can be sold too; as it does not seem advisable to continue a work of that kind, now that we are without appropriations for other parts of the system involved in that improvement.

The survey of the breakwater should be discontinued, unless it be clear that it can be completed, and all the demands against that work settled. The property, tools, boats, &c., belonging to that work, should be sold also.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Major H. BACHE,

Corps Top'l Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 28, 1840.

SIR: In consequence of the absence of all appropriations in reference to harbor improvements, it has become necessary to close accounts on these subjects, as well as to lessen all immediate causes of expenditure. You will therefore consider your command as extended over all the works on Lake Erie, constituting those of the enclosed list, in addition to those now under your charge.

From this list it will appear that, on their last settlements, the several agents had \$3,266 12 in their hands, part of which has no doubt been since expended; and, also, that there is remaining unexpended in the Treasury an amount of \$1,796. These facts will put you in possession of the condition of those harbors in reference to the matter of funds.

You will, with as little delay as practicable, visit these several harbors, and carry out the following directions:

1st. Have sales made of all tools and public property that can be sold at a fair valuation, or such as are liable to perish, or difficult to preserve. Other articles, in relation to which an immediate sale would be an unjustifiable sacrifice, can be collected at some one of the harbors, where the unexpended balance will justify the retention of an agent at a small compensation, not to exceed two dollars per day.

All other agents will be discharged and paid off, from funds which may yet be unexpended, applicable to the particular agency, and from such as may arise from a sale of the public property there.

Correct accounts of sales will be made to this office, and correct returns of the property retained.

All accounts against the several works will be paid, as far as unexpended funds, or funds raised by sales, will enable you.

The different agents will be required to pay over to you any unexpended balances in their hands.

Captain Cram will be directed to order Captain Stansbury to Cleveland, Ohio, and to report to you his arrival there. He can be placed in the special charge of that work, and generally over those at that end of the lake. In the mean time, this duty can be assigned (under you) to Lieutenant Blake.

The several agents will be apprized of your duties and authorities.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Captain W. G. WILLIAMS,

Corps Top'l Engineers, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 28, 1840.

SIR: My letter of yesterday will have informed you that there was no appropriation for the harbor improvements. It becomes necessary, in consequence, to close your agency. You will, therefore, as soon as practicable, dispose of all the public property at St. Joseph's and at Michigan city, for which a fair price can be obtained, rendering to this office the

customary statements and returns. And you will please to consider your appointment as terminating on the last day of August; by which time, it is presumed, the directions of this letter can be complied with. Captain Cram will be written to on the subject, and in reference to any preservative arrangements which these works require; upon which matters your own views will be highly acceptable to the bureau.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Topographical Engineers.

T. B. W. STOCKTON, Esq.,

U. S. Agent, St. Joseph's, Michigan.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 29, 1840.

SIR: It becomes necessary, from the absence of all appropriations and the orders of the War Department, to close the accounts of the several harbor improvements under your superintendence. You will, therefore—

1st. In cases in which small balances remain, reduce expenses to the least amount adequate to the safekeeping of the public property, and to the preservation of the work. Property not required, to be sold.

2d. Where there are no balances, agents should be discharged; tools and property sold; debts, if any, paid with the proceeds.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Captain W. H. SWIFT,

Corps Top. Eng., Springfield, Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 29, 1840.

SIR: There being no harbor appropriations, it becomes necessary to close accounts in reference to the breakwater at Burlington. You will have the timber, which has been collected there for the work, returned to its proper owners, and will dispose of the tools and machinery belonging to the work.

There being yet a balance on account of the channel between the two Heroes, this work will go on as usual; but all expenses that can be, must be reduced: such as office-rent; which, it is presumed, will not be necessary for this single work.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Topographical Engineers.

N. B. HASWELL, Esq.,

U. S. Agent, Burlington, Vermont.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 27, 1840.

SIR: No appropriations having been made for Chicago, it becomes necessary to close the accounts of that agency. You will, therefore, as soon as practicable, dispose of all the public property belonging to the agency, which can be sold at a fair price, and transmit to this office the customary statements and returns; and you will please to consider your appointment as terminating on the last day of August; by which time, it is presumed, the directions of this letter can be complied with. Captain Cram will be written to on the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, Esq.,
U. S. Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 27, 1840.

SIR: In consequence of the entire absence of any appropriations in reference to the harbor improvements, this bureau has received orders to reduce all expenditures on these accounts to the least amount adequate to the safekeeping of the public property; generally to discharge all civil agents, and to substitute officers of the corps in their places; to dispose of all public property liable to perish or difficult to preserve, and to put other public property in a state of careful preservation. Arrangements will be made, as soon as practicable, to carry these orders into effect. In the mean time, you will put a stop to all expenditures on the works under your superintendence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Colonel H. SMITH,
U. S. Agent, Monroe, Michigan.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 29, 1840.

SIR: The enclosed copy of a letter to the agents at Oswego and Salmon river will apprise you of the duties which are required of you at those places. Should the unexpended balances which shall be paid over to you, in addition to such amounts as shall be received from the sale of the property, justify the arrangement, some trusty man, who can write, can be appointed, at each of those places, as watchman, with a compensation not exceeding twenty dollars per month; but on no account must arrearages be allowed to accumulate.

Having completed arrangements at these places, you will then repair to Black river, near Brownsville, Jefferson county, and dispose of the timber, machinery, and tools belonging to that work. Major Kirby, living at

Brownville, is well informed in reference to the work and materials at this place. It may be advisable to consult with him. Claims against the work will be paid out of the proceeds of sales.

You will then repair to the mouth of the Genesee river, near Rochester. The agent at that place was discharged on the last day of June, but was authorized to appoint some trusty man to take charge of the work, tools, and property. Sales should be made of the last two, and debts paid, if the proceeds of sales will enable you to do so.

You will keep the bureau apprized of your action under this order, and of points where future instructions may reach you ; and, unless otherwise ordered, after having completed the duties now assigned to you, you will return to this place and report results in detail.

First Lieutenant Allen, of the corps, will be directed to join you at Oswego, and will be subject to whatever directions you may think proper, in order to aid you in the execution of the duties devolved upon you by this letter.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Lieut. Col. JAMES KEARNEY,
Corps Top. Engineers, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 29, 1840.

SIR: Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been ordered to Oswego, in order to close the accounts of that agency, dispose of the public property there, or to make such arrangements for its preservation as the state of unexpended funds will admit.

You will please to deliver over to him the public property under your care, and any unexpended balance in your hands, and transmit your accounts for final adjustment. You will also please to consider your agency as ceasing on such day as Lieutenant Colonel Kearney shall designate.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

J. W. JUDSON, Esq.,
U. S. Agent, Oswego, N. Y.
And WILLIAM H. PETTES, Esq.,
U. S. Agent, Port Ontario, N. Y.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 29, 1840.

SIR: No appropriations having been made for any of the several harbor improvements, it becomes necessary to close the accounts at each.

As the timber in store at your agency was delivered under the condition that the United States were not to be accountable for it unless appropriations were made, you will have it immediately returned to its proper

owners. All tools, and other public property of your agency, will be immediately sold and accounted for, and your accounts closed.

You will consider your agency as terminating, as soon as the directions of this letter are carried into execution; which, it is presumed, will not require many days.

Respectfully, &c.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

C. M. WATSON, Esq.,
U. S. Agent, Plattsburg, N. Y.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, August 17, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been duly received. In selling the public property at St. Joseph's and Michigan City, you will be governed by the following rules:

1st. Perishable property, and such as is easily replaced.

2d. Limit sales to as much as will pay off demands, and will pay the employ of some steady man at each place, to look over the property, and able to write about it.

3d. Such property as may not come within the above rules, but yet for which a fair and just price can be obtained.

4th. The dredge-boat should be laid up; I presume it could not be sold without a great sacrifice.

Respectfully, &c.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

T. B. W. STOCKTON, Esq.,
U. S. Agent, Michigan City, Indiana.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, September 14, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. The same having been duly submitted to the War Department, I am authorized to say that your views are fully approved.

The agents (Judson and Pettes) can be retained at Oswego and Salmon river, at compensations not exceeding \$1 50 per day each. The funds applicable to these harbors, and which have been turned over to you by these agents, can be repaid to them. The department is gratified in finding that there is no necessity for forced sales of property, and that there are means at control which may induce these able agents to remain for the present in charge of the works at the two places named.

Your views of appointing some trusty person at Black river, at a compensation of \$20 per month, are also approved. You will make the appointment, reporting the name to this office.

Lieutenant Allen can be placed in the general superintendency, as you propose, with authority to sell property as occasion offers, and at a fair

price. This authority could be delegated by him to the agents at Oswego and Salmon river, subject to his approval.

Very respectfully, &c.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Lieut. Col. J. KEARNEY,
Corps Topographical Engineers, Oswego, N. Y.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, September 14, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. The same has been duly submitted to the War Department, by which I have been fully authorized to approve of your proposition to employ two agents to take charge of the public property in the various harbors on the west end of Lake Erie; the compensation of each not to exceed \$2 per day. You will immediately make the appointments, report the names to this office, and give to each the necessary instructions.

Very respectfully, &c.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Capt. W. G. WILLIAMS,
Corps Topographical Engineers, Buffalo, N. Y.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING,

*In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of reports made by
a board of navy officers on Colt's improved repeating fire-arms.*

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Febrúary* 15, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of the reports made on Colt's improved repeating fire-arms in October and December, 1840, called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the U. S. Senate.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
October 6, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo to the Secretary of the Navy, with one to you from the treasurer of the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, has been referred to the board for action.

The experiments desired to be made by the company, of Mr. Colt's repeating boarding pistols and carbines, on board the Fulton, may be made accordingly by the officers of that ship, if it can be done without interfering with any other duties, and the result reported to the board, with their opinion as to their advantages and disadvantages as compared with Hall's, and other muskets, rifles, or carbines, and with their reasons for such opinion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS,

For the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Com. JAMES RENSHAW,
Commanding Naval Officer, New York.

I certify the above to be a true copy taken from the files of the Navy Commissioners' Office.

JOS. P. McCORKLE,

NAVY YARD,
New York, November 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your letter of the 6th ultimo, I have caused experiments to be made with Mr. Colt's repeating pistols and carbines on board of the *Fulton*, and have the honor herewith to forward a letter from Captain Newton to my address on the subject, together with the reports of the officers of that vessel made to him.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES RENSHAW,
Commandant.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY,
Washington.

I certify the above to be a true copy.

JOS. P. McCORKLE.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE *FULTON*,
New York, October 25, 1840.

SIR: The testing of Colt's patent carbines and pistols, in obedience to your orders, took place at Sandy Hook on the 22d instant, in the presence of all the officers under my command, whose reports and opinions I have the honor to enclose.

It would be almost superfluous for me to say any thing more than is expressed in these reports; for there can be but one opinion on the subject of these fire-arms—and that is, their superiority, in every respect, over those in common use in our navy. As a weapon for boarding, Colt's pistol possesses incalculable advantages over those in common use: with the former, you have five discharges, which, if necessary, can be fired in as many seconds; with the latter, you have but one at your command; for, after firing once, it will be almost impossible, in the heat of battle, and the confusion attendant on boarding the enemy, or of repelling him, to reload it. The celerity with which Colt's arms may be fired, is, beyond a doubt, in their favor, compared with the ordinary ship musket and pistol. Their accuracy has been fully and satisfactorily proved. The force, or relative degrees of penetration of the balls, appear to have been slightly in favor of the musket; this difference, however, in itself of no great importance, was owing to the musket cartridge and ball being much larger than that of the charge of the carbine. With an equal quantity of powder forming the charge of each, the result would be in favor of the carbine.

The proof of their capability to stand exposure to water, which is a consideration of great importance, has been established by the fact, that I directed several of the cylinders to be immersed in a bucket of water, and kept in that situation for two hours; when taken out, most of the charges were fired; some, to be sure, failed to go off, but this was owing to the inferiority of the percussion caps used on that occasion, and not the effect of the water; for, on examination, the charges were found perfectly free from dampness. It is well known that common muskets, or pistols, become useless very soon after being exposed to the wet.

The safety of Colt's fire arms is manifest, and can be depended upon.

Loose powder was scattered in the opening around the percussion caps, the gun discharged, and the loose powder remained unignited, as well as the remaining charges in the cylinder.

Not having been able to obtain one of Hall's patent carbines, or rifles, nor ever having seen them used, I cannot give any information respecting their relative advantages.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMAS NEWTON,

Captain U. S. Navy.

Com. JAMES RENSHAW,

Commanding Naval Station, New York.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
October 24, 1840.

SIR : In obedience to your order of the 22d instant, we have the honor to report, that, after witnessing the very interesting trial of Colt's carbines and pistols, with the common ship muskets and pistols now in use, on that day, we feel no hesitation in recommending them for use on board all ships in the United States navy.

The expense of adopting Colt's patent arms, and laying aside those now in use, we think, should be no consideration with a Government wishing to place their army and navy in a superior condition to those of other nations.

Eight of Colt's carbines were fired by eight of Colt's men, or mechanics, as rapidly as they could load and fire, for ten minutes. In that time, 371 balls were thrown, and two seconds more must have added another round of 48 balls, as the eight men had nearly reloaded their cylinders. Had extra cylinders been employed, in preference to reloading, it is probable double the number of balls would have been thrown, or discharged, as they can be replaced in about half the time of reloading a cylinder.

No accident occurred, and no failure in the discharge of the carbines; the dropping of a ramrod, with a few balls, did occur; the former will be obviated by the ramrod being attached permanently to the carbine by a very simple method, explained at the time by the inventor. The bags made to contain the balls were temporary, which accounts at once for the dropping. Eight marines, with their muskets, were selected from the marine guard of the Fulton, and desired to load and fire in the same manner for ten minutes: the number of balls discharged was 147. The muskets, after a few fires, snapped and blowed frequently, and one of them went off accidentally in the act of loading, burning the hand of the marine using it. The accuracy was very much in favor of the carbine; although officers of the army, who were present, declared they had never witnessed better firing with muskets by soldiers of any description. The penetration was probably a shade less; but no practical man will doubt the efficiency of the carbines, in that respect, for all useful purposes.

The pistols were then tested, and we feel that a comparison between them cannot be instituted. Colt's pistols went off regularly, and the accuracy was astonishing; striking frequently a mark less than a dollar, and scarce a ball passing outside a circle of ten inches.

The common ship pistols were tried, and went very wide of the mark;

the balls never striking within the circle, and seldom hitting the board, of four feet long and eighteen inches wide. It was with difficulty the officers using the ship's pistols could get them off, in consequence of their being so very hard on the trigger. Captain Newton, a strong and muscular gentleman in his hands, twice dropped his pistol after sighting, believing it impossible that it could be cocked; and the reaction was so great, as almost to cripple those who used them.

We conceive Colt's carbines and pistols sufficiently simple in construction, to be used by any one who could be intrusted with the common ship's arms, and their safety was tested in various satisfactory methods to us.

Some of the cylinders of the carbines and pistols were immersed for two hours in a tub of water, and, although the caps were rather large for the nipples, nearly half of them went off. Never having had an opportunity of testing Hall's rifles or arms of any description, we cannot, of course, express any opinion in regard to them.

We cannot conclude this report without recording a remark made on the ground by a gallant and experienced officer of the army, who witnessed the commencement of the firing of the eight carbines: "There are no men on earth," he observed, "who could withstand a shock from a hundred others with such arms in their hands!" and we believe it would be next to impossible to board a ship where Colt's arms were used by the marines and small-arm men.

The junior officer signing this report, had some time since, in compliance with a request from Mr. Colt, expressed to him his impression in regard to his rifles and pistols, and which he has subsequently learned has been submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Navy: his recent examination has but added to his conviction in favor of them, and their general use in the navy of the United States.

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. D. WILLIAMSON,
Commander United States Navy.
JAS. M. McINTOSH,
Commander United States Navy.

Captain JOHN T. NEWTON,
United States Steamer Fulton, New York.

UNITED STATES GUN-PRACTICE STATION,
Sandy Hook, November 1, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to state, that, in obedience to your order of the 22d ultimo, I was present at the experiments made at this place for the purpose of comparing Colt's patent carbines and pistols with those in common use in the navy. The opinion formed of the efficacy of these arms will be best explained by the following note of the experiments made, omitting the detail, of which you are already in possession.

In firing at a target, at the distance of seventy-five yards, Mr. Colt's party, armed with the patent carbine, had a slight advantage over the marine guard of the Fulton, armed in the ordinary way. This trial, though it may be considered rather as one of relative skill in the marksmen, than of superiority of the arms employed; still, as the marines fired uncommonly well, appears to me to prove the perfect efficiency of the patent carbine in point of accuracy.

In the ensuing experiment, to test the relative celerity of fire, the same parties, armed as before, fired ten minutes each, with all possible rapidity. Although the fire of the marines, as in the first instance, was remarkably good, it appeared unsustained and feeble in comparison with that of the party using the patent arms; it was also interrupted by impediments, inseparable from the manner of loading, and the use of the flint lock. I will notice one instance, in particular, in which one of the marines was very near being seriously injured by the explosion of the cartridge while in the act of loading. On the other hand, the discharge from the patent carbine was sustained with great rapidity, and apparent ease and safety; and upon inspection of the target, at the close of this trial, it was so completely riddled, as to justify the opinion, that no body of men could advance under similar fire.

An experiment was afterwards made, to test the relative degrees of penetration of balls fired into a block of wood from the musket and the patent carbine. The advantage in this instance was slightly in favor of the former; the difference, however, (not in itself of vital importance,) was sufficiently accounted for by the larger size of the balls, and the greater quantity of powder forming the charge of the musket.

Colt's patent pistols were next tried with the ordinary ship's pistols, and appeared to possess the same superiority that was observed in the comparison between the patent carbine and common musket; it may be well to remark, however, in regard to the pistol, that the parts of the lock which are similar to those of the carbine, are also proportionally smaller and more delicate, and consequently more liable to get out of order. I would also notice, that the difficulty of keeping the patent arms, of every description, in order, has been considered an objection to their use: it is one, however, the validity of which can only be tested by a due course of experience on service. According to the testimony of those who have used Colt's patent carbines in Florida, it is, when in order, not as easily rendered unserviceable as that in common use, and may be discharged after having been immersed in water; which is certainly not the case with the common musket. I beg leave here to remark, that some of the inconveniences above mentioned must always attend the adoption of a new species of arm; if, however, it exacts nothing more than the acquisition of greater mechanical skill, and the observance of greater care, such obstacles will not prove insurmountable when life and success are at stake. Under ordinary circumstances of active service, moreover, I can imagine no place more suitable for keeping arms of any description in order, than a ship of war; there certainly can be no comparison between the conveniences it affords, and those of an encampment; and, for this reason, I should consider the testimony of the officers of the army as quite decisive in this particular.

After mature reflection upon the results of the experiments made under your direction, I am of opinion that Colt's patent arms possess two important advantages over those in common use, viz: the rapidity and safety with which they may be discharged, and the manner of loading at the breach. With regard to the first of these advantages, very little need be said; it being sufficiently obvious, that in boarding, or repelling boarders, or, in fact, in almost any case in which small arms are resorted to in sea-fights, a rapid and well-sustained fire at the onset is every thing;—in fact, I have been for some length of time under the impression, that the common double-barreled gun, loaded with buck-shot, would, on the occasions just referred to,

be a much more effective weapon for small-arm men, than the common musket; the only difficulty in its use being the probability that the men might, in reloading, put two charges in the same barrel. This mistake cannot possibly take place in Mr. Colt's arms; and besides, there being six, and with a very slight interruption, twelve discharges to make instead of two, it is to be presumed that very few instances would occur of close struggle, which would not be decided before it should become necessary to reload at all. In boat expeditions, where the combatants are crowded, and their number necessarily limited, this property, which Mr. Colt's invention possesses, of repeating, becomes invaluable, and may be said, without exaggeration, to double the force employed. Here, too, the faculty of loading at the breech is highly advantageous; both because less room is required for reloading, and the men not being obliged to stand up, are, of course, less in the way of manœuvring, and less exposed.

In conclusion, if I have dwelt too much upon points which cannot have escaped your notice, or that of the officers who witnessed the experiments, I hope, sir, you will impute the circumstance to the deep and increasing interest I take in this branch of our profession, and to the conviction, that success in naval warfare will, for the future, depend more upon science, ingenuity, and skill, than upon physical force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Captain JOHN T. NEWTON,
United States Steamer Fulton, New York.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
Harbor of New York, October 25, 1840.

SIR: In relation to the test which was made of Colt's patent arms, by your order of the 22d instant, at Sandy Hook, I have the honor to make the following report:

The first test was to ascertain the comparative accuracy of the carbine with the marine's musket; forty-eight shots were fired with each, at a target distant seventy-five yards. The result was nearly equal; there being but three shots in favor of Colt's gun.

The second test was for rapidity of fire; the firing, being continued for ten minutes, resulted as follows: eight men, armed with the carbine, fired 371 shot; the same number of men, armed with muskets, fired 147 shot.

The third test was for force, which resulted in favor of the musket; caused, I am inclined to think, from the difference of weight in the balls; that of the musket being one ounce—the carbine but half an ounce.

The fourth test was for the pistols, which, for certainty and celerity of fire, and accuracy, resulted in favor of Colt's.

The test of security from ignition, when all the chambers were loaded, was entirely satisfactory. The last was, immersing the loaded chambers for two hours in water. After so severe a test, several were discharged.

To conclude: I am of opinion, that for offence, as well as defence, Colt's arms are superior to the ordinary musket or pistol in use; and, in compliance with the order from the honorable Navy Commissioners, a copy of which you sent me, I give as my reasons for such opinion, that Colt's guns

are more easily loaded, can be fired with more than double the rapidity of ordinary arms, and are more secure from the effects of dampness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Captain JOHN T. NEWTON,
United States Steamer Fulton, New York.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
October 26, 1840.

SIR: Agreeably to your order, I submit my observations on the tests made with Colt's repeating carbines and pistols, in comparison with the muskets and pistols now used in service.

The first trial was for accuracy. A target was placed at 75 yards distance; 48 discharges were made by each. The ship's muskets hit 34 times, and Colt's carbines 38 times; the closest shots being made by the carbines.

The second for celerity. Ten minutes were allotted for firing, first by eight carbines, and afterwards by eight muskets. The former discharged 371 times; the latter only 147. Colt's carbines did not miss fire in a single instance; whereas the muskets often missed, and two or three were withdrawn, being unfit for use.

The third was for force. The penetration at thirty yards distance proved rather in favor of the muskets.

The last trial was for safety. Powder was poured into the chambers around the one fired, without igniting it; the same was done around the caps. The cylinders were immersed in water; and, when withdrawn, readily went off with fresh caps.

I have no hesitation in saying, that I think Colt's carbines and pistols by far superior to the muskets and pistols now in use; which opinion I think fully sustained by the above tests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK CHATARD,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Captain JOHN T. NEWTON,
United States Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
New York, October 24, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with your order to me of the 21st instant, I have the honor to report:

That, on the same day, at Sandy Hook, the following tests were made of Colt's patent revolving carbines and pistols.

First. Forty-eight shots were fired from the carbines, and an equal number from the ordinary ship's musket; the object being to determine the relative accuracy of the two. This test resulted slightly in favor of the former: thirty-eight balls of the carbine passing through the target, which was four feet square, and of one inch thick pine board; and thirty-four of the musket, at the distance of seventy-five yards.

Secondly. For rapidity of firing. To this end, eight carbines, and as many muskets, were alternately fired for ten minutes, when it was ascertained that the carbines had thrown three hundred and seventy-one balls, and the muskets one hundred and forty-seven; or two and a half to one in favor of the carbine.

Thirdly. The penetration of ball. For this purpose, an equal number of shot from the carbine and musket were fired into a solid butt of yellow pine—the musket-ball averaging six and a half inches in depth, and one inch more than the carbine; the ball of the carbine, however, being half only the weight of that of the musket, or thirty-two to the pound.

Fourthly. Safety of the carbine. This was variously tested, in exposing the cylinders to water, in firing them surrounded with loose powder, and their security from accident in loading. Under all these circumstances, their advantages were very manifest over the muskets.

Trials were also made between the pistol and that generally used on ship-board, which was greatly in favor of Colt's.

In conclusion, I have only to say that the advantages of Colt's carbine and pistol over the ship's musket and pistol are so manifest, and so great that I hope soon to see them adopted altogether in the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CICERO PRICE,

Lieutenant United States Navy.

Captain J. T. NEWTON,
United States Steamer Fulton.

P. S.—I should mention that two of the muskets, in the second trial, (to test the rapidity of firing,) were disabled, temporarily, by the jamming a ball midway in the barrel, and had to be passed out of the ranks, and fresh ones supplied—an accident I should suppose of frequent occurrence in the hurry of rapid firing.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
New York, October 23, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant to the gun-room officers of this ship, furnishing us with a copy of your order from the Navy Commissioners to examine Colt's arms, &c.

In conformity to your request therein expressed, I was present and witnessed, on the 22d instant, the exhibition of Colt's carbine and pistol, and now respectfully submit the following report:

The first experiment was to ascertain the accuracy of the carbine of six chambers, percussion lock, compared with the Government musket; four carbines, or twenty four discharges, were first fired at a target four feet square, (bull's eye eighteen inches,) at seventy-five yards distant: nineteen out of the twenty-four shots struck the target, nine of which hit around the centre within the ring, one of the same striking the centre. Four marines then fired six shots each with the muskets of the service to which they were accustomed; of these twenty-four shots, seventeen hit the target, seven within the ring. This experiment was repeated; of the twenty-four shots with the carbine, nineteen hit the target, eight shots within the

bull's eye. Of the second twenty-four shots with the musket, twenty struck the target, ten struck within the ring, two the ring itself. Not remarkably *good* shooting—to be attributed to the want of skill of those firing, rather than any defect in the arms. In this experiment, the advantage was evidently in favor of Colt's. Colt's went off immediately; simultaneously as the hammer struck the cap, the charges were ignited and discharged. Not so the musket; there was an interval observed when discharging them; they snapped and hung frequently.

The *second* experiment was to prove the celerity of the carbine over the Government musket. Eight men, with Colt's carbines, were drawn up at the distance of fifty yards from the same target, who loaded and fired for ten minutes as fast as possible. In this given time, three hundred and seventy-one chambers or discharges were fired. It was afterwards determined there was an error in the time; that the order to cease firing was given too soon by twenty seconds. Had the twenty seconds been allowed, many more discharges might have been fired, as three men had loaded their carbines for the ninth time, and were in the act of putting on caps, when the order to cease was given.

In the same time, eight marines were drawn up, at the same distance, with their own muskets, and fired one hundred and forty-seven times. Here the advantage was beautifully clear in favor of Colt's arms. Colt's men were not fatigued; the marines were so much that they could hardly, in loading, ram home their charges. None of Colt's failed; in one or two cases, the caps being too large fell off; then a cap was supplied sooner than the flint of an ordinary gun could be picked. Muskets not only snapped, but flashed and hung fire several times, as in the previous experiment; and it was found necessary to exchange them. One marine burnt his hand slightly on this trial, in the act of priming and reloading.

The *third* experiment was to test the penetration, compared with the Government musket, at a target of yellow pine block, eight inches thick; distant thirty yards. The carbine, carrying thirty-two balls to the pound; its greatest penetration was five and seven-eighths inches. The musket-ball, carrying sixteen to the pound; its greatest penetration was seven inches. I would observe that the powder used for the carbine was from the cartridges used by the marines; being reduced one-third previous to leaving the ship; three reduced cartridges were used to load one carbine. To prove the safety of Colt's arms, Mr. Colt loaded his gun and scattered loose powder in the other chambers, then fired the charge opposite the barrel, and the loose powder remained unignited; all the other chambers were thus discharged with the same safe result. He next sprinkled powder around the nipples after the caps were put on, and discharged the gun without the loose powder being burnt. I have owned a Colt's pistol for eighteen months, which is constructed alike with all his repeating arms. To satisfy myself, I have tested it in various ways, as above, and firmly believe that an accident can only occur by gross inattention and carelessness.

The pistol was next tried, and tested with the Government ship's pistol; they snapped, hung fire, and are so hard on the trigger, that it is impossible to keep your sight. Colt's went off readily; and is a highly finished and beautiful weapon, having two cylinders, and containing five chambers. The ship's pistol was so hard on the trigger that the aim was lost in the exertion to pull it. If it went off at the time, it did so after flashing and

hanging fire for such a length of time, that, when celerity of firing should be requisite, the risk would be great in discharging it.

To show their capability to stand exposure to water, the eight carbine receivers or cylinders were next immersed in water for two hours; and when taken out, some of the charges were fired as well as if they had not been immersed; others did not. I have repeatedly tried this experiment with my own pistol, without failing, and will not give an opinion whether any exposure to weather would compare to the test above.

In conclusion, I have been some time familiar with Colt's arms and its merits, and am decidedly of opinion that it is superior to the ship's musket or pistol used in the navy. Admiring the pistol for boarding, as I do, I would never be without it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEADE,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

Capt. J. T. NEWTON,
U. S. Steamer Fulton.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
New York, October 26, 1840.

SIR: In conformity to your orders of the 22d instant, I witnessed the experiments made on the same date at Sandy Hook with Colt's repeating boarding pistols and carbines, and will now proceed to give the result, and my opinion founded on that result.

EXPERIMENT 1st.—*Accuracy.*

Four of Colt's carbines were fired (24 shots) at a target four feet square, bull's eye 18 inches in diameter, at the distance of 75 yards; 19 of the 24 shots struck the target; 9 of which hit within the ring, some near the centre. The accuracy was tested by comparing it with the common musket used on board ships of war.

Four muskets were fired at the same target, under the same circumstances; out of the 24 shots, 19 hit the target, 7 within the ring—not remarkably good shooting; but this is to be attributed more to a want of skill in the shooters than any defect in the arms. This experiment was repeated, under the same circumstances, with no material difference.

In these experiments no difference in the accuracy was observed; but many advantages in other respects were decidedly in favor of Colt's. 1st. Colt's went off invariably; the muskets frequently snapped. 2d. Simultaneously with the cocks striking the cap, the load was discharged; the muskets hung fire, and there was frequently a great interval between the flash and going off of the musket.

EXPERIMENT 2d.—*Celerity.*

In order to test the celerity, it was determined that 8 men should fire with Colt's carbines at the same target, distance 50 yards, for ten minutes, as rapidly as they could load and fire; and then 9 marines, with their muskets, were to fire for the same length of time, under exactly the same circumstances. In the time, 371 of Colt's guns were discharged; it was

afterwards determined that the time was only 9' and 40"; had the additional 20" been allowed, 25 or 30 more guns could have been fired, as three of the carbines were found loaded, except with caps. In the 10 minutes, the marines fired 147 guns; the celerity of firing clearly in favor of Colt's. Besides the advantages above mentioned, I observed other advantages in favor of Colt's. At the expiration of the time, the men who used Colt's, were entirely fresh, while the marines were so much fatigued, towards the close, that they could hardly ram home the charges. 2d. None of Colt's arms failed of fire, except when the cap proved too large, and fell off. This rarely occurred; but when it did, a cap was supplied sooner than the flint of an ordinary gun could have been picked. The muskets not only snapped, hung fire, and flashed, but it became necessary to exchange one or more muskets for clean ones. No accident happened during these experiments; but, from the above, I conclude that those who fire the common muskets, particularly where quick firing is necessary, are more liable to danger than those who use Colt's.

EXPERIMENT 3d.—*Penetration.*

Fired at a pine block 8 inches thick; distance 30 yards. The muskets had the advantage in penetration, but Colt's penetrated as far as needful: the average of the musket, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that of Colt's, 5 inches. It may not be out of place to mention that three of the musket cartridges sufficed for the six chambers of Colt's. The advantages in favor of carbines noticed above, were also observed in this experiment.

EXPERIMENT 4th.—*Safety.*

Mr. Colt, to prove that powder might be put in the other chambers without danger of ignition from the discharge of one, so placed the powder, and it did not ignite the powder. Another experiment proved that the loose powder in the other chambers might be ignited by the discharge, without the fire's being communicated to the load.

Exposure to weather.

Several cylinders charged were immersed in water; and, after remaining in that situation for some time, they were taken out and tried; several went off, and the failure of the others is supposed to be owing to the largeness of the cap; but that any went off, is proof that the carbine can be exposed to ordinary weather for a much longer time without any fear of its missing fire.

All the advantages of Colt's carbines, mentioned above, were observed to be in favor of his pistols over the ship's pistols, with the addition that they proved more accurate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. MUSE,
Acting Master.

To Capt. J. T. NEWTON,
Commander U. S. Steamer Fulton.

I have compared the preceding pages, with the originals, and find them to be correct.

B. HOMANS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November 19, 1840.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, with reports of the experiments with Colt's repeating fire-arms, has been received.

The experiments seem to be incomplete and unsatisfactory, upon the points connected with celerity and accuracy. For these purposes, the board would prefer, as an addition to the former experiments, that both Mr. Colt's and the common arms should be given to the marines or others belonging to the Fulton, and that the *same persons* should fire alternately both kinds of the arms, (say forty or fifty rounds,) noting the times and other circumstances, and taking care that the common arms are not overloaded; which is too commonly the case. The board are also very desirous that Hall's carbine, or rifle, should be compared with the others; and if none can be obtained in New York, from the army or otherwise, they will, on your informing them, endeavor to have one sent from this place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS,

For the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Com. JAMES RENSHAW,
Commanding Naval Officer, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, *January 4, 1841.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your letter of the 19th November, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a letter from Captain Newton, accompanied by reports from the officers of the Fulton, of a second experiment made with Colt's repeating fire-arms.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES RENSHAW,
Commandant.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY, *Washington.*

I certify that the within reports are true copies taken from the files of the Navy Commissioners' office.

JOS. P. McCORKLE.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE FULTON,
Navy Yard, New York, December 23, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the results of a second experiment made between Colt's repeating arms and the musket in common use; on which occasion, (at Governor's island on the 19th instant,) they were also tested in comparison with Hall's patent carbines.

This was the earliest opportunity afforded, apart from other duties, to carry into effect your order of the 18th ultimo, and the wishes of the Navy Board on that subject.

1.—*Accuracy of firing.*

A target, five feet by two, was placed at a distance of seventy-five yards, at which eight marines, with *Colt's arms*, fired each three rounds: making, in all, twenty-four. Five shots hit the target outside of the bull's-eye.

The same number of marines, with *Hall's arms*, fired each three rounds : making twenty-four. Six shots hit the target ; one on the ring, and one half an inch of the bull's-eye.

The same number of marines, with the *common musket*, fired each three rounds : making twenty-four. Ten shots hit the target ; two inside of the ring.

2.—*Celerity of firing.*

Eight marines, with *Colt's arms*, fired for five minutes, (the time accurately observed by a stop-watch,) and discharged, in that time, *one hundred and eighty-four balls*.

The same number of marines, with *Hall's arms*, discharged, in the same space of time, *ninety balls*.

The same number of marines, with the *common musket*, in the same space of time, discharged *ninety-five balls*.

During these experiments, the cold was intense ; owing to which, the men were not so expert. This may account for the indifferent shooting. Nevertheless, the celerity of firing appears to have resulted much in favor of *Colt's arms*. In point of accuracy, however, (which will be considered of minor importance,) there seems to be a slight difference in favor of the other arms.

Not being perfectly satisfied with the first trial as to accuracy, another was made ; and the result was as follows :

The target being placed at the same distance, the eight marines, with *Colt's arms*, fired each three rounds : six shots striking the target ; two inside the ring.

The same number of marines, with *Hall's arms*, fired each three rounds : four shots striking the target ; two inside the ring.

The same number of marines, with the *common musket*, fired each three rounds : six shots striking the target ; one on the ring.

I cannot but repeat, as in a former report, my unqualified opinion as to the advantages which *Colt's arms* possess over every other now in use. I consider Hall's carbine a very unsafe and dangerous weapon, particularly in the hands of inexperienced men. If care be not taken, that part of the breach which opens for the reception of the charge is apt to be pressed up by the left hand as you present the piece to fire ; the catch being placed immediately where the left hand is applied. In shouldering the piece, the same thing might occur : in consequence of which, the charge not only would be lost, but serious results might be experienced by the explosion to the person firing the piece, and those near him.

Another objection to Hall's carbines is, that they will not stand exposure to wet weather ; but, owing to their peculiar construction, are as liable to become useless as the common musket, if allowed to be exposed to the wet for ten minutes. Colt's arms can remain immersed in water for two or three hours, and when taken out are as effective as before.

The rainrod, or, more properly, the lever, has been very ingeniously fitted permanently to Colt's carbine, and facilitates, in a great degree, the loading. This is an important improvement ; and the liability to drop the lever is now obviated.

The reports of the officers of the *Fulton*, who were present and witnessed the abovementioned experiments, are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMAS NEWTON,
Captain.

Com. JAMES RENSHAW,
Commanding Naval Station, New York.

U. S. STEAMER FULTON,
December 22, 1840.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 18th instant, we proceeded to Governor's island on the 19th, and, in company with yourself and other officers of the navy, with some few of the army, witnessed, a second time, the experiments between Mr. Colt's repeating arms, the common ship's muskets, and, in this instance, with Hall's rifles.

We deemed our former experiments with the repeating arms, and common muskets and pistols, as very satisfactory; and, consequently, without hesitation, gave our opinion in favor of the former being adopted, in the place of the common small-arms in our navy; and our opinion as to their superiority has only been strengthened by these last experiments.

Indeed, we look upon Hall's rifles, as they are now made, as exceedingly dangerous; and, in the hands of unpractised seamen, accidents must be constantly occurring—for this very simple reason: there is nothing to prevent the breech from flying up, or opening, at the very spot usually taken hold of by the left hand in the act of firing, and which occurrence must be attended with serious results to the men firing them. We believe we are sustained in the opinion expressed in regard to the danger, by the officers of the army who have seen them used.

The celerity of the fire in this instance, as previously, will be seen to be in favor of Colt's repeating arms, although used by marines unaccustomed to them. Eight marines fired Colt's repeating arms for five minutes, and discharged, in that time, 184 balls. They were given thirty balls each, and one of them discharged his thirty and called for a fresh supply before the time expired. The same eight marines with Hall's rifles, in the same space of time, fired ninety balls; and, with the common musket, ninety-five balls.

During these experiments the weather was intensely cold, and, although every precaution was taken to shelter the men, they suffered seriously, and were, of course, not as expert as they would have been in milder weather; and which, in our opinion, prevented any fair test as to accuracy at this time. The men were shivering with cold, and could not hold the arms steadily. We are of opinion, however, that these last experiments are all in favor of Colt's repeating arms. We would also remark, that Mr. Colt having now attached permanently the ramrod to the carbine, we consider the facility of loading very much increased, and removes an objection hitherto entertained in regard to them, in consequence of the ramrod being detached, and therefore liable to be lost.

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. D. WILLIAMSON, *Commander.*
JAS. M. McINTOSH, *Commander.*

Capt. JOHN T. NEWTON,
Commanding Steamer Fulton.

U. S. STEAMER FULTON,
December 22, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of the test of small-arms had on Governor's island, on the 19th instant. The arms for trial were Colt's and Hall's carbines, with the ordinary musket in use. The accuracy was first tried by firing twenty-four shots from *each* description of arms, at a target five feet high by two wide, placed at a distance of seventy-five yards:

Five balls from Colt's guns struck the target, below the mark.

Six balls from Hall's arms hit the target, one of which struck in the ring.

Of the musket balls, ten struck the target, two within the ring.

A trial was then had for celerity of firing, as follows:

Eight marines were employed to fire *each* kind of arms for five minutes. The result was, that 184 shots were fired from Colt's guns, ninety from Hall's, and ninety-five from the musket.

After the test for celerity, you thought proper to have a second trial for accuracy. The same men were employed as in the first test. The mark fired at was of the same size, and placed at the same distance as in the former instance: twenty-four shots were fired from each kind of arm; six of Colt's hitting the target, four of Hall's, and six of the musket. I should not omit to mention, that the day was very unfavorable to precision of aim; it being cold, and the *wind high*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN JOHNSON, *Lieutenant*.

Capt. JOHN T. NEWTON,

Commanding U. S. Steamer Fulton.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
December 22, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to report my observations of the experiments made at Governor's island, 19th of December, 1840, to test the comparative merits of Colt's patent arms, Hall's carbine, and the musket used in the navy, in points of "accuracy and celerity."

Eight marines were selected to use the different kind of arms as required, and a target, 5 feet high, 24 inches wide, was placed at the distance of 75 yards.

The first test was for accuracy: 24 charges were fired with each kind of arm, in succession, at the target.

Colt's patent carbine: 5 shot struck outside the ring.

Hall's carbine: 6 shot struck; one inside the ring.

Musket: 10 shot struck; two inside the ring.

The next test was for celerity:

The marines were ordered to fire with each kind of arm for five minutes as fast as possible.

With Colt's, they discharged 184 times.

With Hall's, they discharged 90 times.

With muskets, they discharged 95 times.

It was deemed proper to repeat the test for accuracy.

Colt's struck the target 6 times; two inside.

Hall's struck the target 4 times; two inside.

Muskets struck the target 6 times ; one inside.

The very indifferent shooting exhibited in these tests for accuracy was, without doubt, owing to the very cold weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. CHATARD, *Lieutenant.*

Capt. JOHN T. NEWTON,

Commanding U. S. Steamer Fulton, New York.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,

Navy Yard, New York, December 19, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I was present at Governor's island, and witnessed the test made to-day by eight marines under your command, of Colt's repeating carbine, Hall's carbine, and the ship's musket; and respectfully submit the following as the result of my observation :

A target about five feet high, two feet broad, bull's eye 20 inches, was erected at seventy-five yards distant, at which 24 shots were fired with each of the above-named arms, to test their accuracy.

Colt's carbine struck it 5 times outside bull's eye.

Hall's carbine struck it 6 times ; one shot within bull's eye.

Ship's musket struck it 10 times ; two shot within bull's eye.

Their celerity was next tested, five minutes' time being given :

Colt's carbine discharged 184 shot.

Hall's carbine discharged 90 shot.

Ship's musket discharged 95 shot.

You thought proper to repeat the trial for accuracy, testing as above each arm with twenty-four shot, at a new target of the same dimensions, and the same distance.

Colt's carbine struck it six times ; two shot in the ring of bull's eye.

Hall's carbine struck it four times ; two shot within bull's eye.

Ship's musket struck it six times ; one shot within the ring of bull's eye.

I attribute this very bad shooting to the weather, which was very cold.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEADE, *Lieutenant.*

Capt. JOHN T. NEWTON,

Commanding U. S. Steamer Fulton, New York.

REPORT
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the report of a board of officers appointed to witness an exhibition of Mighill Nutting's patent cylinder fire-arms.

JUNE 9, 1840.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JUNE 15, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Ordered to be reprinted, to accompany the foregoing report

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report of the board of officers appointed in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 22d ultimo, to witness an exhibition of Mighill Nutting's patent cylinder fire-arms.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President United States Senate.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, June 5, 1840.

SIR: The undersigned board of officers have the honor to inform you that they met pursuant to your instructions of the 26th ultimo, and, in conformity thereto, witnessed an exhibition of Mighill Nutting's patent cylinder fire-arms; the result of which is contained in the following report:

Mr. Nutting presented for the inspection of the board a rifle, loaded at the breech by means of a revolving shifting cylinder, containing ten receivers or chambers, with a percussion lock. He then took it to pieces, and submitted its various parts to the examination of the board. He afterwards fired two cylinders, containing twenty charges, in thirty seconds—the cylinders being previously loaded. Mr. Nutting was then desired to show with what rapidity he could load and fire his piece. It seems, however, he was not prepared for this experiment; for, not being provided with other loading apparatus than the ordinary powder-flask and ball, he was unable to load and fire with the celerity that his piece is evidently susceptible of.

When properly loaded, and primed with close-fitting caps, the charges are not likely to be injured by exposure to water.

The board are of opinion that the general construction of this rifle, and the manner in which the cylinders are shifted and secured, together with its entire arrangement, is more simple, and less liable to derangement, than any arm of the kind that they have seen.

It being required by the resolution of the Senate, (a copy of which accompanied your orders,) that the board should state their opinion as to the advantages to be derived from the adoption of these fire-arms in the naval service, it affords the undersigned pleasure to express it as their unanimous opinion, that, for arming boat expeditions particularly, they possess decided advantages over the arms now employed ; and should, therefore, be adopted to a certain extent for the use of the naval service.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. S. McCAULEY,
Captain U. S. Navy.

J. H. AULICK,
Commander U. S. Navy.

In consequence of my deeming the space for the escape of the smoke from the percussion caps insufficient, and also the want of a proper loading apparatus, I cannot fully concur in the above report. Should these defects be remedied, Mr. Nutting's patent cylinder fire-arm would, in my opinion, be quite equal to any that has come under my observation. I would, however, add one advantage in Mr. Nutting's gun ; which is, the permanent fixture of the barrel to the stock.

L. TWIGGS,
Captain U. S. Marine Corps.

Hon. J. K. PAULDING,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION

To the completion of the Cumberland Road.

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

Report of Mr. Coleman, from the select committee on the subject of the national road.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

In the House of Representatives, January 18, 1841.

MR. SPEAKER : The Select Committee, to whom was referred a resolution on the subject of the Cumberland road, have considered the matter therein contained, and have instructed me to make the following report, with the accompanying joint resolutions :

The committee find that, as early as the year eighteen hundred and two, Congress proposed to lay out *and make* a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio. A proposition was made to the people of the eastern division of the Territory northwest of the Ohio river, who were about to form a constitution and State government, that if they would provide, in convention, by an ordinance, that each tract of land sold by the United States after a certain day should remain exempt from taxation for the term of five years from and after the day of sale, the United States, among other stipulations, would apply one-twentieth part of the net proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands to the laying out *and making* public roads to the Ohio in said State, and through the same ; the roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States.

It appears that the conditions were accepted by the State of Ohio, with certain modifications. It also appears, by subsequent acts of Congress, that these modifications received the sanction of Congress ; and that, in pursuance of this compact, the President of the United States was authorized to appoint commissioners to lay out said road to the Ohio river, and, on their report, to pursue such measures as, in his opinion, were proper, to obtain the consent of the States to its location and *completion*. From a review of the various acts of Congress, passed in pursuance of Executive recommendations, and the reports of congressional committees on that subject, your committee are clearly impressed with the conviction, that Congress is bound,

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by the compacts entered into with the States through which the road is located, to complete the same. This opinion is strengthened and sustained by the recommendations of four successive Presidents: *Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson*, have all recommended the completion of this great western highway.

It has been located under the authority of the United States, with their funds; and your committee are of opinion, that it never entered into the contemplation of Congress to make the amount of the two per cent. fund a condition upon which this road was to be finished. This opinion is strengthened and confirmed by the fact, that it was established by Congress, with the consent of the States, as a great national mail-road, and as a means of affording facilities to emigrants, thereby enhancing the value of the public domain.

Your committee are of opinion that the Federal Government, the States through which the Cumberland road is located, and the citizens who have made relinquishments to lands and materials, are contracting parties; and that each stands bound to the other, to observe the same good faith which should be observed between individual citizens. Were it otherwise, there could be no guaranty in any engagements made by either with the other.

Here a question may arise, as to whether the conditions have been complied with on the part of the States and their citizens. Your committee answer; *they have*: on the part of the States, by a surrender of their two per cent. fund; and on the part of the citizens owning lands on the route, by executing to the Government deeds of conveyance to lands and materials necessary for the location and construction of the said road, which were delivered to authorized agents appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose.

Your committee are further sustained, in the position taken, by the several acts of Congress for the admission of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri into the Union. The act for the admission of Ohio into the Union, provides for the location and completion of a road, under the authority of the General Government, to the State. The same provision is made in the act for the admission of Indiana into the Union, as also of Illinois and Missouri. Under the act of Congress for the admission of Illinois, Indiana may rely with confidence; and the act for the admission of Missouri secures the same benefits to Illinois: thus securing to these three western States the final completion of the Cumberland road to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

With a view more clearly and forcibly to establish the foregoing premises, the following extracts are taken from reports of committees of Congress upon that subject:

Mr. Tucker's report, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made at the first session of the fifteenth Congress, says: "The act in reference to the Cumberland road was approved by the President in office in 1806; and other acts, confirming, amending, and enlarging it, were passed by subsequent Legislatures, in the years 1810, 1811, and 1813, and approved by the Presidents in office at those periods. Nay, more: the last three acts containing appropriations to the amount of \$210,000, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury, but reimbursable out of the Ohio fund—a fund which might, or *might not*, prove adequate; and which, in point of fact, is believed hitherto to have proved insufficient."

The same committee submit, as their opinion, that Congress has the

constitutional power to construct roads on such terms as may be agreed upon with the States.

A similar committee, on the same subject, say that "good roads have an influence over physical impossibilities. By diminishing the natural impediments, they bring places and their inhabitants nearer to each other; they increase the value of lands and the fruits of the earth in remote situations; they promote a free intercourse among the citizens of remote places; by which unfounded prejudices and animosities are dissipated; local and sectional feelings are destroyed; and a nationality of character, so desirable to be encouraged, is universally inculcated."

"This road leads from Washington city, in a direct line from the seat of the National Government, to the important frontiers of the west; and if, as the committee suppose, it be the true policy of the nation to have a direct communication for the entire distance, a road can be extended from Washington city, and passing, as it will, through a large extent of public lands, inducements will be held out to the western settlers to purchase them, and, by the rapid increase of population, the necessity of keeping up a military force will be superseded. These constitute a part of the reasons for recommending an appropriation of \$300,000 at a time."

Your committee feel that an American Congress can never lose sight of an object so important as that of connecting a numerous and rapidly increasing population, spread over a fertile and extensive territory, with the seat of the National Government.

It is not intended, however, to expatiate upon the moral, political, and physical advantages of this road to the nation. Congress, doubtless, entered fully into the contemplation of those benefits when it was first established. Experience has given the fulness of its sanction to the wisdom of their decision; and it is alike a matter of surprise and regret, that the work has been suffered, with the ample means of the Government, to linger for a period of more than thirty years, while the States, within the same period, have constructed many thousand miles of roads and canals, which are alike beneficial to the nation and the States by whom they have been made. A vigorous prosecution of it now, can alone, in any degree, repair the loss sustained by the States from past neglect; and, in the opinion of your committee, no subject connected with the west is more deserving the favorable consideration and early attention of Congress.

Your committee, presuming that the Cumberland road is to be completed by means of the National Treasury, and that the compact is to be carried out in good faith, would recommend the acceptance of a proposition similar to the one made by the Hon. John Tipton in the Senate of the United States, on the 17th day of December, 1838, which proposed "to make an appropriation sufficient to complete the said road to the Mississippi river, or to Jefferson city, Missouri; the appropriation, when made, to be paid over to the several States within whose limits the road is situated, in annual instalments, and discharge the General Government from any further appropriations."

A true copy :

J. H. HAGER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Joint resolutions on the subject of the national road.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the claims of Indiana to the speedy and final completion of the Cumberland road, upon the principles embraced in the foregoing report.

Resolved, That the State will accept a proposition similar to the one made by General Tipton in the Senate of the United States, as above recited, and guaranty the speedy and final completion of the road.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, with the accompanying report, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and one copy to each of the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri.

SAMUEL JUDAH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL HALL,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 4, 1841 :

SAMUEL BIGGER.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF CHICOT COUNTY, ARKANSAS,

PRAYING

The passage of a general bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the members of Congress :

Your memorialists, citizens of Chicot county, State of Arkansas, pray you to enact a general bankrupt law that will release an unfortunate but honest man from his debts, (and at the same time protect the just rights of creditors,) upon the surrender of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Isaac N. Barnett, (if the banks be included, not otherwise.)

William Van Dalsem, (banks included, not otherwise.)

Thos. H. Holt, (if the banks are included, not otherwise.)

E. Worthington, (banks and all funding institutions included.)

Hiram Bryant, (generally.)

Samuel Woolley

E. A. Meany

Johnson Chapman

A. H. Davies

E. T. Diamond

John R. Jewelllyn

W. H. Sutton

A. W. Goodloe

Joel Johnson

Stokely Ward

C. W. Campbell

M. R. P. Mathis

S. N. Byers

Philander Littell

Wilford Garner

A. W. Webb

A. R. Miller

Thos. H. Rives

G. W. C. Graves

Hugh White

B. G. S. White

F. Stewart

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NICHOLAS made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the memorial of Mary W. Thompson, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, was referred, report :

That the memorialist asks that the benefits of an act passed on the 5th of July, 1838, giving an additional ration per diem for every five years an officer may have or shall serve, "be extended to her, and that she may receive the amount of the additional ration for the period her late husband served, in consideration of his gallant conduct at various times during active service." With every disposition to place a high estimate on the gallant services of the late Lieut. Col. Thompson, this claim seems to the committee to rest on a principle that it would be very unsafe to sanction. If an increase in the pay or emoluments of the officers of the army were extended to the heirs or representatives of those who had died or lost their lives in the service, there would be no knowing where it would stop. With this view, the committee think the prayer of the memorialist ought not to be granted, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NICHOLAS made the following

REPORT :

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry mechanics engaged in the construction of the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, praying compensation for the time lost by them in consequence of the suspension of that work, report :

That it appears, from a communication from the Colonel of Ordnance of the 8th January, 1841, which is hereby referred to, that the officer who superintended the construction of the arsenal, to whom a claim of one of the mechanics, similar to the one embraced in the memorial, had been referred, answered, " I have, at no time, made engagements with any of the workmen that have been employed here, that leave the Government under pecuniary obligations to them." Payment having been made mechanics who were paid for the time lost during the suspension of the work on one of the public buildings in this city, referred to in the memorial, would seem to furnish no sufficient ground for the claim. That allowance, whether proper or not, was recommended by peculiar circumstances, and it would be unsafe to consider it a precedent justifying indemnity for loss of time produced, by what is so likely to occur, the exhaustion of the appropriation. It is thought, therefore, that the prayer of the memorialists should not be granted; and the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1841.

SIR: The memorial to Congress of sundry mechanics heretofore engaged in the public work of constructing an arsenal for the United States at Fayetteville, North Carolina, having been referred to this office, I have the honor to report as follows :

In the autumn of 1836, Captain Bradford was ordered to Fayetteville, for the purpose of superintending the construction of the works then about to be erected.

In the prosecution of his duties, mechanics, of the description required to carry on the works, being scarce in that region of country, he was compelled to have recourse elsewhere, and, for that purpose, invited such mechanics as he needed to repair to Fayetteville.

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On that invitation, several presented themselves; their travelling expenses were paid, and they were employed, most of them, up to the 1st of January, 1840, when, from the exhaustion of the appropriation applicable to those works, they were necessarily discharged.

On the 20th of August last, most of the petitioners joined in an application to the officer in command of the post for permission to go to work on the credit of Government; in that application, however, no mention is made of time lost up to that date, but they refer solely to the future.

Captain Bradford, not possessing the power to grant the request, referred the matter to this office; at the same time recommending the application for favorable consideration, representing the applicants as highly deserving mechanics, and most of them as having removed with their families, on the expectation of continued employment.

It may be well, however, here to state, that one of the men employed, having, subsequently to this, made application to be compensated for the time he had been unemployed, the subject was referred to Captain Bradford, who, after answering the subject at large, closes his letter with these words: "I have, at no time, made engagements with any of the workmen that have been employed here, that leave the Government under pecuniary obligations to them."

The discretionary clause which was appended to the military appropriation bill included, among others, this particular work; and, under the uncertainty at that time of procuring funds for the general prosecution of the works, Captain Bradford, in answer to his letter recommending the application of the mechanics to resume work, was informed that no definite instructions could then be given; but he was advised to give employment to as many of the applicants as the means at his disposal would permit, and that the department was in hopes of soon furnishing him with funds.

Under this recommendation, active operations were resumed, and it is believed that the petitioners are now at work and receiving pay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

The memorial, as well as a letter from Captain Bradford, of October 24th, 1840, are herewith enclosed.

G. B.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany S. bill No. 255.]

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Horatio Alden and Philura Alden, his wife, late Philura Deane, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, report:

That it abundantly appears, from the Journals of Congress, and other public records of the Revolution, that in the years 1775 and 1776 Silas Deane was an active and highly efficient delegate in Congress from Connecticut. That, on the 19th of February, 1776, "the Committee of Secrecy, appointed by the honorable Continental Congress," entered into a contract with a company of merchants, of whom Mr. Deane was one, to purchase a large amount of goods in Europe, and to ship them to America for account of the United States; and it was stipulated in said contract, that to such one of the contractors as should go, in person, to Europe, to superintend the business there, there should be allowed "a clear commission of five per centum" upon his purchases and shipments. Mr. Deane was selected to go to Europe to execute this contract; and he thereby became entitled to the commission of five per centum, stipulated in the contract. A copy of this contract accompanies this report.

On the 2d of March, 1776, (two weeks after the conclusion of the contract above mentioned,) the committee appointed by Congress to transact the foreign affairs of the country, at first called "*the Committee for Secret Correspondence*," and afterwards better known as "*the Committee on Foreign Affairs*," (a committee distinct from that which made the contract,) appointed Mr. Deane, "*by authority of the Congress of the United States*," political and commercial agent in France. The original commission, signed by *Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, John Jay, and Robert Morris*, and sealed with their seals, respectively, is now before the committee, and a copy of which accompanies this report.

Under the contract of the 19th of February, 1776, and in virtue of his commission as political and commercial agent, Mr. Deane sailed from the United States in March, 1776, and, after touching at Bermuda, arrived in France in June following.

Mr. Deane carried out with him written instructions, dated March 3, 1776, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. These instructions conferred upon Mr. Deane *great and exclusive powers*, secretly to negotiate with the Government of France; and gave him authority, also, to extend his po-

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litical and commercial operations into other nations ; particularly Holland and Great Britain. And he was further directed, by these instructions, to procure one hundred field-pieces, and clothing, arms, and munitions of war of all kinds, sufficient for an army of twenty-five thousand men, in addition to, and to be exclusive of, the supplies to be provided under the contract. The instructions accompany this report, and are copied from the Diplomatic Correspondence, published by authority of Congress, vol. 1, page 5. Mr. Deane was the *first* political and diplomatic agent sent abroad by the United States ; and the instructions to him, and his proceedings under them, were the foundation of all the political relations of the United States with foreign powers, and of the subsequent alliance with France.

Mr. Deane purchased and shipped to America, in his character as commercial agent, a vast amount of military and naval supplies ; all the particulars of which purchases and shipments are set forth in the accounts of Mr. Deane, and of the persons of whom the purchases were made ; which accompany the memorial, and which are certified copies from the books and papers of the Government, now existing in the State and Treasury Departments.

Congress, having declared independence, determined to send public ambassadors to Europe, to enter into negotiations with such powers as might be disposed to favor the cause of the United States. (See Secret Journals, vol. 2, page 6.)

So entirely satisfactory had Mr. Deane discharged the important and delicate duties confided to him, that he was chosen by Congress, on the 26th of September, 1776, although he was then in Europe, one of the ambassadors to France ; and, with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed, on the 6th of February, 1778, the treaties of commerce and alliance with France, which so essentially contributed to secure and establish the liberty and independence of America.

It is for the settlement of the accounts of Mr. Deane, arising out of the contract of the 19th February, 1776, and his appointments—first, as commercial and political agent, and, subsequently, as ambassador in France—that the memorial now under consideration has been presented.

In this memorial, which is drawn with care, precision, and ability, the claims of Mr. Deane are set out at large, with a clearness and perspicacity which is not often found in such papers, and which has tended much to aid the committee in their investigations.

The memorial was presented to the Senate on the 26th of June, 1839, and was “referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to cause the accounts therein referred to to be stated by the accounting officers, upon fair and equitable principles, and according to contract ; and to report to the Senate at the next session of Congress.”

The accounting officers submitted their report to the Senate on the 21st of February, 1839. It is an elaborate and full report, and it bears evidence that the accounting officers have given to the subject a thorough and searching investigation ; allowing some, and disallowing others, of the items set out by the memorialists, and giving their reasons in every instance.

The committee have devoted much time in the investigation of this claim, and the report of the accounting officers thereon, and they find the following facts in the case :

That Mr. Deane went to France in March, 1776, as commercial and political agent of the United States, under a specific contract, and under an

appointment, with instructions, from committees of Congress, empowered to act in the premises.

That he very early applied to Congress for a settlement of his accounts ; and was answered, that an agent would be appointed to settle, in Europe, the accounts of all public officers whose transactions had taken place there.

That, as soon as an agent was appointed, Mr. Deane rendered his accounts for settlement ; but that, owing to the limited nature of his instructions, Mr. Barclay, the agent, was unable to settle them, and referred them to Congress for instructions ; and that Mr. Deane then, and afterwards, at various times, made many and urgent appeals upon the subject.

That the accounts were referred to a committee of Congress, who reported upon them, and laid down instructions for their settlement ; and that in the statement thereof by the accounting officers, under the orders of the Senate, those instructions have been substantially followed.

That, failing in all his attempts to bring his accounts with the Government to a close, and being pressed by poverty and distress, Mr. Deane's energies seem to have given way under accumulated misfortune ; and about the close of the year 1785 he seems to have abandoned all hope of effecting a settlement, and to have given himself up to despair, as from that time he appears to have done nothing further in the business.

That Mr. Barclay, the agent of the United States, made an *ex-parte* settlement in Paris in 1786, while Mr. Deane was in England, which appears not to have been known to Mr. Deane to the day of his death. This settlement admitted a small balance due Mr. Deane, which yet stands to his credit on the books of the Treasury. That it was *ex-parte*, and is erroneous, is fully established.

That Mr. Deane died in England, in 1789, in great poverty and distress, just as he was on the point of embarking on shipboard to return to the United States ; that he left an only child, his sole heir and representative, whose afflictions of body and mind disqualified him from settling his father's affairs ; that this son died a few years ago ; and that as soon thereafter as the present heirs could make the necessary investigations, they brought forward their claim.

That all the books and settlements of Mr. Barclay, together with all the accounts and papers relating to them, from the beginning to the end, from that day to this, have remained in the exclusive possession and under the exclusive control of the Government ; and that the accounts have never been fairly, fully, and properly adjusted.

The foregoing facts are fully and conclusively established.

With respect to the delay which has taken place, the committee have to state that it appears, from the correspondence of Mr. Deane, published in the Diplomatic Correspondence, and from his letters, (not published,) the whole of which have been before the committee, that from 1778 to 1785, he unceasingly, perseveringly, and pertinaciously endeavored to procure a settlement with the Government, and claimed that a large balance was due him. He tried every means, devised every plan, and made every offer to effect a settlement, which seemed to be the first wish of his heart. And there is too much reason to fear that the delay of the Government broke his spirit, sapped his energies, and tended to the melancholy destruction of his earthly prospects and usefulness, if it did not hasten him to an untimely grave, in a foreign land, in poverty and distress.

Mr. Deane lost his wife whilst minister in France. His son, a youth,

was at school in France when misfortune overtook his parent ; he returned home, and was, through life, a feeble and sickly man, unable in mind and body to attend to business, much less his father's complicated affairs. He died a few years ago, and his heirs seem to have embraced the earliest period within their power to present their claim. The delay, therefore, in the adjustment of the case is not, in the opinion of the committee, to be attributed to neglect on the part of Mr. Deane or his heirs.

Although the committee have investigated the subject with care, it is not their purpose to enter into a minute examination of the items : that has been done with much labor and ability by the accounting officers ; and it has been shown to their satisfaction, as well as of the committee, that the accounts were not properly adjusted in the *ex parte* settlement by Mr. Barclay.

As all the books, papers, and accounts, in any and in every way connected with the claims of Mr. Deane, have fortunately escaped the various fires, and are still preserved entire in the public offices, there is no difficulty in now making a fair settlement ; nor is there, in consequence of the perfect state of the materials, *and of their constant custody in the public offices*, any danger to the Government in ordering it.

In conclusion, the committee will observe, that, in their opinion, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, the honor and the good faith of the country are alike concerned in its adjustment ; and that, seeing how long and how earnestly the original party sought it, and the melancholy consequences which followed his failure, *that good faith will not have been kept inviolate until it is adjusted.*

The committee therefore, upon mature consideration, and a full view of the case, report a bill to direct the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to adjust and settle the accounts of Mr. Deane, upon just and equitable principles.

The contract.

Be it remembered, that it is agreed by and between John Alsop, Francis Lewis, and Philip Livingston, of the city of New York, merchants, and Silas Deane, of the colony of Connecticut, merchant, and Robert Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, of the one part ; and Samuel Ward, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas McKean, Joseph Hewes, Josiah Bartlett, and Robert Alexander, Esqs., members of the Committee of Secrecy appointed by the honorable Continental Congress of the thirteen United States in North America, of the other part, as follows, to wit :

That the sum of 200,000 dollars, continental money, now advanced and paid by the said Committee of Secrecy to the said John Alsop, Francis Lewis, and Philip Livingston, Silas Deane, and Robert Morris, shall be laid out by them in the produce of these colonies, and shipped on board proper vessels, to be by them chartered for that purpose, to some proper port or ports in Europe, (Great Britain and the British isles excepted,) and there disposed of on the best terms. And the net proceeds of such cargoes, laid out in the purchase of such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the said Committee of Secrecy shall direct, and shipped for the United Colonies, to be landed in some convenient harbor or place within the same ; and notice thereof given, as soon as conveniently may be, to the said Committee of Secrecy ; for

which, the said John Alsop, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston, Silas Deane, and Robert Morris shall be allowed five per cent, for purchasing the cargoes here; and also to such of said contractors *as shall go personally to Europe*, to execute and superintend this business, exclusive of the charges of selling the produce and manufactures of these Colonies to be exported as aforesaid; and for shipping the remittances, besides the duties, *a clear commission of five per cent.* on the original costs of such remittances in Europe: the said United Colonies running the whole risk of the said adventure, being for their benefit and advantage, and also insuring such vessels against all British seizures or capture.

Witness our hands, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, at Philadelphia.

JOHN ALSOP, for self
and PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
ROBERT MORRIS,
SILAS DEANE,
SAMUEL WARD,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MCKEAN,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
ROBERT ALEXANDER.

Witness:

JOHN LEGG.

Copy examined:

JOS. PENNELL.

Commission to Silas Deane as commercial and political agent of the United States in France.

We, the underwritten, being the committee of Congress for secret correspondence, do hereby certify whom it may concern, that the bearer, the Hon. Silas Deane, Esq., one of the delegates from the Colony of Connecticut, is appointed by us to go into France, there to transact such business, commercial and political, as we have committed to his care, in behalf and by authority of the Congress of the thirteen United Colonies.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Philadelphia, the second day of March, 1776.

B. FRANKLIN,
BENJ. HARRISON,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JOHN JAY,
ROBT. MORRIS.

Instructions from the Committee of Secret Correspondence to Silas Deane.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1776.

On your arrival in France, you will, for some time, be engaged in the business of providing goods for the Indian trade. This will give good

countenance to your appearing in the character of a merchant, which we wish you continually to retain among the French, in general; it being probable that the court of France may not like it should be known publicly that any agent from the colonies is in that country. When you come to Paris, by delivering Doctor Franklin's letters to Monsieur Le Roy, at the Louvre, and M. Dubourg, you will be introduced to a set of acquaintance, all friends to the Americans. By conversing with them, you will have a good opportunity of acquiring Parisian French; and you will find in M. Dubourg, a man prudent, faithful, secret, intelligent in affairs, and capable of giving you very sage advice.

It is scarce necessary to pretend to any other business at Paris than the gratifying of that curiosity which draws numbers thither yearly merely, to see so famous a city. With the assistance of Monsieur Dubourg, who understands English, you will be able to make immediate application to Monsieur de Vergennes, *Ministre des Affaires Etrangères*, either personally or by letter, if M. Dubourg adopts that method, acquainting him that you are in France upon business of the American Congress, in the character of a merchant, having something to communicate to him that may be mutually beneficial to France and the North American colonies; that you request an audience of him, and that he would be pleased to appoint the time and place. At this audience, if agreed to, it may be well to show him, first, your letter of credence, and then acquaint him that the Congress, finding that in the common course of commerce it was not practicable to furnish the continent of America with the quantity of arms and ammunition necessary for its defence, (the ministry of Great Britain having been extremely industrious to prevent it,) you had been despatched by their authority to apply to some European power for a supply; that France had been pitched on for the first application, from an opinion that if we should, as there is a great appearance we shall, come to a total separation from Great Britain, France would be looked upon as the power whose friendship it would be fittest for us to obtain and cultivate; that the commercial advantages Britain had enjoyed with the colonies had contributed greatly to her late wealth and importance; that it is likely great part of our commerce will naturally fall to the share of France, especially if she favors us in this application, as that will be a means of gaining and securing the friendship of the colonies; and that our trade, rapidly increasing with our increase of people, and in a greater proportion, her part of it will be extremely valuable; that the supply we at present want, is clothing and arms for twenty-five thousand men, with a suitable quantity of ammunition, and one hundred field-pieces; that we mean to pay for the same by remittances to France, or through Spain, Portugal, or some of the French islands, as soon as our navigation can be protected by ourselves or friends; and that we, besides, want great quantities of linens and woollens, with other articles, for the Indian trade, which you are now actually purchasing, and for which you ask no credit; and that the whole, if France should grant the other supplies, would make a cargo which it might be well to secure by a convoy of two or three ships of war.

If you should find M. de Vergennes reserved, and not inclined to enter into free conversation with you, it may be well to shorten your visit; request him to consider what you have proposed; acquaint him with your place of lodging; that you may yet stay some time at Paris, and that, knowing how precious his time is, you do not presume to ask another audience;

but that if he should have any commands for you, you will, upon the least notice, immediately wait upon him. If, at a future conference, he should be more free, and you find a disposition to favor the colonies, it may be proper to acquaint him that they must necessarily be anxious to know the disposition of France on certain points, which, with his permission, you would mention : such as whether, if the colonies should be forced to form themselves into an independent State, France would probably acknowledge them as such—receive their ambassadors—enter into any treaty or alliance with them, for commerce or defence, or both ? If so, on what principal conditions ? Intimating that you shall speedily have an opportunity of sending to America, if you do not immediately return ; and that he may be assured of your fidelity and secrecy in transmitting carefully any thing he would wish conveyed to Congress on that subject. In subsequent conversations, you may, as you find it convenient, enlarge on these topics, that have been the subjects of our conferences with you, to which you may occasionally add the well known substantial answers we usually give to the several calumnies thrown out against us. If these supplies, on the credit of the Congress, should be refused, you are then to endeavor the obtaining a permission of purchasing those articles, or as much of them as you can find credit for. You will keep a daily journal of all your material transactions, and particularly of what passes in your conversations with great personages ; and you will, by every safe opportunity, furnish us with such information as may be important. When your business in France admits of it, it may be well to go into Holland, and visit our agent there, M. Dumas, conferring with him on subjects that may promote our interest, and on the means of communication.

You will endeavor to procure a meeting with Mr. Bancroft, by writing a letter to him, under cover to Mr. Griffiths, at Turnham Green, near London, and desiring him to come over to you, in France or Holland, on the score of old acquaintance. From him you may obtain a good deal of information of what is now going forward in England, and settle a mode of continuing a correspondence. It may be well to remit him a small bill to defray his expenses in coming to you, and avoid all political matters in your letter to him. You will also endeavor to correspond with Mr. Arthur Lee, agent of the colonies in London. You will endeavor to obtain acquaintance with M. Garnier, late *Chargé des Affaires de France en Angleterre*, if now in France, or, if returned to England, a correspondence with him, as a person extremely intelligent and friendly to our cause. From him you may learn many particulars occasionally that will be useful to us.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
JOHN DICKINSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,
JOHN JAY.

Commission of Silas Deane, as ambassador to France.

The delegates of the United States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to all who shall see these presents send greeting :

Whereas, a trade, upon equal terms, between the subjects of his most Christian Majesty the King of France and the people of these States will be beneficial to both nations : Know ye, therefore, that we, confiding in the prudence and integrity of Benjamin Franklin, one of the delegates in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and president of the convention of the said State, &c. ; Silas Deane, late a delegate from the State of Connecticut ; and Arthur Lee, counsellor at law ; have appointed and deputed, and by these presents do appoint and depute, them, the said Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, our commissioners ; giving and granting to them, the said Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, or to any two of them, and, in case of the death, absence, or disability of any two, to any one of them, full power to communicate, treat, agree, and conclude, with his most Christian Majesty the King of France, or with such person or persons as shall be by him for that purpose authorized, of and upon a true and sincere friendship, and a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, for the defence, protection, and safety of the navigation and mutual commerce of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty and the people of the United States ; and to do all other things which may conduce to those desirable ends ; and promising, in good faith, to ratify whatever our said commissioners shall transact in the premises.

Done in Congress, at Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six. In testimony whereof, the President, by order of the said Congress, hath hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal.

JOHN HANCOCK, [SEAL.]
President.

Attest :
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

IN FAVOR OF

The repeal of the Independent Treasury bill, and the establishment of a National Bank ; an increase of the tariff; and the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

FEBRUARY 18, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves in relation to the currency.

1. *Resolved*, That the policy of this country, in public and private financial matters, has always been to maintain a mixed money of paper and metals, the latter forming the basis of the former ; that bank paper, convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder, is a safe and convenient currency ; and any change of policy, tending to substitute an entire metallic currency, would be injurious in its effects, and impracticable in its execution.

2. *Resolved*, That for the interest of the whole community, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of uniform value, credit, and use, wherever it may circulate ; that the constitution has intrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of this description ; and that measures should be taken by Congress, in execution of this power, to relieve the country from the evils and embarrassments of the present deranged condition of the currency, by establishing one equally useful to the people and to the Government, and of uniform value and credit in every State in the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That the act of Congress, in relation to the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the public money, approved on the fourth day of July last, commonly denominated the independent or sub-treasury act, was uncalled for by the people, and is against the genius of our free institutions ; tending to substitute a metallic for our present mixed currency ; and ought forthwith to be repealed.

4. *Resolved*, That, if the alternative is necessarily presented of a national bank, with all the restrictions that a people, jealous of their liberties, would require in such an institution, and the existing sub-treasury system, we are in favor of the former, and opposed to the latter.

5. *Resolved*, That we deprecate a national debt, and direct taxation, in

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time of peace, to provide means to defray the ordinary expenditures of the General Government; that there should be a revision and adjustment of the tariff, so as at once to furnish a revenue equal to the necessary expenditures, and to encourage and protect American industry.

6. *Resolved*, That a bill providing for a just and equal distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, commends itself to our consideration as an act of justice due alike to all, and ought to pass into a law.

7. *Resolved*, That the honorable Reuel Williams, previous to his election to the Senate of the United States, having declared and published that it is the duty of the elected to carry into effect the will of his constituents, if he is instructed what that will is, or resign his trust, we therefore hereby *instruct him* that the foregoing resolutions express the will of his constituents.

8. *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for any bill or proposition now before Congress, calculated to carry into effect the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions; and to introduce and support such measures as shall accomplish the same object, if not now before Congress.

9. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

In the House of Representatives, February 9, 1841—Read and passed.

JOSIAH S. LITTLE, *Speaker*.

In Senate, February 11, 1841—Read and passed.

R. H. VOSE, *President*.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Augusta, February 12, 1841.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

Attest:

SAMUEL P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 18, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 261.]

The Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the memorial of E. Gonon, praying the adoption of a system of telegraphs, of which he is the inventor, beg leave to report:

That, considering the novelty and importance of the plan submitted by the memorialist, they were induced to make some inquiries about its practicability, and the advantages which might result to the Government, should it be adopted. The subject of establishing communications by means of telegraphs, it appears, suggested itself to Congress several years ago; for we find that on the 3d day of February, 1837, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the House of Representatives, at its next session, upon the propriety of establishing a system of telegraphs for the United States."

In compliance with said resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury made a report on the 6th of December, 1837, in which the plan of Mr. Gonon is mentioned, among others; but it appears that nothing further was done about it afterwards.

The existence of telegraphs, for the purpose of carrying intelligence from distant points, dates at centuries back. Attempts have been repeatedly made by almost every civilized nation to establish lines of rapid communications by their aid; but thus far, none appear to have been successful to any extent, except it be France, whose system appears to be the most perfect extant, and upon a large scale. But even there, it is far from being what it is desired it should be; for according to their plan now in operation, and which has existed for the last forty-seven years, none but short despatches are conveyed; and that in such a way, that it requires a great quantity of signs to give this limited intelligence. The whole system having always been kept a perfect secret, it is impossible to know precisely the process used; but it is generally supposed that signs are used to represent letters of the alphabet, and cyphers for dates or numbers; which must be the cause of considerable delay in transmitting news. It has been remarked, that the telegraphs at Paris, for instance, would be in operation for several hours, and when the intelligence conveyed was made known, it would consist of a few sentences only. In France, telegraphs are used

exclusively by the Government for its affairs. In each town of any importance on the line, and at the two extremities, there are sworn officers, whose duty it is to manage the telegraphs and translate the despatch from the signs, which are made by the employés, whose duties are merely mechanical—not knowing themselves the import of the signs, or their meaning, according to the dictionary—that knowledge being confined to the administrators, who are a part of the executive branch of the Government. The advantages which Mr. Gonon's plan appears to offer above that of France, is this: that his apparatus is very simple in its management, and not at all costly; that each sign, which can be made by the use of his machine in three or four seconds, conveys a whole word, and sometimes several words; for his dictionary contains several thousand telegraphic locutions, which locutions contain several words, which can be conveyed by a single sign of the telegraph. Mr. Gonon made an experiment before the committee, by the aid of a small portable telegraph, which is now deposited in the Patent Office, the result of which operated favorably on their minds. Should it be thought advisable by Congress to adopt a system of telegraphs for the use of the Government, your committee would beg leave to suggest that a small sum be appropriated, and placed under the control of the War Department, with a view of testing the practicability and usefulness of this plan, on a small scale, and to report at the next session of Congress the result of their experiments. This course, if adopted, would enable the Government, at little cost, to secure (if it proves what it is represented to be by the memorialist) the best telegraphic system in the world—an object, in case of war, particularly, but even in time of peace, of incalculable advantage. As to the expenses attending the erecting and putting in operation these telegraphs, if the estimates here submitted are correct, it is but a trifle compared with the benefits to be derived from their existence. Take, for instance, Baltimore and Washington city as the two points where the experiments would be made, it would cost, for the whole distance, five stations:

Cost of five telegraphs	- - - - -	\$800 00
Cost of three wooden frames (for at the two extremities the telegraphs might be placed on some elevated building)	- - - - -	900 00
Cost of five small houses for the employés	- - - - -	400 00
Cost of five telescopes, at \$30 each	- - - - -	150 00
		<hr/>
		2,250 00

From this, it would appear that every thing necessary for a line of telegraphs between those two points (about forty miles distant) would cost \$2,250, with the addition only of the salary and wages of operators, which cannot be a large item; for three men, of quite ordinary capacity, punctuality only being required, at each station, and a superintendent at each end to translate the despatches, would be all-sufficient.

This system of Mr. Gonon comes with the recommendation of the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, the chamber of commerce, and the officers of the custom-house at New Orleans, before whom experiments were made, and who speak of it in the most favorable terms.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DELAWARE,

IN FAVOR

Of so amending the constitution of the United States, as to restrict the eligibility of the President of the United States to a single term.

FEBRUARY 19, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and our Representative in Congress requested, to use their best efforts to procure such amendments to the constitution of the United States, as will restrict the eligibility of the President of the United States to a single term.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators in Congress; also, to the Executive of each State of the Union, that the same may be laid before their respective Legislatures, for their co-operation in procuring said amendment.

R. HOUSTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. POLK,

Speaker of the Senate.

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REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH

A resolution of the Senate, in relation to the payment of claims under the treaty with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians.

FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1841.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, dated the 2d inst., calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate "in what cases the payment of undisputed claims, arising under the treaty between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, ratified on the 16th May, 1840, has, on presentment at the Treasury, been suspended or delayed, and the cause or causes of such suspension or delay:" I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying documents, furnishing the information required.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 16, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to report on a resolution of the 2d instant, "That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate in what cases the payment of undisputed claims arising under the treaty between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, ratified on the 16th of May, 1840, has, on presentment at the Treasury, been suspended or delayed, and the cause or causes of such suspension or delay."

The treaty ceded a township of land, near Lake Winnebago, to the United States, being the half of a tract of land held by said Indians, for which we contracted to pay one dollar per acre, or \$23,040; of which the emigration party should receive \$8,767 75 for their interest in the whole tract, and \$3,879 30 for their improvements—making an aggregate of \$12,647 05. The party who chose to remain east were entitled to \$10,392 95; of which \$6,000 to be invested in public stocks, at an interest of not less than 5

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per cent. The whole of the money to be paid in one year from the date of the treaty, "or sooner, if practicable." It was further stipulated, "that, whenever those who are desirous of emigrating shall signify their wish to that effect, the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi, and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes." And the last article provided, "Whereas there are certain unliquidated claims and accounts existing between the emigrating party and those who remain where they now are, which it is now impossible to liquidate and adjust: it is hereby agreed, that the same shall be submitted to the agent of the United States who shall be appointed to make the payments under this treaty, and that his decision shall be final thereon." Attached to the treaty is a schedule of the heads of families belonging to the emigrating party, with sums opposite to their names respectively, being the proportions in which the said sum of \$12,647 05 shall be paid to them. Opposite to the name of Thomas T. Hendrick is the sum of \$1,193 50, and against that of Robert Kankapot \$1,429 50; below which, (these being the two highest,) the sums fall as low as \$44 50, which is the smallest amount allotted.

The treaty is dated September 3, 1839, and was ratified on the 16th of May, 1840. To carry it into effect, an appropriation was made by Congress, on the 20th July last, embracing the amount that was estimated to be necessary for meeting the expenses of their self emigration, which had then taken place, and to furnish them with subsistence for twelve months, west.

The emigrating party, soon after the treaty was made, (viz: in November, 1839,) and long before it was ratified, set off of their own accord, and removed west; without any action, of course, by the department, other than was forced on it, the superintendent, and agents, by this erratic movement. This removal placed it out of the power of the office to ascertain their indebtedness to each other, in the way pointed out by the treaty; but measures have been taken to effect it, in the only mode left: that is, through the agents, near their present respective residences. A report has been received from Governor Dodge, containing the claim of the residents east against the emigrants, among which they allege that Thomas T. Hendrick owes them \$504, and Robert Kankapot \$90, besides their proportion of band debts. A copy of this paper has been sent to the proper agent, that it may be laid before the emigrants for their approbation or objections. The emigrants have themselves forwarded claims, informally, which are, with few exceptions, stated to be in favor of Thomas T. Hendrick, and overrun largely the claims said by the other party to be due from him. Neither side of these opposing accounts is supported by proof, which must be obtained, if to be had, before there can be any satisfactory decision. If they shall fail to forward it, and these claims were national, or band, as the respective aggregates do not differ materially, substantial justice would be done, or at least closely approached, by disregarding them both. This would admit of no doubt, I think; but many of the claims are individual demands, which will interpose an insuperable obstacle to any course but one. Whatever may be judged to be best, must be done, when they have supported their several pretensions as far as they can. It is a matter of regret, that the emigrating party moved off before the prescribed means of ascertaining the indebtedness of each party to the other could be resorted to.

Two drafts, signed respectively by Robert Kankapot and Thomas T. Hendrick, for \$675 each, payable out of moneys which may be due them

under the treaty, were forwarded to this office; in respect of which, a letter was addressed to Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co., on the 12th of October, 1839, of which a copy (marked A) is transmitted herewith. These drafts were again presented to the department, by letter of the Hon. A. S. Porter, of the Senate of the United States, on the 10th of December last, who, on the 22d of the same month, addressed this office on the same subject, and was answered on the 26th: of which papers I send copies, (marked B, C, D.) Another communication was received from the same gentleman, on the 29th of December last, asking—"Are these papers in proper form to entitle Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co. to call on the proper officer of the Government for payment of the sums for which they are respectively drawn?" To which a reply was returned on the 2d of January, stating that they were considered to be so. Copies of both are sent, (marked E and F.) The day the treaty is dated, a draft was made by the chiefs of the emigrating party to John W. Newcom, one of their own people, for two hundred dollars, to be deducted, *pro rata*, from the sums payable to them by the treaty.

The foregoing are all the claims known here, to which it is supposed the resolution can refer. Whether they can be regarded as arising under the treaty, might be questioned; though they certainly are claims against individuals entitled by the treaty, by which it is "expressly understood that the moneys payable to the emigrating party shall be distributed among the heads of families, according to the schedule hereunto annexed." But that question is not made, nor is the idea of making it entertained, though the claims are no farther "undisputed" than the foregoing correspondence shows. Nor can they be regarded as either suspended or delayed, beyond the necessity of ascertaining the indebtedness of the respective parties, either as a body or individually, to each other, if it be practicable to ascertain it, according to the treaty provision. The effort at effecting this, is the reason for not paying these drafts now. I did wish that the unappropriated fund of these emigrants should be allowed by them to be applied to the purchase of land west, for their residence, as they have none. But this they declined; and it would not be a reason, however desirable the object, for not applying the money to the payment of Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co., any more than the hardship which these Indians allege there is in their paying the said drafts out of their own means.

The expenses of their emigration, generally presented in the most irregular form, have been referred to the superintendent at St. Louis to adjust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, October 12, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the Hon. Albert Gallup, late commissioner to negotiate with the Stockbridge Indians, two drafts in your favor, for \$675 each—one signed by Robert Kankapot, and the other by Thomas

T. Hendrick, and payable out of moneys which may be due to them under the treaty lately concluded by Mr. Gallup, should it be ratified by the President and Senate. No action, of course, can be had upon them until this takes place, and they are therefore returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Messrs. MEAD, KELLOGG, & Co.,
Detroit, Michigan.

B.

WASHINGTON, *December 10, 1840.*

SIR: I enclose two drafts for \$675 each, drawn by Robert Kankapot and Thomas T. Hendrick; the payment of which, as you will observe by the endorsements, I am authorized to receive. I send, also, Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co's. letter covering them. Be pleased to inform me, at early convenience, whether or not they will now be paid, that I may know when to call and make the endorsements. I have in my possession duplicates of the drafts, which I will dispose of as may be the practice in like cases. Please to return to me the letter of Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co.

Your obedient servant,

A. S. PORTER.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD.

C.

WASHINGTON, *December 22, 1840.*

SIR: On the 10th instant I addressed you relative to a claim in favor of Mead, Kellogg, & Co., under the treaty with the Stockbridges and Munsees ratified at the last session of Congress.

Not having been favored with a reply, I beg leave again to respectfully ask your attention to the subject.

Your obedient servant,

A. S. PORTER.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD.

D.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, December 26, 1840.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 10th and 22d instant: the former enclosing a letter from Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co., with the drafts of Robert Kankapot and Thomas T. Hendrick, for claims under the Stockbridge and Munsee treaty, as contained in the schedule to the treaty.

It is not deemed advisable to make any of the payments under this treaty,

here ; but arrangements will shortly be made, and the money remitted to an agent, with instructions to make all the payments, of which the parties will be duly advised in time to enable them to appear before the agent, either in person or by assignment of their claims.

The papers enclosed by you, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. A. S. PORTER,

Senate United States.

E.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1840.

SIR: I again transmit to you the drafts of R. T. Kankapot and T. T. Hendrick, for the purpose of the following inquiry :

Are these papers in proper form to entitle Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co. to call on the proper officer of the Government for payment of the sums for which they are respectively drawn ?

I make the inquiry, that Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co. may be prepared to meet any objections of this kind which may be interposed by the local agent of Indian affairs, on presentation of the claims, agreeably to your suggestion in your letter to me of the 26th instant. With your answer, (which I hope will be an early one,) please to return to me the drafts.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. S. PORTER.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD.

F.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, January 2, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to the inquiry made in your letter of 29th ultimo, that the drafts of Robert Kankapot and T. T. Hendrick, for their claims under the Stockbridge and Munsee treaty, are considered sufficient authority for the agent who may be appointed for the purpose to make the payment to Messrs. Mead, Kellogg, & Co. The drafts are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. A. S. PORTER,

Senate United States.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

SHOWING

The number and designation of the passengers who have arrived in each collection district of the United States during the year 1840.

FEBRUARY 22, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 22, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements showing the number and designation of the passengers who have arrived from foreign countries in each collection district of the United States, and in each quarter, during the year 1840, according to the returns made to the Secretary of State, pursuant to the act of Congress of 2d March, 1819, regulating passenger-ships and vessels.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the VICE PRESIDENT of the
United States, and President of the Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
				Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
<i>Passamaquoddy</i> S. A. Morse, collector. 1st quarter.	1840. Mar. 31	Farmer -	1								
		Laborers -	10								
		Mariners -	6								
		Mechanics -	6								
		Merchants -	15								
		No occupation	4	4							
			42	4	1				1	1	
2d quarter.	June 30	Clergymen -	13								
		Farmers -	14								
		Lawyers -	8								
		Laborers -	315								
		Mariners -	67								
		Mechanics -	62								
		Merchants -	121								
		Officers -	6								
		No occupation	36	246							
			642	246	5	8	7	10	8	11	42
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Clergymen -	8								
		Farmers -	22								
		Lawyers -	11								
		Laborers -	374								
		Mariners -	48								
		Mechanics -	88								
		Merchants -	220								
		Officers -	3								
		No occupation	26	347							
			800	347	23	29	21	16	13	16	74
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Clergyman -	1								
		Farmers -	16	1							
		Lawyer -	1								
		Laborers -	119	91							
		Mariners -	36								
		Mechanics -	56								
		Merchants -	105	14							
		No occupation	16	21							
			350	127	8	9	8	8	4	10	29
											31
<i>Portland and Falmouth.</i> Jno. Anderson, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Laborers -	14								
		Merchants -	2								
		No occupation	3	14							
			19	14	3	2	1	5	2		2
											1

in the United States on shipboard, during the year 1840.

From 20 and un- der 25.		From 25 and un- der 30.		From 30 and un- der 35.		From 35 and un- der 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
7	2	12		10	1	5		6			United States -	17	1	
											Ireland -	1	1	
											New Brunswick	24	2	
											Nova Scotia -	1		
												42	4	46
											G. Britain & Irel'd	232	121	
											United States -	197	56	
											New Brunswick	202	65	
											Nova Scotia -	9	3	
											Canada -	1		
											France -	1	1	
159	51	244	70	49	11	60	21	68	8			642	246	888
											G. Britain & Irel'd	341	182	
											United States -	272	90	
											New Brunswick	171	71	
											Nova Scotia -	9	3	
											Canada -	2		
											Cuba -	5	1	
166	75	250	75	73	24	90	18	90	23			800	347	1,147
											G. Britain & Irel'd	115	68	
											United States -	129	34	
											New Brunswick	94	23	
											Nova Scotia -	10	2	
											Canada -	2		
87	29	120	19	28	6	39	10	27	5			350	127	477
											Brit. Am. col'nies	14	14	
											French W. Indies	2		
											Cuba -	3		
5	1	2	2	1	2	3			1			19	14	33

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Portland and Falmouth— Continued. Jno. Anderson, collector. 3d quarter.</i>	1840. Sept. 30	Merchant -	1									
		Gauger -	1									
		No occupation	5									
			7								1	
<i>Boston & Char- lestown. A. Bailey, col- lector. 1st quarter.</i>	Mar. 31	Merchants -	34									
		Mariners -	25									
		Mechanics -	24									
		Laborers -	13	5								
		Farmers -	2									
		Miner -	1									
		Consul -	1									
		No occupation	30	18								
			130	23								
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	136									
		Mechanics -	89									
		Mariners -	90									
		Farmers -	93									
		Laborers -	361	52								
		Lawyers -	7									
		Clerks -	2									
		Printers -	2									
		Confectioners	2									
		Physicians -	8									
		Engineers -	1									
		Clergymen -	7									
		Hotel keepers	2									
		Weavers -	2	1								
		Teachers -	2	1								
		Mantua-makers	-	11								
		Spinners -	-	5								
		Navy officers	9									
		No occupation	238	503								
			1,051	573	35	51	42	36	50	37	131	124
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariners -	75									
		Engineers -	15									
		Mechanics -	226									
		Laborers -	369	118								
		Farmers -	79									
		Clerks -	10									
		Merchants -	279									
		Lawyers -	9									
		Musicians -	2	1								

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
2				1		1		2			Brit. Am. colonies Gibraltar French W. Indies	1 1 5		7
												7	-	7
											United States B. Am. possessions West Indies South America G. Britain & Irel'd Africa Palermo Greece Germany	53 48 1 1 23 - 2 1 1	4 14 4 1	
												130	23	153
											United States G. Britain & Irel'd B. Am. possessions France Germany Spain Greece Sweden Western Isles West Indies South America Mexico Sicily Unknown	307 440 179 65 17 1 2 1 1 18 4 2 1 13	66 335 116 33 19 1 3 3	
265	146	236	97	101	13	81	26	87	38	M's P's 23 5	Sex not stated 21- -	1,051	573	1,645
											United States G. Britain & Irel'd France Spain Sweden Germany Turkey Norway Denmark	430 1,047 3 5 7 65 1 1 1	118 544 31 2 1	

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Boston & Char- lestown— 3d quarter— Continued.</i>	1840. Sept. 30	Sheriff -	1									
		Clergymen -	15									
		Physicians -	9									
		Actors & actr's -	6	5								
		Teachers -	4	2								
		Consuls -	2									
		Missionary -	1									
		Pattern draw'r -	1									
		Inn-keepers -	4									
		Custom officer -	1									
		Army officers -	5									
		Student -	1									
		Aëronaut -	1									
		Artists -	2									
		Botanist -	1									
		Geologist -	1									
		No occupation	448	731								
		Doubtful, 21- -	1,567	857	84	67	70	59	58	55	177	311
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	280									
		Mechanics -	62									
		Mariners -	88									
		Laborers -	114	45								
		Farmers -	19									
		Clergymen -	13									
		Physicians -	7									
		Lawyers -	3									
		Clerks -	2									
		Student -	1									
		Artist -	1									
		Architect -	1									
		Engineers -	4									
		Consul -	1									
		Army officers -	7									
		Charge d'affairs -	1									
		No occupation	204	256								
		Sex not stat- ed, 9- -	808	301	21	18	18	24	11	22	70	58
<i>New Bedford. R. S. Smith, collector. 1st quarter.</i>	Mar. 31	Mariner -	1									
		Merchant -	1									
			2									
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Mariners -	3									
		Mechanic -	1									
		No occupation	5									
			11		1		3		1			

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Switzerland -	1	5	
											Africa -	1		
											Sicily -	4		
											Western Isles -	2	2	
											Holland -	2		
											Prussia -	25	10	
											West Indies -	28	10	
											South America -	2		
											B. poss. in N. Am.	235	133	
											Unknown -	7	1	
366	181	326	113	153	51	136	40	156	65	4115	Doubtful, 21 - -	1,567	857	2,445.
											United States -	352	95	
											B. poss. in N. Am.	201	75	
											West Indies -	7		
											England -	82	21	
											Ireland -	106	91	
											Scotland -	17	1	
											France -	16	1	
											Spain -	1		
											Denmark -	1	3	
											Norway -	1		
											Prussia -	1		
											Sweden -	7	1	
											Holland -	1		
											Unknown -	15	13	
187	71	214	45	100	20	104	19	76	17	M. F. 7 7	Sex not stated, 9- -	808	301	1,118
											United States -	2		
						1		1				2	-	2
											United States -	11		
		1		3		1		1				11	-	11

STATEMENT-

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>New Bedford—</i> Continued. 3d quarter.	1840. Sept. 30	Farmers -	3									
		Mariners -	8									
		No occupation	1	4								
			12	4							1	1
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Miller -	1									
<i>Newburyport.</i> S. Phillips, col- lector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1									
		Farmer -	1									
		Mechanic -	1									
		Trader -	1									
			4									
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	2									
		Solicitor -	1									
			3									
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Druggist -	1									
<i>Fall River.</i> P. W. Leland, collector. 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Laborers -	7									
		Tailoresses -	-	2								
		No occupation	-	1								
			7	3								
<i>Portsmouth, N.</i> <i>Hampshire.</i> D. P. Drown, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Architect -	1									
		Farmers -	3									
		Mechanic -	1									
		Butcher -	1									
		Confectioner -	1									
		Agriculturist -	1									
		Musician -	1									
		Minor -	1									
		No occupation	8	19								
			18	19	4	6	4	2		2		1

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
4	1	4		3							Nova Scotia - United States - Sweden - Germany -	3 8 - 1	4	16
								1			United States -	1	-	1
											Nova Scotia - United States -	3 1		
		1		2				1				4	-	4
3											South Wales - England - North Wales -	1 1 1	-	3
				1							Germany -	1	-	1
1	1	4		2							Nova Scotia - Ireland -	5 2	3	10
												7	3	
											England -	18	19	
1	1	3		3	4	1	3	2				18	19	37

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Portsmouth, N. Hampshire— Continued. 3d quarter.</i>	1840. Sept. 30	Mechanics -	9									
		Farmers -	2									
		Milliners -	-	2								
		Servant -	-	1								
			4	3							1	
<i>Newport. W. Littlefield, collector. 2d quarter.</i>	June 30	Teacher -	1									
		Mariner -	1									
		Student -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Clerks -	2									
		Mechanics -	4									
		No occupation	2	4								
			12	4	1			1	2		2	1
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants -	5									
			5									
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchant -	1									
		No occupation	2									
			3						1			
<i>Providence. W. R. Danforth, collector. 2d quarter.</i>	June 30	Merchant -	1									
		Machinist -	1									
		No occupation	1	4								
			3	4			2	1	1			
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Laborers -	3									
		Miners -	2									
		No occupation	-	2								
			5	2							1	1
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Laborers -	2									
		Seamstress -	-	1								
		Servant -	-	1								
		No occupation	1									
			3	2	1							1

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
1	3	2									G. Britain & Irel'd	4	3	
												4	3	7
											United States	10	3	
											Spain	1		
											Cuba	1	1	
		4	1	3				1				12	4	16
											Barbadoes	4		
1		2						2			United States	1		
												5	-	5
		1						1			United States	2		
											England	1		
												3	-	3
											Cuba	2	4	
											United States	1		
				1	1			1				3	4	7
											Ireland	3	1	
											England	1		
											Scotland	1		
1	1	1		2							Nova Scotia	-	1	
												5	2	7
											England	1	1	
											Nova Scotia	2	1	
1		1						1				3	2	5

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>New London.</i> 2d quarter.	1840. June 30	Missionary -	1									
<i>New Haven.</i> W. H. Ellis, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchant -	1									
		Mechanic -	1									
		Student -	1									
		Servants -	-	3								
			3	3							1	1
2d quarter.	June 30	Mechanics -	4									
		Merchants -	2									
		Planter -	1									
		No occupation -	2									
			9								3	
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants -	7									
		Planter -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Engineers -	2									
		Mariner -	1									
		Mechanic -	1									
		No occupation -	2	6								
			15	6			2	1		1		1
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Planters -	2									
		Merchant -	1									
		Farmers -	3									
		Officers -	2									
		No occupation -	1	4								
			9	4			1					
<i>New York.</i> Jesse Hoyt, col- lector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	309									
		Mechanics -	622									
		Farmers -	966									
		Laborers -	368									
		Physicians -	10									
		Clergymen -	5									
		Mariners -	45									
		Artists -	3									
		Seamstresses -	-	14								
		No occupation -	528	1081								

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
						1					Siam - -	1	1	1
											British W. Indies	1	3	
											Scotland -	1		
											United States -	1		
1	1	1		1				1				3	3	6
											Spain - -	2		
											West Indies -	1		
											United States -	4		
2				1				3			French W. Indies	2		
												9	-	9
											United States -	7	3	
											Great Britain -	5		
											British W. Indies	2	3	
											France - -	1		
2		2	1	4	1	1	1	4				15	6	21
											British W. Indies	5		
											United States -	4	4	
1		1	1	2	2	1		3	1			9	4	13
											United States -	390	173	
											Great Britain -	1,485	551	
											France -	179	79	
											Germany -	719	279	
											Switzerland -	12	5	
											Austria -	2		
											Prussia -	10	1	
											Denmark -	7		
											Sweden -	7		
											Poland -	3		
											Spain -	10	2	
											Italy -	3		
											Portugal -	1		

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New York— 1st quarter— Continued.	1840. Mar. 31		2,856	1,095	190	109	168	118	262	138	330	146
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	509									
		Mechanics -	2,479									
		Farmers -	5,123									
		Laborers -	4,064									
		Physicians -	26									
		Clergymen -	21									
		Mariners -	49									
		Artists -	25	3								
		Seamstresses -	-	186								
		No occupation -	4,941	9884								
			17237	10073	1117	724	1186	903	1722	1199	2342	1636
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants -	616									
		Mechanics -	2,529									
		Farmers -	4,931									
		Laborers -	1,761									
		Physicians -	21									
		Clergymen -	16									
		Mariners -	33									
		Artists -	5									
		Seamstresses -	-	72								
		No occupation -	3,686	8856								
			13,596	8928	1023	632	1082	535	1525	1013	1902	1358

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
535	180	483	140	344	103	289	74	255	87		West Indies -	14		
											Nova Scotia -	2	1	
											Mexico -	5		
											South America -	1		
											Holland -	2		
											Canada -	4	4	
												2,856	1,095	3,951
											United States -	904	583	
											Great Britain -	10582	6,723	
											Germany -	4,862	2,294	
											France -	549	345	
											Switzerland -	29	11	
											Prussia -	85	43	
											Denmark -	14		
											Poland -	1		
											Sweden -	3	5	
											Holland -	9	3	
											Spain -	33	7	
											Portugal -	2		
											Italy -	12	1	
											Sicily -	1		
											South America -	4	2	
											West Indies -	71	28	
											Mexico -	12	8	
											Texas -	19	2	
											Nova Scotia -	5	8	
											Africa -	3	1	
											Canada -	37	9	
2906	1775	3056	1525	3035	949	1623	654	1250	708			17237	10073	27,310
											United States -	461	287	
											Great Britain -	5,728	4,009	
											Germany -	5,944	3,692	
											France -	470	324	
											Switzerland -	174	129	
											Prussia -	558	385	
											Austria -	10	5	
											Denmark -	72	52	
											Sweden -	3		
											Holland -	4	1	
											Spain -	24	6	
											Italy -	4		
											West Indies -	96	30	
											South America -	1		
											Mexico -	9		
											Texas -	9	1	
											Nova Scotia -	16	7	
											Canada -	15		
2414	1526	2192	1300	1402	946	1135	660	923	558			13598	8,928	22,526

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>New York—</i> Continued. 4th quarter.	1840. Dec. 31	Merchants -	290									
		Mechanics -	870									
		Farmers -	1,188									
		Laborers -	417									
		Physicians -	46									
		Clergymen -	30									
		Mariners -	18									
		Artists -	15									
		Seamstresses -	-	67								
		No occupation	1,302	2579								
			4,176	2646	323	225	385	248	499	342	623	340
<i>Philadelphia.</i> C. Blythe, col- lector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	4									
		Mechanics -	7									
		Farmers -	3									
		Clerk -	1									
		Laborers -	2									
		Physician -	1									
		No occupation	7	7								
			25	7	2		2	1		2	2	
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	104									
		Mechanics -	198									
		Farmers -	122									
		Laborers -	430									
		Mariners -	5									
		Clergymen -	2									
		Physicians -	5									
		Servants -	28	33								
		No occupation	194	783								
		Engineers -	10									
			1,098	816	89	99	98	60	109	82	83	101
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants -	47									
		Laborers -	367									
		Mechanics -	129									
		Farmers -	153									
		Mariners -	14									
		Physicians -	3									
		Miners -	2									

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	212	109	
											Great Britain -	2,472	1,577	
											Germany -	1,149	753	
											France -	146	82	
											Switzerland -	76	57	
											Prussia -	5		
											Austria -	2		
											Sweden -	8	3	
											Holland -	18	17	
											Spain -	8	3	
											Italy -	6		
											West Indies -	9	7	
											South America -	5		
											Mexico -	17	3	
											Canada -	43	35	
581	335	561	393	541	271	340	283	323	209			4,175	2,646	6,822
											G. Britain & Irel'd	12	7	
											United States -	7		
											Havana -	2		
											Bremen -	4		
7	1	5	2	3		3		1	1			25	7	32
											G. Britain & Irel'd	864	717	
											United States -	102	36	
											France -	11	1	
											Germany -	98	36	
											Spain -	4	2	
											Barbadoes -	3	7	
											Cuba -	7	12	
											Brit. Am. col'nies -		3	
											Neuvas -	3	2	
											Rio Grande -	5		
											Pernambuco -	1		
260	110	138	116	103	114	114	51	104	83			1,098	816	1,914
											United States -	101	27	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	608	530	
											Spain -	5	6	
											Danish W. Indies -	7	13	
											British W. Indies -	6	5	
											Nova Scotia -	3	4	
											Germany -	277	213	

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Philadelphia—</i> 3d quarter— Continued.	1840. Sept. 30	Ministers -	5									
		Servants -	21	34								
		No occupation	267	766								
			1,008	800	91	97	74	65	68	76	105	90
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	28									
		Mechanics -	38									
		Farmers -	30									
		Laborers -	32									
		Mariners -	11									
		Physicians -	3									
		No occupation	48	135								
			190	135	9	27	1	15	10	7	21	19
<i>Delaware.</i> 2d quarter.	June 30	Laborers -	208									
		Farmers -	29									
		Clergyman -	1									
		Weavers -	9									
		Shoemakers -	3									
		Blacksmith -	1									
		Thatcher -	1									
		Carpenter -	1									
		Ostler -	1									
		Tailors -	2									
		Painter -	1									
		Cooper -	1									
		Not known -	15									
		Spinners -	-	167								
		Mantua-maker -	-	1								
		Milliners -	-	4								
		Not known -	-	26								
			273	198	7	6	14	11	29	25	85	59
<i>Baltimore.</i> Wm. Frick, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Farmers -	33									
		Mechanics -	23									
		Merchants -	17									
		Mariners -	8									
		No occupation	25	39								
			106	39	14	7	4	1	4	2	10	5
2d quarter.	June 30	Farmers -	684									
		Mechanics -	235									
		Merchants -	64									
		Mariners -	16									

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
141	102	158	110	119	94	106	63	146	103		France -	-	2	
											Cuba -	1		
												1,008	800	1,808
											G. Britain & Irel'd	96	109	
											United States	34	5	
											Germany	52	21	
											France	3		
											St. Thomas	2		
											Cuba	1		
											Spain	2		
27	7	54	30	18	9	11	3	39	18			190	135	325
											Ireland -	273	198	
67	43	26	13	23	18	7	4	15	19			273	198	471
											Germany	76	36	
											United States	22	1	
											Great Britain	4	1	
											Ireland	1		
											South America	-	1	
											Italy	2		
											West Indies	1		
17	9	16	4	7	1	13	4	16	5	5 M's. 5 F.		106	39	145
											Germany	940	562	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	142	107	
											United States	24		
											Texas	16		

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Baltimore—</i> 2d quarter— Continued.	1840. June 30	Professors - No occupation	4 125	671								
			1,128	671	60	30	50	40	56	30	136	60
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Farmers - Mechanics - Mariners - Merchants - No occupation	1,215 476 2 129 651	1677								
			2,473	1677	210	211	189	179	154	158	254	211
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Farmers - Mechanics - Mariners - Merchants - No occupation	640 4 9 10 70	444								
			733	444	83	49	50	29	40	19	75	30
<i>Alexandria, D.C.</i> G. Brent, col- lector. 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants - Mechanics - No occupation	2 4 4	9								
			10	9	1		1		2	1		4
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Farmers - Physician - Mechanic - Merchant - Clergyman - No occupation	2 1 1 1 1 7	6								
			13	6	2	2	2		3		1	
<i>Norfolk.</i> County Whittle, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Miners - Mechanic - Agent - No occupation	35 1 1 17	33								
			54	33	10	10	5	2	3		13	4

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
973	941	230	150	100	40	80	40	103	33	40 M's. 40 F's.	France - - West Indies - - Switzerland - - Poland - -	2 2 1 1	2	1,799
462	280	430	206	226	136	189	124	314	166	45 6	Germany - - Great Britain - - West Indies - - South America - - Texas - - France - -	2,359 54 15 2 19 24	1,615 39 4 2 5 12	4,150
130	88	106	79	47	30	61	40	104	60	37 20	Germany - - West Indies - - Great Britain - - Texas - - Portugal - - United States - -	690 20 3 2 6 12	430 4 3 3 3 4	1,177
2	2	1		1	1	1		1	1		United States - - England - - West Indies - -	1 1 8	1 1 8	19
1		3	2				1	1	1		Germany - - Denmark - - Sweden - - Bermuda - - Barbadoes - - England - -	2 1 1 1 1 7	1 1 1 2 3	19
1	5	9	5	6	4	4	2	3	1		England - -	54	33	87

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Norfolk—</i> Continued. 3d quarter.	1840. Sept. 30	Farmers -	23									
		Mechanics -	23									
		Merchant	1									
		Servants -	-	2								
		No occupation	51	60								
			98	62	13	12	7	6	6	2	8	7
<i>Plymouth, N.</i> <i>Carolina.</i> J. Ramsey, col- lector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Clerk -	1									
<i>Charleston.</i> J. R. Pringle, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Mechanics -	7									
		Merchants -	21									
		Judge -	1									
		Gardeners -	2									
		Engineers -	3									
		Laborers -	5									
		Servants -	7									
		Consuls -	2									
		Dentist -	1									
		Brevet officers	2									
		Clerk -	1									
		Mariners -	2									
		Farmer -	1									
		Lawyer -	1									
		No occupation	2	11								
			58	11	1	2	2		1	8	1	
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	33									
		Mechanics -	13									
		Apprentices -	2									
		Apothecary -	1									
		Clerks -	4									
		Mariners -	3									
		Consul -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Dentist -	1									
		Engineers -	4									
		Officers -	2									
		No occupation	14	19								
			79	19	1	1	1	1	1		5	1

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
17	7	12	4	9	8	8	3	18	13		Germany		98	62	160
													98	62	
1											United States	-	1	-	1
													1	-	1
											England	-	21	9	69
											Cuba	-	33	2	
											Stockholm	-	1		
											Havre	-	1		
											Ireland	-	1		
											Puerto Cabello	-	1		
10	2	14		11	1	4		10	2				58	11	98
											England	-	13	3	
											Scotland	-	1		
											Bremen	-	4	2	
											Cuba	-	52	11	
											Palermo	-	1		
											Antwerp	-	1	1	
											Nassau	-	7	2	
18	10	22	3	15	2	6	1	10					79	19	98

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Charleston— Continued.</i> 3d quarter.	1840. Sept. 30	Merchants -	25									
		Mechanics -	2									
		Farmers -	7									
		Mariners -	2									
		Clerk -	1									
		Spinster -	-	1								
		No occupation	7	12								
			44	13	2		3	1	3	3	3	1
<i>New Orleans.</i> J. W. Breed- love, collec- tor. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Planters and farmers -	405									
		Merchants -	504									
		Mechanics -	255									
		Laborers -	6									
		Lawyers -	4									
		Physicians -	8									
		Mariners -	31									
		Soldier -	1									
		No occupation	827	533								
			2,041	533	60	61	58	39	42	37	146	77
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	703									
		Farmers -	1,028									
		Mechanics -	258									
		Laborers -	245									
		Physicians -	20									
		Lawyers -	9									
		Mariners -	42									
		Soldiers -	16									
		Clerks -	19									
		No occupation	181	843								
			2,521	843	87	101	82	85	84	46	241	112
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Farmers -	231									
		Mechanics -	79									
		Laborers -	4									
		Merchants -	155									
		Doctors -	7									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Mariners -	13									
		Clerks -	4									
		No occupation	352	294								
			846	294	33	36	46	34	25	27	61	41

Continued.

From 20 and un- der 25.		From 25 and un- der 30.		From 30 and un- der 35.		From 35 and un- der 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
7	2	7	1	7	4	1		11	1		England Cuba	19 25	9 4	
												44	13	57
454	93	630	110	257	38	201	40	193	38		Texas - France - Great Britain - Germany - Cuba - British W. Indies Madeira - French W. Indies Mexico - Spain -	753 581 207 140 224 4 8 36 77 11	81 253 81 54 45 11 8	2,574
												2,044	533	
556	157	785	143	263	70	205	59	218	70		Texas - Germany - France - Great Britain - French W. Indies Cuba - Mexico - Buenos Ayres - British W. Indies	709 219 1,099 167 - 196 110 4 17	79 101 532 78 2 28 13 10	3,364
												2,521	843	
192	34	226	47	91	19	88	31	84	25		Texas - France - Great Britain - Germany - Cuba - Mexico - British W. Indies	311 362 46 16 64 42 5	56 187 24 13 4 10	1,140
												846	294	

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.			Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>New Orleans— Continued.</i> 4th quarter.	1840. Dec. 31	Farmers -	1,400	812								
		Merchants -	520	3								
		Mechanics -	581	95								
		Laborers -	30									
		Clerks -	23									
		Clergymen -	4									
		Lawyers -	5									
		Physicians -	10									
		Servants -	6	47								
		Mariners -	29									
		No occupation	141	301								
			2,749	1,258	154	146	139	137	126	86	306	171
<i>Key West.</i> <i>A. Gordon, col- lector.</i> 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	2									
		Mariners -	3									
		Soldier -	1									
		Painter -	1									
		Clerks -	2									
		No occupation	1									
			10									
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	3									
		Mariners -	11									
		Mechanics -	7									
		Clerk -	1									
		No occupation	4	2								
			26	2					4		1	

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
568	203	625	207	302	99	250	81	279	128		France -	1,320	724	
											Great Britain -	368	169	
											Texas -	476	101	
											Germany -	372	241	
											Cuba -	104	14	
											Mexico -	72	7	
											British W. Indies	35	2	
											Spain -	1		
											French W. Indies	1		
												2,749	1,258	4,007
2		3						5			United States -	9		
											Bahamas -	1		
												10	-	10
3	2	5		3		6		4			United States -	11	2	
											Bahamas -	3		
											France -	10		
											Germany -	1		
											Spain -	1		
												26	2	28

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION

To the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

FEBRUARY 22, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 14, 1841.*

Mr. Mason made the following report :

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were referred so much of the late Governor's message as relates to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and so much of his message as relates to the distributive share that Indiana would be entitled to receive under Mr. Clay's land bill, after the payment of the national debt ; also the accompanying documents upon the same subject, being a report from a select committee made to the New York Legislature on the 4th day of May, 1840 ; also sundry resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, on this subject, adopted at their May session, 1840 ; also two several resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, adopted on the 20th of November, 1839, on the same subject ; also a preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved February 12, 1840, embracing the same matter ; have had the same under their consideration, and have directed me to make the following report :

The committee have devoted that attention to the subject that its great importance deserves ; and after a careful and full examination of the whole subject, they cannot but express their full conviction of the correctness of the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, and Kentucky, as well as the opinions expressed in the annual message of our late Governor, DAVID WALLACE, upon the right of the States to the proceeds of the sale of the public domain, after the extinguishment of the national debt. The committee are happy to find the sanction of our present Executive given to those sentiments in his inaugural address, in which he has taken the same elevated ground as that occupied in the resolutions above referred to.

The committee do not deem it necessary to enter into a lengthy or detailed argument upon this subject, or to refer to the various deeds of ces-

sion, which have been made by the States ceding the public lands, or to the purchase of Louisiana and the Floridas, in which a large portion of the public lands is situated. They feel themselves relieved from the performance of this arduous duty, by the report of the committee to the New York Legislature upon this subject, and now lying upon the desks of members in a printed form, and in which the claims of the several States to the proceeds of the sale of the public lands are set out in the most clear and forcible manner.

The resolutions of the States of Vermont, Connecticut, and Kentucky, your committee are happy to find present the same views as those expressed by New York. The right of the States to the proceeds of the public lands, since the payment of the national debt, up to the present period, and until the General Government shall take steps to disburse to the States their proceeds, is a subject of much importance, and one in which the States are greatly interested. If the United States Government is a trustee for the several States, as claimed by the message of our late Governor, the subject is divested of all doubt. That the General Government stands in this relation to the States, is, in the opinion of your committee, established by the documents before spoken of; and that the public domain cannot, by any principle of law or moral right, be diverted from the object for which it was originally ceded to the United States.

The States having slumbered upon their rights during the payment of the national debt, has not surrendered nor weakened their claims upon this subject.

The application of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the payment of the national debt, was in discharge of a solemn obligation the Government owed to her public creditors; and the reservation to Government purposes of these proceeds afforded the only guaranty they possessed for the ultimate payment of their claims. The fulfilment of these engagements has left that vast fund to be applied to the use of the States, as expressed in the various grants and cessions made to the General Government as a trustee for all the States that became members of the federal compact.

From this view of the subject, the committee are clearly of the opinion that the United States is both legally and morally bound to pay over to the States all of the proceeds of the public lands that have accrued since the payment of the public debt.

There is no principle better established than that a trustee is morally as well as legally bound to account for his agency to the party in whose favor the trust has been created; and although, in the case before us, the States have no means of enforcing their legal claims upon the General Government, yet the committee do not, for a moment, doubt but that the United States Government will, when properly advised, be actuated and governed by those great moral principles on which our republic is based, and pay to the States their just demands; as the adoption of a different course would be a violation of public faith, and calculated to subvert the principles of the Government.

From these considerations, the committee have directed me to report the following joint resolution, and recommend its adoption.

A true copy :

J. H. HAGER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A joint resolution on the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the public domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, and, of right, the proceeds thereof constitute a common fund for their common use and benefit, and ought not to be used for any other purpose whatever; and we protest against the surrender of this common property to a portion of the States, as unjust, and in direct violation of the purposes for which it was ceded to, and accepted by, the United States; and we protest against the reduction of the present minimum price of the public lands, other than to graduate the same, believing it to be injurious to the interests of the States, and uncalled for by either the public or individual interest.

And be it further resolved, That we recommend an immediate separation of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands from the other revenues of the Government; and that the same be distributed, after deducting the expense of selling the same, among the several States, similar in its provisions to "Mr. Clay's land bill;" and that Congress provide the means to meet the demands of the States, to the several amounts to which they would have been entitled under that bill, after deducting the amount of the surplus revenue already received.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, our Senators and Representatives in Congress will promote the interests of their constituents, and act in accordance with their wishes, by giving their support to the principles asserted in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these joint resolutions and the accompanying report to each of our Senators in Congress, and to each of our Representatives, with a request that they lay the same before their respective bodies; and that he transmit a copy of the same to each of the Governors of the several States, with a request that they lay the same before their respective Legislatures.

SAMUEL JUDAH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL HALL,

President of the Senate.

Approved February 5, 1841:

SAM. BIGGER.

RESOLUTION
OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

ON THE SUBJECT

Of raising revenue by duties on foreign goods.

FEBRUARY 22, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution in relation to duties on foreign goods. |

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be informed that this Legislature is of opinion that the General Government should be supported by revenue to be raised by duties on foreign goods, and is wholly opposed to direct taxation for such purpose.

Resolved, further, That our Governor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SAMUEL JUDAH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL HALL,

President of the Senate.

Approved February 2, 1841 :

SAMUEL BIGGER.

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION

To the bill "to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of settlers on the public lands who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log-cabin thereon."

FEBRUARY 22, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, on the subject of Mr. Benton's bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of settlers on the public lands who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log-cabin thereon.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for, and endeavor to procure, the passage of the above entitled bill, amended so as to embrace the following provisions, viz:

I. To distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States of the Union in just and equitable proportions.

II. To grant to actual *bona fide* settlers upon the public lands the right of pre-emption to any quantity thereof not exceeding one half section, or 320 acres, including place of settlement, at the *minimum* price of \$1 25 per acre, with such provisions as shall limit this right of settlement and pre-emption to actual *bona fide* settlers, whose estate, at the time of settlement, shall not exceed the value of \$500; and further, with such provisions as shall effectually exclude the wealthier speculators from all benefits under this law, and shall prevent them from interfering with, or participating in, the privileges and right of settlement and pre-emption which are hereby granted, and intended for the sole advantage of the needy and honest settlers and cultivators of the soil.

Be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SAMUEL JUDAH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL HALL,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 4, 1841.

SAMUEL BIGGER.

PETITION
OF
A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

That the treaty with the Seneca Indians may not be enforced against those who are averse to emigration.

FEBRUARY 22, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of the town of Alexander, and of the State of New York, being convinced that a very large majority of the Seneca nation of Indians are decidedly averse to emigration, and have never given their assent to the treaty for the sale of their lands, as amended by the Senate, either in person or by their authorized agents; and believing that the honor, dignity, and interest of the United States do not require that treaty to be forced upon said Indians; and that, on the contrary, it would be a violation of our national faith, as virtually pledged to them by the resolution of the Senate of June 11, 1838, in which it is distinctly stated that the treaty shall not be binding until the assent of the Indians to the amendments shall be given in open council—would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to adopt such measures as in your wisdom shall appear best adapted to sustain the honor of the United States, and prevent injustice to the Indians.

A. S. Churchill
H. R. Montgomery
W. W. Sherman
Isaac Van Wort
G. K. Benedict
Alanson Tracy
Joseph N. Perry
George King
Albert Raw
Enoch B. Waite
Asa H. Kent
Leonard Turner
C. C. Townsend
A. R. R. Butler, jr.

A. R. R. Butler, 2d
W. B. Perry
J. D. Bartlett
Curtis Hart
James R. Jackman
William Nichols
David Beckwith
Byram Moulton
O. P. J. Adams
Philip Pryer
Willard M. Smith
James Lewis
Lott Burge
Alonso Fuller

Anson Lewis
Benjamin Barney
Robert Nevitt
Ephraim Burlingame
Zenas Blodgett
Lewis Hooper
Horace Pratt
W. C. Spalding
John Stanard
Seth Blossom, jr.
Eames M. Allen
Henry Markher
John G. Tisdale
Aid Garfield
T. M. Houghton
A. Stilson
Anson Howard
W. J. Knight
S. R. Brundige
Earl Newton
H. J. Barnard
William Gilun
Clark Rice
William Gree, jr.
Thomas Cogswell
J. M. Riddle
Henry J. Turner
David Kendall
J. Potter, jr.
Warren Thompson
William Page
Alanson Page
A. H. Tilden
Judah Wells
L. La. Burriss
D. Beckwith
Thomas Hogarth
L. Spencer
E. Spencer
William Ward
A. S. Joslyn
Walter Scott
James Potter
Charles Stoughton
J. R. Jordan
T. P. Hart
John Richardson
Dennis Wing
Jonathan C. Mosher
R. Newland
J. L. Backus
Alva Montgomery

Hervey Seymour
Hiram Parrish
Thomas Bigford
John S. Myers
C. Beckwith
William L. Utley
Jacob Stickle
R. S. Blannerhasset
John L. Andrews
John R. Beckwith
J. Van Buren
Apollon Lincoln
Bela Joslyn
Jabez H. Beardsly
Martin Pratt
Harlow V. R. Joslyn
Henry Bridger
Isaac Parrish
Eleazer T. Blodgett
James F. Stoughton
William F. Olds
Asa Hall
H. C. Demun
J. Rand Bogart
Harvey Wing
J. J. Benedict
Joseph Tauner
John Dunnston
Ammi R. R. Butler
George W. Wing
Samuel Matteson
William O. Palmer
John Dristine
Asa Foster
A. M. Robinson
F. E. Winslow
William T. Blodgett
Gorham Newcomb
I. Webber
E. B. Swift
John M. Curtis
Russel Day
George Wicks
John Meredith
H. Colton
Erastus Loomis
D. Davis
Jacob Dirstine
John Collins, jr.
Gibbs Perkins
J. N. Braddish
A. S. Patterson

T. G. Goodwill
Lucius Hall
Elisha Fox, sen.
A. T. Mooers
Benjamin Kent
S. P. Coon
C. B. Parrish

C. Spencer
F. Gilbert
T. S. French
Forenva Warden
J. M. Demun
I. J. Tisdale
E. G. Moulton

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

Submitted, concurred in, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to which has been referred the petition of David Green, "for the reimbursement of certain duties illegally paid by him," report:

That the same petition and accompanying papers were referred to the committee during the last session of the Senate; and that, on the 22d day of June last, they made a full report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and is Senate document No. 568, of the first session of the 26th Congress. Upon a review of that report, the committee again adopt it and its conclusions, and again ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition and papers.

Blair & Rives, printers.

PETITION

OF

SAMUEL MARTIN,

SUBMITTING

A plan for a national bank.

FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

Your petitioner respectfully submits the following plan for a national bank, which he believes better than any other yet submitted; and he also respectfully accompanies this with a plan heretofore submitted by him to the other House.

I now believe a national bank ought not to be a bank of issues of notes for a currency, but merely of loan and deposit; not to deal in stocks or foreign bills of exchange, but restricted to inland bills of exchange entirely; that the national funds be deposited therein, as in the national banks heretofore; that neither the National nor State Governments own any of the stock; that it be divided among the States, agreeable to population; that none of the stock be transferable out of the State where subscribed; that it be restricted to hold no real estate, only the lots and building for their business; and that it be chartered for twenty years, and not renewable; (this plan I think safer, and better, and cheaper than the sub-treasury, or any other plan I can think of;) to pay no bonus. Capital of twenty millions will be sufficient on this plan to do all the business necessary; its discounts or loans not to exceed — per cent. interest; and its debtors, and the amount of debts due by any one, shown when asked, or published weekly or monthly—fair open dealing. As it will issue no notes, specie will not be wanted to start on. Good bank notes can be loaned as well as specie; and to go to Europe to purchase specie, bring it here, to be sent directly back again, is a profitless business. I am of the opinion that matters will settle down in something like this, and respectfully submit it as my best. My former bank plan, as respects the payments made in gold, (commencing with one-twentieth, and increasing it every year ten per cent.,) I still believe in; and would respectfully suggest that as a part of the charter. Silver is too heavy, and compels the issue of small notes, to which I always objected. I wish the poor man to know what he gets for his labor.

SAMUEL MARTIN,

Of Campbell's Station, Tennessee, May 12, 1840.

Blair & Rives, printers.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

That the treaty with the Seneca Indians may not be enforced in regard to those who may be averse to emigration.

FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of the towns of Collins and Brandt, of the State of New York, being convinced that a very large majority of the Seneca nation of Indians are decidedly averse to emigration, and have never given their assent to the treaty for the sale of their lands, as amended by the Senate, either in person or by their authorized agents; and believing that the honor, dignity, and interest of the United States do not require that treaty to be forced upon said Indians; and that, on the contrary, it would be a violation of our national faith, as virtually pledged to them by the resolution of the Senate of June 11, 1838, in which it is distinctly stated that the treaty shall not be binding until the assent of the Indians to the amendments shall be given in open council—would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to adopt such measures as in your wisdom shall appear best adapted to sustain the honor of the United States, and prevent injustice to the Indians.

Leman F. Pitcher
Smith Bartlett
Augustus C. Boon
Wm. Siplees
G. Webster
Peleg Cransom
N. H. Kuapp
John Cowdry
Samuel Stewart
Nelson Little
Daniel Hollister
Charles Averill
Wm. Roller
H. Witford
A. Rogers

Elihu Coon
John Davis
Samuel Kent
John Godfrey
John Avery
Thomas J. Allen
James Paris
Hemon Harris
Somes J. Causted
Charles H. Ranusey
Orrin Pierce
Sylvester Wood
Erastus Berry
Benjamin Flint
Arnold Flint

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Oreb Parker
Daniel B. Southwick
Theophilis H. Kent
Nathan Southwick
David Chambers
Myron Eddy
Josiah Eddy
Joseph Sherman
Charles C. Sherman
John Brooks
Samuel Beach
George Colony
Wm. Henry
John P. Roller
O. W. Rolfe,
Jesse Worden
Matseib Zoller
Jerome Palmer
Lyman Rolfe
Sylvanus Andruss
E. Hitchcock
Aaron Boon
Joseph Kent

John F. Allen
H. L. Clark
Silas Wheeler
Daniel Stanton
S. J. Godfrey
Zebulon Flanders
John H. Westinghouse
Zalvy Pierce
John R. Simmons
Daniel Fuller
Earl Pierce
William Pierce
Isaac W. Coon
Elisha Coon
Jerome Harris
Darius Odell
Jacob B. Southwick
Luther Colvin
Reuben Fisk
John Roberts
Daniel McMartin
J. C. Hitchcock

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF CHATAUQUE COUNTY, NEW
YORK,

PRAYING

*That the treaty with the Seneca Indians may not be enforced in regard
to those who may be averse to emigration.*

FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress assembled :*

The undersigned, citizens of the county of Chatauque, and of the State of New York, being convinced that a very large majority of the Seneca nation of Indians are decidedly averse to emigration, and have never given their assent to the treaty for the sale of their lands, as amended by the Senate, either in person or by their authorized agents; and believing that the honor, dignity, and interest of the United States do not require that treaty to be forced upon said Indians; and that, on the contrary, it would be a violation of our national faith, as virtually pledged to them by the resolution of the Senate of June 11, 1838, in which it is distinctly stated that the treaty shall not be binding until the assent of the Indians to the amendments shall be given in open council—would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to adopt such measures as in your wisdom shall appear best adapted to sustain the honor of the United States, and prevent injustice to the Indians.

Ethan Angell
James Waxham
George S. Hebard
Amos Bennett
Pearl De Wolf
Henry Farnham
Daniel Farnham
Hiram Gilbert
R. Simons
Abijah Sterns
D. G. Colvill
Harrison McClanahan

Daniel P. Gardner
Anson Parsons
E. Dewey
Ira H. Farnham
Hatten A. Farnham
Bradner Hunn
Elba Fuller
A. Buck
Cornelius Scott
J. W. Scott
John Weed
Philo Hanford

H. W. Glover
John Clough
George Love
Samuel Snow
Jon. S. Pattison, jr.
Milo Pattison
William Mower
Lewis H. Morris
W. N. Richardson

Abraham Keech
Rufus Johnson
E. Plucker
Daniel Sage
Henry Renshee
Peter Bohn
Elisha Derison
Benjamin Harmon
Benjamin Harmon, jr.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY,

PRAYING.

The enactment of a general bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the members of Congress :

Your memorialists pray you to enact a general bankrupt law that will release an unfortunate but honest man from his debts, upon his surrender of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

PRINCETON, N. J.

F. Knighton
George T. Olmsted
William Jones Booth
J. V. D. Bergen
R. E. Hornor
Aaron Bergen
David Hullfish
Isaac Gulick
William Maynard
W. R. Skillman
Alexander G. Rainier
Alexander Hollinshead
James Van Deventer
Philip Davison
John Lowrey
William McCay
J. G. Upelder
Ralph Gulick
A. Burke
Thomas Young
Martin Smyth
John R. Davison
Isaac Stryker
William Clow
Jacob Mapeles
Thomas Blackwood

Moore Baker
George Thompson
John T. Robinson
Abraham Stryker
John Maclean
William A. Jackson
Benjamin H. Green
Samuel Stevens
T. L. Cuyler
E. Mulford
John Conover
David J. Mapel
John Henderson
Henry Voorhees
J. W. Phillips
John Sardder
Garret E. Terhune
Elijah Allen
Noah Green
William Whitlock
Charles C. Hutchinson
Amos Pearce
Daniel Bown
Daniel B. Wagner
Edward Hicks
Elbert S. Williamson

Blair & Rives, printers.

Isaac Van Doren
J. V. Talmage
W. R. Murphy
A. P. Searing
Phineas W. Conover
Henry G. Lane
P. W. Suydam

C. W. Hendrickson
J. F. Hageman
Louis F. Smith
R. S. Field
Robert Bayles
David Hawk.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF HAVRE-DE-GRACE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

PRAYING

An appropriation for the removal of obstructions at the entrance of the harbor of that place.

FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Havre-de-Grace, in the State of Maryland,

REPRESENTS :

That the construction of the tide-water canal, now completed, terminates at this town the largest and most stupendous line of artificial navigation in the world ; affording a direct communication with the whole valley of the Susquehanna, with Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and other regions more remote ; embracing, in all its ramifications, an extent of more than two thousand miles of canals, besides the thousands of miles of lake and river navigation ; traversing countries almost boundless, and surpassingly rich in the productions of agriculture, of the forest, and of the mines ; and great as are now these resources, their future magnitude will be in proportion to the continually-accelerating increase of population, industry, and arts. The products of a large portion of the country alluded to will seek this port, as the nearest and cheapest of access ; and the consequent amount of business that will inevitably centre here, will be immense—probably exceeded but by very few of our seaports. The same necessity that will cause so great a descending trade, will be equally operative in making this the mart of such commodities as the country requires, in exchange for the products of its industry. Besides the various productions incident to the different regions traversed, or connected by these canals, this port will be the principal iron market in the Union ; the manufacture of which is already extensive, is rapidly increasing, and is capable of an indefinite extension. Anthracite and bituminous coal, of the best quality, exist on the Susquehanna and its tributaries, in inexhaustible abundance ; the former is becoming a general fuel, the consumption of which must for ever increase.

The bituminous coal, never heretofore to have been extensively procured,

Blair & Rives, printers.

will be in great demand for manufacturing purposes, as well as for steam-boats and steam-ships; and the change now taking place in naval armaments will doubtless render it of the first importance to the Government itself. Steam-vessels, particularly such as are designed for coast and harbor defence, can here procure their supply of fuel, as well as many other materials necessary to the service, and all at the cheapest rates.

The coal and other commodities that will be shipped from this port, will give employment to many thousand vessels, forming a nursery for seamen—a class of men highly appreciated by all maritime nations, and by none more than our own.

It is the estimate of the chief engineer, under whose supervision the tide-water canal was constructed, that that work can pass, in a season, three million six hundred thousand tons, reckoning twelve hours for the working-day. That its use will be limited only by its capacity, none, who are adequately informed, or will so inform themselves, can for a moment doubt.

Havre de-Grace, situated at the head of the Chesapeake bay, possesses facilities as a seaport, inferior to but few; and if this broad arm of the sea has any disadvantages, they are compensated for by its greater safety, and by giving ingress to vessels two hundred and fifty miles interior from the coast.

We presume that many members of your honorable bodies are well acquainted with the location of our town; and it is with a view of calling the attention to the subject of such as have not heretofore given attention to it, that these remarks are made. A reference to a map of the country, and the improvements, will clearly show that nature has designed, and art has nearly perfected, one of the most favorable marts of commerce to be found in this or in any country. We say art has nearly perfected, but not quite. There yet requires to be removed a slight obstruction to the entrance of our harbor. A bar, a little below the town, affords, at present, but ten feet water at high-tide. A survey was made by G. W. Hughes, Esq., United States civil engineer, in the fall of 1837, whose report was made to the Secretary of War; which, with an accompanying map, has been submitted to Congress.

Mr. Hughes estimates the expense of deepening the channel to sixteen feet, at seventy-two thousand dollars; a sum so small, in comparison with the importance of the work, even in a national point of view alone, that we see great reason to hope that Congress will make an appropriation adequate to the object. We are well aware of the propriety and necessity, at the present time, of a frugal expenditure of the public money; but if, as we believe, our views are just and true, this object is so national, and so important to the general welfare, as well as our own, that we cannot but entertain a strong hope that Congress will grant our petition.

For which we pray, &c.

L. W. Thomas
W. W. Virdin
Ro. M. Magraw
John Gullong
James Williams
William M. Williams
Dorus Senaca
S. E. Treadwell

Joseph C. Carver
Thomas Clement
Benjamin C. Foard
Thomas Suter
Rob. Parker, jr.
William Williams
Jarrett Gilbert
Hy. L. Gale

Wesley W. Levy
 James Stephenson
 John A. Chew
 William Loflin
 A. S. Barnum
 S. H. Reasin
 John Donahue
 John O'Neill
 Rob. R. Vandiver
 George W. Hall
 Moses Gallanos
 Benjamin B. Williams
 John H. Myers
 Alfred C. Williams
 James T. Sullivan
 David Harry
 William G. Burk
 George Wareham
 Thomas Sadler
 Mathias Riffel
 Thomas Hopkins
 Henry Barnes
 W. S. Boulden
 J. A. Gover
 John Wareham
 W. L. Hicore
 J. H. Bogam
 William Sullivan
 Thomas Mitchell
 Ezekiel Mitchell, sen.
 John C. Saunders
 Henry E. Parker
 J. G. Wilson
 William B. Murphy
 Alexander Smith
 E. J. Owens
 J. G. Taylor
 James C. Magraw
 William Lewis
 Samuel B. Silver
 Parker Barnard
 John C. Broughton
 E. S. Hughes
 Samuel A. Welt
 Thomas Courtney
 Alfred W. Kimble
 Thomas Bond

W. H. Aiken
 H. P. Sutor
 Samuel Daugherty
 Owen Conner
 William McKelly
 Jacob Vickers
 E. Hopkins
 John McMurray
 John I. Ford
 William Sprigg
 William Seaver
 Frederick Williams
 Bennet W. Barnes
 Robert Evans
 E. Mitchell, sen.
 J. Tollon
 A. J. Thomas
 Stephen J. Magraw
 Jonathan McVey
 John O'Brien
 William Barnes
 John Evans
 Philip Lansdale
 Daniel Michael
 Bernard Mitchell
 Jonathan Oer
 John T. Coleman
 John Hopkins
 Conrad Geist
 George Gutsell
 R. Lloyd Goldsborough
 J. J. Boyce
 Paul Froth
 Reuben Thompson
 F. D. Anderson
 Ezra Reed
 William O'Neill
 Jacob Spahr
 William P. Chew
 George Moore
 Ephraim Murphy
 Captain James C. Chandler
 C. H. Blaney
 Charles R. Eberman
 A. K. Myers
 John Mitchell

Amount of tonnage shipped to Havre-de-Grace. The ascending trade of the Susquehanna and Tide-water canals, from 1st of April to 1st of December, 1840.

Groceries	- lbs.	2,314,274	Millstones	- lbs.	2,000
Dry goods	- "	161,064	Glass	- "	12,320
Hardware	- "	99,509	Oysters	- bush.	1,013
Queensware	- "	113,817	Paper	- lbs.	2,428
Tinware	- "	3,947	Cement	- "	29,120
Drugs	- "	21,145	Steam engines	- "	21,180
Tobacco	- "	136,183	Sundries	- "	9,984
Hemp and cordage	- "	51,349	Plaster	- tons	3,920.14.3.16
Leather	- "	9,979	Castings	- "	1,263.16.3.10
Hides	- "	31,778	Pig metal	- "	49.11.0.17
Red and white lead	- "	9,366	Tar and rosin	- lbs.	454
Bar lead	- "	3,915	Fish	- "	12,719
Bacon	- "	16,885	Liquors	- gals.	17,772
Burr blocks	- "	197,155	Turpentine	- "	4,041
Furniture	- "	26,351	Oil	- "	9,527
Agricult. implements	- "	27,343	Salt	- lbs.	39,105
Copper	- "	4,233	Nails	- kegs	327
Grindstones	- "	23,284	Boards	- feet	88,500
Bar and sheet iron	- "	64,761	Shingles	- m.	47,500
Steel	- "	7,812	Bricks	- "	17,400
Vegetables	- "	17,419	Cedar sills	- No.	10,274
Rags	- "	1,000	Emigrants	- "	1,000
Pipe clay	- "	55,795	Boats	- "	1,792

Amount of tonnage received at Havre-de-Grace from intermediate points from 1st of April to 1st of December, 1840.

Ground bark	- tons	215.14.2.17	Lime	- bush.	1,200
Blooms	- "	97.3.1.11	Paper	- lbs.	10,000
Steel	- "	57.18.0.0	Flour	- barrels	1,472
Slate	- "	309.12.0.0	Sumac	- lbs.	40,679
Pig metal	- "	604.15.0.0	Bark	- cords	174
Stone	- "	286.10.0.0	Rags	- lbs.	25,000
Wheat	- bush.	2,231	Asbestos	- "	3,000
Corn, rye, & barley	- "	2,474			

Amount of tonnage shipped from Havre-de-Grace. The descending trade of the Susquehanna and Tide-water canal, from 1st of April to 1st of December, 1840.

Flour	- bbls.	53,519	Merchandise	- lbs.	545,937
Wheat	- bush.	479,865	Groceries	- "	4,871
Corn and other grain	"	98,385	Furniture	- "	20,699
Clover & other grass			Window glass	- boxes	1,916
seeds	- "	9,468	Rags	- lbs.	43,596
Pork (salted)	- bbls.	384	Mineral coal	- tons	9,717.19.3.18
Bacon	- lbs.	651,144	Iron ore	- "	723.7.0.0
Fish	- bbls.	24	Iron, pigs, cast-		
Butter and cheese	- lbs.	169,379	ings, &c.	- "	10,531.3.3.7
Lard and tallow	- "	10,190	Lime	- bush.	22,597
Feathers	- "	4,054	Limestone	- perch.	3,338
Wool	- "	844	Sawed lumber	- feet	2,172,167
Cotton	- "	74,944	Staves and head-		
Hemp.			ings	- lbs.	1,201,937
Tobacco	- "	1,971,299	Shingles	- No.	28,700
Leather	- "	67,659	Sundries	- lbs.	401,706
Whiskey and dom.			Posts and rails	- No.	600
spirits	- gals.	1,056,756	Boats and arks	- "	1,871

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

ON THE

Subject of appointing the same day throughout the Union for the choice of presidential electors.

FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use all proper exertions to procure the passage of a law, by Congress, fixing the same day or days throughout the United States for the choice of presidential electors.

And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Representative from this State in the Congress of the United States.

MOSES NORRIS, JR.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES B. CREIGHTON,

President of the Senate.

Approved December 24, 1840:

JOHN PAGE, *Governor.*

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Office of Secretary of State, January 28, 1841.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolution, now in this office.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official seal.

JOSIAH STEVENS, JR.,

Secretary of State.

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN RELATION

To the claims for French spoliations committed prior to the 31st day of July, 1801.

FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE.

Resolves in relation to the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by authority of the French Government upon the commerce of the United States, prior to the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the claims of American citizens, arising from spoliations committed on the commerce of the United States by authority of the Government of France, previous to the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, are just, and ought to be satisfied; and that by the convention of eighteen hundred, ratified in eighteen hundred and one, the Government of the United States, in consideration of advantages to be derived from said treaty to the people of the United States, discharged the French Government from all obligation to make indemnity for said spoliations.

Resolved, That good policy, the principles of justice, and also the express provisions of the constitution, require, that whenever the property of a part of the people is sacrificed for the good of the whole, the property of the whole should be holden to make indemnity for such sacrifice; and that the American Government, having for national purposes discharged the Government of France from the performance of its just obligations towards our citizens, is bound to fulfil them in its place.

Resolved, That we regard the bill now pending before Congress upon the subject of "French spoliations," as making a just provision and a reasonable appropriation for the payment of such claims as are therein specified; and that the honor and faith of the Government, as well as the interest of an unfortunate portion of our citizens, require that the same should be passed without delay; and that our Senators in Congress, and our Representatives, be requested to use their exertions to hasten the passage of said bill into a law.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolves, and the accompanying report, to the Executive of the United States, and also to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they use all honorable means to effect a settlement of these claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 17, 1841.*

Passed :

GEORGE ASHMUN, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *February 18, 1841.*

Passed :

DANIEL P. KING, *President.*

February 19, 1841, Approved :

JOHN DAVIS.

A true copy, attest :

JOHN P. BIGELOW,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE, *January 25, 1841.*

The special joint committee, to which was referred the petition of William Bartlett and others, praying the legislature to pass resolves, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a bill now pending before that body, "to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to the 31st day of July, 1801," have considered that subject and submit the following report.

By order of the committee :

H. W. KINSMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT.

The bill referred to in the petition is entitled a bill "to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to the thirty-first day of July, 1801." The first section provides that satisfaction to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000 shall be made to such citizens of the United States, or their legal representatives, as had valid claims upon the French Government to indemnity arising out of the spoliations referred to. The second section provides for the appointment of three commissioners, who are to examine and decide upon such claims as shall be presented under the act. The remaining sections contain such further provisions as are necessary fully to carry into effect the main object of the bill.

The petitioners represent themselves as entitled, in consequence of losses suffered by the abovenamed spoliations, to claim the benefit proposed by the bill, should the same finally become a law ; and pray the legislature to interpose in their behalf, by requesting our Representatives and instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for it.

It has not been thought necessary by the committee to examine into the

nature of the particular claims of the respective petitioners, which are represented to amount to six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; because it is well known that many citizens of Massachusetts, in common with the merchants of other States, suffered severely by the spoliations for which the proposed bill provides indemnification. It has appeared to the committee, that if these claims as a class were just, and if the Government of the United States are rightfully bound to satisfy them, the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They have therefore examined the subject with reference to these two particulars :

First. Were the claims which the petitioners present, and for which the bill before Congress provides indemnification, valid against the French Government?

Second. Have the United States, by any arrangement with France, assumed the obligations of the French Government, and become justly responsible for the payment of these claims?

To answer the first inquiry, it may be necessary to give a very brief account of the origin of the claims in question. During the wars in Europe which succeeded the French revolution, the Government of France, as is well known, resorted to many extraordinary measures to sustain itself. Among these measures, were various decrees of the National Convention and the Directory, all having for their object the capture and destruction of the property of neutrals. The decree of May 9th, 1793, authorized " French ships of war and privateers to arrest and bring into the ports of France all neutral vessels laden with provisions destined to an enemy's port, or with merchandise belonging to an enemy." This was followed by further decrees, in 1796, 1797, and 1798; by the last of which, all vessels having on board goods, the product of England or her colonies, were declared lawful prize to French ships of war and privateers. By authority of these several decrees, all the cruisers, privateers, and ships of war of France, and its dependencies in Europe, and in the French West Indies, were let loose upon the defenceless commerce of the United States; and such was their success, and so great was the misfortune of our citizens, that the number of vessels captured between August, 1796, and June, 1797, alone, amounted to 308, according to a list published in Philadelphia. It is understood that the whole number of vessels captured and condemned in this illegal manner was more than 600, which, with their cargoes, were condemned, and wholly lost to their owners.

By a calculation made from the result of claims, as proved in other similar cases, the average value of a vessel and her cargo is believed to be about \$16,800. This, if correct, would swell the whole amount of claims from these spoliations to more than \$10,000,000, without interest.

It was never pretended by the French Government that these captures were made agreeably to any of the recognised laws of nations, and it only justified them by the necessity of the case. In subsequent negotiations, its agents and ministers never denied, but always admitted, the justice of the claims of American citizens, arising from such captures and condemnations. Indeed, in one of its decrees, (that of 1793, May 9th,) *indemnity was promised to the neutral owners who might suffer by its operation.*

It is not deemed necessary to go more fully into this part of the subject, because, by reference to numerous public documents and reports of committees, which have been from time to time made in Congress, and also to the negotiations of our diplomatic agents in France during the abovenamed

years, and up to the conclusion of the treaty of 1800, which was finally ratified by our Government December 21st, 1801, it will abundantly appear that these claims are meritorious, equitable, and just, as against the Government of France.

The next question is, whether the United States, by any arrangement with France, have assumed the obligations of the French Government, with regard to these claims?

In order to a full understanding of this question, let us examine a moment the circumstances out of which the convention of 1800 originated.

By the 11th article of the treaty of alliance between the United States and France, of 1778, the United States agreed to guaranty to France all its possessions in America.

By the 17th article of the treaty of amity concluded the same year, it was provided, that ships of war of either party, and privateers, might freely carry ships and goods taken from their enemies, whithersoever they pleased, without paying any duty; that no such prizes should be arrested or seized when they entered the ports of either party; and that the officers of such ports should not search the same, nor make any inquiry into the lawfulness of such prizes.

In the progress of the wars in Europe, these articles were found by the Government of the United States, if literally fulfilled, to expose us to imminent danger of being drawn in as an ally of France; whereas, the true policy of the United States was to remain neutral. Accordingly, a proclamation of neutrality was issued by the American Government on the 22d of April, 1793. This proclamation, together with an order issued to prohibit the fitting out of French privateers in our ports, were considered by France as violations of the above treaties.

These were the causes of complaint on the part of the French Government; while, on our side, the numerous aggressions which had been committed on our commerce, by authority of the abovementioned decrees, were a subject of constant and earnest remonstrance.

Such was the state of things when the ministers of both Governments met to negotiate the convention of 1800. The long correspondence upon this subject, it is not necessary to detail; it is sufficient to say, that when this convention was agreed upon by the respective ministers, it contained the following article, viz:

"Art. II. The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree, at present, respecting the treaty of alliance of the 6th February, 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of the 14th November, 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed, the parties will negotiate further upon these subjects at a convenient time; and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows."

In due course of time this convention was presented to the Senate of the United States for ratification. That body, however, disapproved of the above article, and qualified their ratification by a proviso, that said article should be expunged, and the following inserted, viz: "It is agreed that the present convention shall be in force for the term of eight years, from the time of the exchange of the ratifications." When the treaty, with this proviso, was presented to Bonaparte, then first consul, he altered it still further, by introducing the clause which follows: "The Government of the

United States having added to its ratification, that the convention should be in force eight years, and having omitted the second article, the Government of the French republic consents to accept, ratify, and confirm the above convention, with the addition, importing that the convention shall be in force for the space of eight years, and with the retrenchment of the second article : *Provided that, by this retrenchment, the two States renounce the respective pretensions which are the object of the said article."*

On the 19th December, 1801, the treaty with the above clause was again submitted to the Senate, when that body resolved that they considered the same as fully ratified.

The committee believe that they cannot better express the effect of this clause, thus added by the first consul, and agreed to by our Government, than by using the language of the report of the Secretary of State on this subject, on the 20th May, 1826 : " The two contracting parties thus agreed by the retrenchment of the second article, mutually to renounce the respective pretensions, which were the object of the article. The pretensions of the United States, to which allusion is thus made, arose out of the spoliations under color of French authority, in contravention of law and existing treaties. Those of France sprung from the treaty of alliance, and the treaty of amity and commerce, and the convention of 1788. Whatever obligations or indemnities, from these sources, either party had a right to demand, were respectively waived and abandoned ; and the consideration which induced one party to renounce his pretensions, was that of renunciation by the other party of his pretensions."

As a confirmation of the position that the two Governments regarded the question as settled, and that the United States were bound to make such indemnification as should be found just for these claims, nothing was said about them, and no provision made for their satisfaction in the convention with France of 1831, by which all claims subsequent to July 31, 1801, were provided for.

These claims then were relinquished by our Government, in consideration of the discharge, by the French Government, of claims which they, on their part, professed to have against the United States ; and which seem to have been considered by both parties, at the time, as a fair equivalent.

But are the innocent citizens of the United States to lose their property, because its Government chose, for great national objects, to relinquish their claims ? The Government of the United States had unquestionably a right, if it were considered for the interest of the country, to make such relinquishment ; but reason, equity, and justice require, that, if the interests of a part of the citizens were sacrificed for the good of the whole, the whole people should compensate them for their losses. This view is also supported by the constitution, which provides as follows : " nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

Since, then, the result of a careful examination shows that these claims are equitable and just, and that the Government of the United States are under obligation to provide for them ; and since the sum appropriated for that purpose, by the bill now pending before Congress, is not unreasonably large, the committee are of opinion that the same ought to pass without further delay. The committee are more especially induced to urge a speedy settlement of these claims, because, while all or most of the claims of our citizens against foreign Governments have been long since adjusted, the

very meritorious claims now in question against our own Government have remained for nearly half a century unsatisfied.

It is true that these claims are those of private citizens ; but their vast amount, and the interest which, in common with the other States, Massachusetts has, in the preservation of national faith and honor, by the discharge of the just obligations of the General Government, seem to make it proper that the Legislature should express its opinion on this subject in the form usually adopted in such cases ; the committee, therefore, respectfully report the accompanying resolves.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Showing, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, what progress has been made in the completion of the sixth census.

FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 24, 1841.

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit to the Senate a letter from the clerk superintending the census, with accompanying documents, which contain the information required by their resolution of the 20th instant.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the SENATE U. S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 22, 1841.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the honorable the Senate of the 20th inst., calling for information relative to the sixth census, I enclose statements Nos. 1 and 2, showing the progress made towards completing the census of 1840. No. 3 is an extract from the agricultural statistics, as returned by the marshals under the 13th section of the act, with the accompanying letters to and from Messrs. Blair & Rives.

The manuscript copy of the aggregates of two of the States has been placed in the hands of the printer to Congress, as required by the laws; and no delay will take place in keeping the printer supplied with copy. The printing of the statistics will be commenced in a day or two; and, although the amount of labor involved in their preparation is very great, still it is expected that the printing will not be delayed for copy. The census of pensioners is also in preparation, and the printing will shortly commence.

From the above statement, it is apparent that the work cannot be printed in time for the present session of Congress. Moreover, the time has been prolonged, by the late amendatory act, to the 1st June, 1841, to enable the marshals who had not made their returns, to complete them, and return them to the Department of State. Although it is probable that some of the

marshals will take the whole time allowed them by law, it is not apprehended that that will delay the printing beyond the time when it is estimated that the documents will be ready for delivery to Congress ; which, it is believed, may be accomplished by the first Monday in December next, by using great diligence.

I remain, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

To the SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I send you, with this, the manuscript copy of the sixth census, for the States of Maine and New Hampshire. You can proceed with the work forthwith. After your proof-sheets have been read at your printing office and corrected in the ordinary way, you will be pleased to send to the Department of State two copies of each proof-sheet, to be again read at the Department by the proof-readers appointed by the Secretary of State. After their corrections have been made, you are further requested, before the press-work commences, to send to the Department of State two copies of *clean proof*. As soon as the latter is ascertained to be correct, you will proceed to print ten thousand copies for the purposes designated in the act.

I remain, respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 22, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: In order to enable the Secretary of State to comply with a resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, will you be pleased to state what progress you have made in the printing of the census of 1840? when you will require more manuscript? and what time you will require to print the three documents, viz: the aggregates of the enumeration of the people; the statistical returns; and the census of pensioners; provided there is no delay in supplying you with manuscript copy?

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Washington, February 22, 1841.

SIR: We have received your letter, dated to-day, requesting us to inform you what progress we have made in the printing of the census of 1840; when we will require more manuscript copy; and in what time we can complete the printing, provided there is no delay in supplying us with the manuscript copy.

About one-fourth of the copy which you have sent to us is now in type, and we can have the balance set up in seven or eight days. It would be of great advantage to us, and expedite the work, if you could send the copy of a large State the first required to be printed. The reason why we want the copy of a large State is, we are now getting type cast in Baltimore for the work, and it is necessary for us to know the width of the widest columns, so that we can have the type cast to fill them *exactly*. For example: if we should find that some of the columns would be eight *ems* wide—that is, eight squares of the letter *m*—of the type used, then we should have the *leaders* and *space-rule* for them cast four *ems* wide, so that two of them would be the exact width of the column; if seven *ems* wide, we would have an equal quantity of three and four *ems* cast; and so on, according to the width of the columns. We do not wish to have more of these types cast than will be necessary for this work, as they will not be needed, probably, by us or any other printer in the United States, before the next census is required to be printed. There are now in our office, it is believed, more *leaders*—the types that make the line of dots from one row of figures to another—than there are in any other office in the United States; and still, we shall need at least double as many more. They have not hitherto been used in printing the census. You will at once perceive the advantage of them in tracing the lines. We now recollect that you were the first person that suggested their use; we had a *form* set up, in which the *en* dash was used in place of them, as had been done in printing the census formerly; and you had it taken down, and the *leaders* substituted.

The Baltimore Type Foundry is now casting for us *leaders* and *space-rule* suitable for the *forms* that we are printing. The agent sent us a parcel to-day, and informed us that he would send us as many as we would need for such tables as we are now printing, on Thursday next; he can then go on to cast, immediately, such types as the larger *forms* will require, if, by that time, we can inform him of the sizes that will be necessary.

We can execute all the printing within ninety days from this time; perhaps we could do it in a little less time, if we could get the copy, and in as good order as that you have already sent to us. So far, we have not found a word, or figure, or even a letter, in it that was not perfectly plain. Good copy expedites printing more than most persons suppose. It will be impossible, we suppose, for you to furnish the copy within the time that we have stated that we could print it, as we infer, from a law lately passed by Congress, that the returns are not yet all in, and are not expected to be completed until June next. Therefore, all we can say in reply to your question as to when the documents can be printed, is: that, if you shall continue to furnish us as good copy as that already received, and as fast as you prepare it, and in the order in which it is to be printed, we can complete the printing within three days after we shall have received from you the last copy.

We think it proper now to ask you for some information relating to the census, which it is necessary for us to possess, and it may be useful to Congress.

It will be recollected that last spring the State Department let out to the lowest bidder the binding of the sixth census, and that we were the lowest bidders. The advertisement did not state the size of the volumes, nor the number that would be required to be bound. It is now necessary

for us to be informed of both the number and size of the volumes to be bound, so that we may at once purchase the materials for binding. We shall lose considerably on the binders' boards, if they are not made the exact size of the volumes, or made larger, so that they can be cut the exact size without waste.

It will also be recollected by you, that, in the spring of 1839, when we obtained the contract for furnishing the blanks for the sixth census, you ordered us to have made 1,200 reams folio-post paper for the "enumeration," and 200 reams royal paper for the "statistical" blanks. It was thought at the time that this would not be enough, particularly of the folio-post paper, as the census for 1830 had taken about 1,000 reams of that paper. There were no data to base a calculation upon, as to the quantity of royal paper that would be needed, as the "statistics" of the United States had never been taken before. It turned out that there were near 100 reams too much of each kind ordered, which we have now on hand. We informed the department of this fact last spring, in a letter enclosing our bid for the binding of the census, and for printing the other blanks that would be required. No answer was returned to that part of our letter. We care but little about the folio-post paper remaining on our hands; as that is just double the size of letter-paper, we can cut it up and sell it, or use it as letter-paper. The folio-post paper cost us \$8 24 a ream, in New York; each ream of it will make two reams of letter-paper, which would now, we think, sell readily here for \$4 25 per ream. But we know of no way that we can dispose of the royal paper on hand, at any thing like cost, (\$15 50 per ream,) except we can use it in printing part of the "statistics." What we have on hand has cost us double as much as we have received from the department for printing and ruling all the blanks for the "statistics" which we have delivered. Some time ago, we suggested this to Mr. Forsyth; but he seemed to doubt his power to have the "statistics" printed on paper more costly than the congressional document paper, as Congress had ordered the number of copies that should be printed, and had not even intimated that they wished them printed on any other than such paper as is used for printing the congressional documents. The royal paper which we have on hand, would, we suppose, be sufficient to print from 400 to 600 copies of the "statistics." We think it would be well to print that many copies of the "statistics" on fine paper; but perhaps the thought is induced by the fact of our having the paper on hand, and not knowing to what other use we can appropriate it. To use it in this way, we would have to print half a *form* at a time, as the paper we have purchased to print the census upon, is just double the size of the royal paper on hand. But we would make no extra charge for printing in this way; the only additional cost to the Government would be just the difference in the price of paper.

In conclusion, we would state, that the "statistics," to be understood, and to be useful, must be printed on a very large sheet; and if the sheet is common printing-paper, a little use will so stretch it, that it will be difficult to trace the lines.

Respectfully,

BLAIR & RIVES.

W. A. WEAVER, Esq.,

Department of State.

No. 1.

A statement of the progress made on the returns of the enumeration of the Sixth Census.

In the hands of the examiners.	Examined, but not in preparation for printer.	States from which complete returns have not been received.	Preparing for the printer.	Prepared for the printer.	In the hands of the printer.
Middle Tennessee. Ohio. Indiana. Missouri. Arkansas. Wisconsin.	New Jersey. Maryland. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. North Alabama. South Alabama. South Mississippi. East Louisiana. West Louisiana. Kentucky. East Tennessee. West Tennessee. Illinois. Michigan. East Florida. West Florida. South Florida. Appalachicola Flo. Iowa.	Georgia, 9 counties. S. Alabama, 5 counties. Kentucky, 1 county. E. Tennessee, 1 county. Missouri, 1 county. Middle Florida.	Massachusetts. North New York. South New York. E. Pennsylvania. W. Pennsylvania.	Vermont. Rhode Island. Connecticut. Delaware. East Virginia. West Virginia. North. Mississippi.	Maine. New Hampshire.

No. 2.

A statement of the progress made on the returns of the statistics of the Sixth Census.

To be examined.	Examined.	States from which returns have not been received.	Prepared for the printer.
Connecticut. Rhode Island. North New York. South New York. East Pennsylvania. West Pennsylvania. Delaware. East Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. South Alabama. North Alabama. North Mississippi. South Mississippi. East Louisiana. West Louisiana. East Tennessee. Middle Tennessee. West Tennessee. Indiana. Illinois. Missouri. Arkansas. Michigan. East Florida. South Florida. West Florida. A. D. Florida. Wisconsin. Iowa. District of Columbia.	N. Hampshire. Vermont. New Jersey. Maryland. Ohio.	Kentucky. Middle Florida.	Maine. Massachusetts.

No. 3.

EXTRACT

FROM

THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,

AS

Returned by the marshals, under the 13th section of the act for taking the sixth census.

No. 3.

Extract from the agricultural statistics, as returned by the mar

States and Territories.	Horses and mules.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry—value of.	Number of bushels of wheat.
Maine* - - -	59,208	327,255	649,264	117,386	\$123,171	848,166
New Hampshire* - -	39,850	261,088	606,891	120,167	97,862	442,954
Vermont* - - -	60,274	350,106	1,393,420	297,952	176,437	652,293
Massachusetts* - -	62,484	271,760	378,226	143,021	540,295	158,923
Rhode Island - - -	8,074	36,700	90,146	29,669	61,492	3,088
Connecticut - - -	34,751	233,969	406,985	132,222	176,659	86,980
New York - - -	476,115	2,642,438	5,381,225	2,116,953	2,373,029	11,853,507
New Jersey* - - -	69,769	219,548	218,555	259,051	412,487	774,023
Pennsylvania - - -	338,565	1,146,418	3,396,431	1,450,531	1,033,172	13,029,756
Delaware - - -	14,421	54,883	39,247	74,228	47,465	215,165
Maryland* - - -	93,954	240,432	262,909	421,520	219,159	3,511,433
Virginia - - -	243,173	1,008,313	1,280,736	1,916,230	752,467	10,066,809
North Carolina† - -						
South Carolina - -	130,826	573,840	232,664	888,513	590,594	705,925
Georgia - - -	134,748	755,060	254,947	1,288,314	473,158	1,732,956
Ohio (a) - - -	407,404	1,186,204	1,964,957	2,084,268	730,720	16,214,260
Kentucky† - - -						
Tennessee - - -	327,526	777,390	748,459	2,795,630	581,531	4,547,273
Louisiana - - -	99,067	346,708	100,056	344,685	273,314	105
Alabama - - -	128,515	607,580	144,372	701,160	829,220	746,106
Mississippi - - -	109,227	623,157	128,376	995,739	369,481	196,576
Missouri - - -	157,576	367,623	288,235	1,072,813	230,283	946,077
Indiana - - -	243,767	614,489	673,952	1,580,051	393,228	4,154,256
Illinois - - -	195,186	604,693	377,963	1,394,286	330,968	2,740,380
Michigan‡ - - -						
Arkansas - - -	39,085	135,527	41,877	393,004	93,549	112,200
Florida Territory§ - -						
Wisconsin Territory† -						
Iowa Territory - - -	10,801	37,449	15,354	104,891	17,101	154,737
District of Columbia -	2,145	3,274	572	4,673	1,557	12,147
(a) Shelby county, since received - - -	3,637	10,509	10,143	18,941	4,211	78,691

* The returns of the States marked thus, (*) have been corrected. The statistics from the remainder of the States and Territories are not yet examined.

† The aggregate not yet made.

‡ Statistics not yet received.

§ Aggregate not made. No return from Middle Florida.

No. 3.

shals, under the 13th section of the act for taking the sixth census.

Number of bushels of barley.	Number of bushels of oats.	Number of bushels of rye.	Number of bushels of buckwheat.	Number of bushels of Indian corn.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds of wax.
355,161	1,076,409	137,941	51,543	950,528	1,465,551	36,940	3,723
121,400	1,198,989	395,530	115,463	1,252,572	1,260,988	242,765	1,345
55,635	2,342,497	447,318	158,509	1,047,601	3,257,795	49,714	3,139
166,419	1,899,530	541,956	87,010	1,809,395	1,055,591	254,795	1,170
63,790	169,925	34,521	2,979	425,893	173,630	173	165
33,789	1,456,523	736,865	299,470	1,468,538	893,675	4,573	3,897
2,498,170	20,728,738	2,984,913	2,244,338	10,195,142	4,012,144	363,762	104,021
12,601	3,096,516	1,636,576	866,970	4,311,381	396,573	4,429	10,015
178,100	18,053,477	6,293,447	1,971,928	13,696,619	3,076,783	26,027	18,656
5,260	937,405	33,560	11,299	2,099,361	64,404	746	1,088
3,594	3,579,950	824,333	74,848	8,470,165	500,499	2,368	3,664
14,620	13,297,551	1,397,170	241,643	34,646,696	2,672,044	10,709	73,609
3,967	1,446,158	44,530	72	14,721,785	289,202	93	15,857
13,345	1,290,048	69,851	269	17,329,797	363,340	634	20,658
207,590	13,993,624	801,943	681,335	33,954,162	3,650,970	62,148	39,025
4,758	6,770,116	297,033	6,187	42,467,349	1,029,526	840	50,715
-	110,013	1,812	-	5,990,473	49,524	115	1,302
6,682	1,427,992	36,632	52	18,680,663	173,400	735	220,057
1,544	598,604	15,642	61	13,161,231	185,839	154	6,815
9,771	1,937,573	63,185	16,347	15,591,432	462,644	489	46,890
25,778	5,875,449	127,586	49,681	28,008,051	1,202,209	37,742	30,483
68,455	4,558,507	95,965	63,950	22,116,627	600,366	2,591	35,791
85	167,452	5,925	88	3,931,149	63,034	-	7,041
729	216,385	3,787	6,217	1,326,241	23,028	84	2,132
294	15,751	5,081	272	39,385	707	28	44
562	131,010	5,498	1,795	253,422	15,874	8	81

States and Territories.	Number of bushels of potatoes.	Tons of hay.	Tons of hemp and flax.	Pounds of gathered tobacco.	Pounds of rice.	Pounds of cotton gathered.*
Maine	10,392,380	691,053	38	-	-	-
New Hampshire	6,234,901	496,647	53,040	115	-	-
Vermont	8,206,784	734,047	24½	585	-	-
Massachusetts	5,385,652	569,425	23,132	64,955	-	-
Rhode Island	904,773	63,417	1b. 383	307	-	-
Connecticut	3,414,227	426,160	147,481	471,657	-	-
New York	30,000,508	3,160,916	763	6,567	-	-
New Jersey	2,074,118	326,496	33,710	1,922	-	-
Pennsylvania	8,626,923	1,199,963	170,760½	350,861	-	-
Delaware	200,712	21,880	602½	272	-	-
Maryland	1,058,919	110,836	34	18,916,012	-	347
Virginia	2,873,470	288,740	92,123	74,157,841	2,610	5,673
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	10,767,451
South Carolina	2,697,713	20,008	35	51,518	59,929,671	148,907,880
Georgia	1,184,386	9,264	1,787	164,551	12,199,412	134,322,759
Ohio (a)	5,600,566	1,024,803	252,520	6,023,309	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2,373,034	30,512	45,053	26,542,448	7,729	128,250,308
Louisiana	845,935	36,308	-	120,174	3,604,534	87,640,185
Alabama	1,560,700	13,933	5	214,307	108,181	240,379,668
Mississippi	1,538,628	171	16	83,451	273,190	289,838,815
Missouri	684,491	44,870	20,071	8,450,727	50	360,338
Indiana	1,548,190	191,158	97,657	1,821,406	-	180
Illinois	1,956,887	156,442	50,326	415,706	28,421	199,989
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	290,887	579	1,039	143,889	927	23,887,192
Florida Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa Territory	234,063	17,953	313	12,676	-	-
District of Columbia	12,035	1,231	-	55,550	-	-
(a) Shelby county, since received	29,218	4,508	-	-	-	-

* Some of the marshals have returned pounds of ginned cotton, others in the seed. In the

Continued.

Pounds of silk cocoons.	Pounds of sugar made.	Value of the products of the dairy.	Value of the products of the orchard.	Gallons of wine made.	Value of lumber produced.	Barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin.	Tons of pot and pearl ashes.
-	238,230	\$1,493,718	\$148,249	2,236	\$1,808,683	-	260
406	1,097,398	1,585,955	220,056	94	401,358	-	74½
4,233	4,220,541	4,892,097	1,109,387	100	366,146	-	598
1,741	579,227	2,273,219	389,177	1,905	476,845	-	6
358	50	218,922	32,098	745	44,455	-	-
17,388	51,764	1,365,653	302,953	5,243	147,831	-	-
2,103	10,093,991	10,497,032	1,732,357	14,700	3,788,173	2,924	6,504½
1,966	56	1,315,676	562,863	9,416	297,856	2,200	2
278,939	1,555,977	2,271,420	554,957	19,182	566,607	1,807	185
1,442	-	232,446	25,914	529	5,562	-	-
2,290	36,266	466,558	114,339	7,623	230,985	-	-
3,188	1,530,541	1,454,861	668,921	37,233	516,412	5,262	-
2,210	30,000	577,849	52,276	643	504,884	735	-
3,208	231,140	552,805	135,446	6,319	106,066	153	-
4,316	6,909,257	1,701,602	461,191	161,844	300,242	430	5,786
1,163	251,745	930,603	366,767	653	200,266	3,119	212
317	249,937,720	150,818	11,869	2,884	111,405	12,233	-
1,351	10,135	197,442	33,161	11,253	233,828	197	-
85	70	389,177	41,119	12	152,094	2,248	-
70	252,560	69,230	76,305	22	68,150	356	-
379	3,720,186	751,441	90,324	3,495	213,471	-	2,795
1,171	394,446	433,873	118,638	471	198,070	-	½
90	2,535	34,577	7,454	-	161,685	25	20
-	41,450	23,609	50	-	50,305	-	-
576	-	75,566	3,507	25	-	-	-
1	79,831	3,532	-	-	3,277	-	-

printed document the discrimination will be made.

W. A. W.

PETITIONS

OF

A NUMBER OF SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS,

PRAYING

*That their pre-emption rights to said lands may not be affected by the
grant to the Polish exiles.*

DECEMBER 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FEBRUARY 26, 1841.

Bill reported, (S. 967,) and the petitions ordered to be printed.

No 1.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress assembled:*

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the United States, and actual settlers for cultivation and improvement in township forty-four north, of range one east, of the third principal meridian, beg leave respectfully to represent:

That, although this township has been surveyed for *four years*; and although many of the undersigned have *actually and constantly resided upon and cultivated* the lands now occupied by them for *four or more successive years*, and have made improvements thereon to an extent far greater than have been made in a vast majority of townships which have been sold and settled for *twenty years* and upwards; and although the townships adjoining have been brought into market and sold; yet *the sale of this township has been delayed*, and the residents therein have not only been prevented from availing themselves of the benefits of pre-emption laws, but have been put to much trouble, inconvenience, and cost, from inability to acquire a title to the lands they occupy.

We are informed by the land officers of Galena that the reason of the above-mentioned delay is, that an agent for certain "Polish exiles," claiming to act under the law of Congress passed June 20, 1834, selected the greater number of sections in this township for said Polish exiles.

This selection (made directly contrary to the spirit of said law, which contemplated that *unoccupied lands alone* should be selected, and not in conformity with even the letter of the same) *embraced the improvements and only homes of nearly every settler in said township*, and was not then confirmed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and has never since been.

But the selection being made, though contrary to law, and not con-

Blair & Rives, printers,

firmed, we are informed that the matter awaits the further action of Congress; therefore, we present this our petition asking for relief.

We would *repeat*, that many of us have constantly resided in this township, it being our only homes, for four years and upwards; that many of us were *bona fide* settlers *before* the selection of the Polish agent; and would state, (the more particularly to assure Congress that our locating here was for improvement and cultivation, with a view to permanency, and *not* for purposes of speculation,) that we have built *one hundred and sixty houses*, at a cost of *one hundred and five thousand dollars*; that we have broken up for cultivation *three thousand four hundred and fifty acres of land*, at a cost of *twelve thousand dollars*; that we have fenced *eight thousand acres*, at a cost of *thirty-three thousand dollars*; that we have built *churches and school-houses* costing *five thousand dollars*, and *mills* to the amount of *fifteen thousand dollars*; that we have *opened good roads, built bridges*, and done many other things for the public good; and that the total cost of improvements made by us in this township is not less than ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We would also further state, that we have the past season raised, besides a very large amount of other produce, *eighty thousand bushels* of grain.

The present population of the township is *seven hundred and seventy-two*.

We respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the report of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, made in conformity with a resolution of the Senate at the last session of Congress.

And, in conclusion, we respectfully but *earnestly pray* for the passage, at the present session of Congress, *of the law* recommended in the report above referred to; or that such other measures may be taken for our relief as the wisdom of Congress may devise. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Anson Barnum
Shepherd Leach
David S. Penfield
W. E. Dunbar
James Boswell
James M. Wight
Daniel S. Haight
Francis Burnap
Josiah Perkins
Francis Crane
Charles Oliver, jr.
Henry L. Ellis
Edward Fitch
Edwin Godfrey
Derwin Simons
Cyrus L. Watson
Samuel Little
Thomas Miller
William Hamilton
E. S. Whitcomb
William Cunningham
Nathaniel Loomis
John McCullogh

D. W. Baker
Louis Jackson
Artemas Hitchcock
P. K. Johnson
N. F. Smith
Samuel S. Parker
Thomas Thatcher
Ira W. Baker
Daniel Graham
John C. Kemble
Isaac Harrell
John Penney
J. V. Cunningham
Eli Hall
Riley Hall
Henry Baker
Archibald McMillen, jr.
Eliphalet Gregory
Dennis Gregory
Samuel Gregory
Chester Hitchcock
Cranston Jackson
V. B. G. Winans

Charles W. Henry, jr.
 George E. Shaw
 George W. Bidwell
 William N. Lundy
 Alfred Wiltse
 John T. Baker
 Joseph Falber
 Ephraim A. Herrick
 George S. Parker
 Ira Riddall
 Samuel S. Casey
 Phineas P. Churchill
 William Worthington
 William B. Dennis
 George Haskell
 Ephraim Wyman
 Isaac H. Johnson
 John Haskell
 Benjamin Kilburn
 James Mitchell
 Bethuel Houghton
 Ferdinand C. Walker
 Richard Montague
 S. C. Fuller
 B. F. Barber
 J. T. Wheeler
 Harvey H. Silsby
 Isaiah Lyons
 H. P. Reddington
 Henry A. Woods
 Willard Wheeler
 S. M. Church
 Milton Kilburn
 Horatio Nelson
 Obed Shattuck
 Pearce Woods
 L. C. Waller
 John Hill
 J. W. Taylor
 Isaac Toms
 Charles Hall
 Thomas Garrett
 Ebenezer Hyde
 George B. Penfield
 Aaron Hovey
 William Foss
 Asa W. Weldon
 Charles H. Conrad
 J. C. Goodhue
 Cyrus C. Jenks
 M. Sharp
 William Pepper

Jason Marsh
 James Jackson
 John Phelps
 Alonzo Platt
 Nathan Jewett
 John Beattie
 Edward Murphy
 B. McConnell
 Frederick Carle
 H. B. Wirans
 S. D. Preston
 E. H. Potter
 J. B. Miller
 John L. White
 Lathrop Johnson
 Bela Shaw
 Archibald McMillen
 James Gilbert
 D. Biere
 Frederick Biere
 H. B. Potter
 Luke Joslin
 Peleg Young
 William M. Whitney
 John Henry
 William Peters
 Daniel Halsey
 Sullivan Daniels
 Jonathan Hitchcock
 William H. Tinker
 Lewis Winans
 Charles Tisdal
 Stephen Crillery
 William Hutchinson
 Phineas Howes
 Ezra Barnum
 Stephen M. McIntosh
 John H. Morse
 Richard Kearney
 John McDowell
 Henry Snyder
 William Penfield
 Henry L. Simpson
 Joshua Howes
 William McDowell
 Chauncey Lewis
 Charles Coalman
 Adam Keith
 William C. Wright
 Peter Keith
 Joseph Comstock
 Charles G. Baker

Richard Morrill
 John Q. Cating
 Sylvester Rhycard
 Marvin White
 G. A. Sanford
 Charles J. Horsman
 Edward Warren
 W. G. Spencer
 Richard Tasker
 Richard S. Stiles
 Derastus Harper
 Nathaniel Wilder
 Robert P. Wain
 G. W. Brinckerhoff
 Samuel Haskell
 Alonzo Corey
 Horace Coffur
 Calvin Haskell
 George W. Derry
 John Fisher

Joseph Gardner
 James Taylor
 Joseph Bowman
 George Parker
 Newton Crawford
 Henry Maynard
 D. A. Spaulding
 Mowry Brown
 Alden Thomas
 Joshua D. Cole
 Miram Morgan
 Lebrus Wilson
 John Powell
 Simeon Harmon
 Horace Footes
 H. W. Wattles
 Thomas Coon
 Isaac Willson
 John F. Phelps.

No. 2.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the United States, and actual settlers for cultivation and improvement in township forty-six north, range one east, of the third principal meridian, beg leave respectfully to represent :

That, although this township has been surveyed for four years ; and although many of the undersigned have actually and constantly resided upon and cultivated the lands now occupied by them for four or more successive years, and have made improvements thereon to an extent far greater than have been made in a vast majority of townships which have been sold and settled for twenty years and upwards ; and although the townships adjoining have been brought into market and sold ; yet the sale of this township has been delayed, and the residents therein have not only been prevented from availing themselves of the benefit of pre-emption laws, but have been put to much trouble, inconvenience, and cost, from inability to acquire a title to the lands they occupy.

We are informed by the land officers at Galena that the reason of the above-mentioned delay is, that an agent for certain Polish exiles claiming to act under a law of Congress passed June 20, 1834, selected a large number of sections in this township for said Polish exiles.

This selection (made directly contrary to the spirit of said law, which contemplated that unoccupied lands alone should be selected, and not in conformity with even the letter of the same) embraced the improvements and only homes of nearly every settler in said township, and was not then confirmed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and has never since been.

But the selection being made, though contrary to law, and not con-

firmed, and we are informed that the matter awaits the further action of Congress, therefore we present this our petition asking for relief.

We would repeat, that many of us have constantly resided in this township, it being our only home for four years and upwards, and that many of us were *bona fide* settlers before the selection of the Polish agent; and would state (the more particularly to assure Congress that our location was for improvement and cultivation, with a view to permanency, and not for purposes of speculation) that we have built ninety-eight houses, at a cost of \$25,654; that we have broken up for cultivation 1,274 acres of land, at a cost of \$3,994; that we have fenced 3,367 acres, at a cost of \$7,905; that we have built mills to the cost of \$28,098; that we have opened good roads, built bridges, and done many other things for the public good; and that the total cost of improvements made by us in this township is not less than \$67,651. The present population of the township is 281. We would also further state, that we have raised, the past season, besides a very large amount of other produce, 24,852 bushels of grain.

We respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the report of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, made at the last session of Congress, in conformity with a resolution of the Senate.

And, in conclusion, we respectfully but earnestly pray for the passage, at the present session of Congress, of the law recommended in the report above referred to; or, that such other measures may be taken for our relief as the wisdom of Congress may devise. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

William Hulin
Rodrick Comstock
Calvin Comstock
James Ingersol
John Ingersol
Stephen Mack
Rowland Smith
John F. Thayre
Jacob Westlake
Francklin Fisher
Henry W. Bates
Stephen P. Taylor
James Phillips
William Thomas
Charles W. Lilley
Julius Keeney
Wm. Ackermann
Elezer McKinster
Hiram M. McNiel
H. W. More
John Hustin
James Conler
George Card
George Goldsmith
Smith Crosier
Josiah B. Whelan
Wm. Leffingwell

Merit F. Gary
Andrew Leffingwell
John Griffiths
William Griffiths
Richard Griffiths
F. S. Sargent
Henry H. Young
David Teague
Nathaniel Carpenter, jr.
Nathaniel Carpenter
D. C. Campbell
David Carpenter
John Carpenter
Wait Talcott
John B. Peterson
Franklin Packard
Sylvester Talcott
Thos. B. Talcott
Wm. Talcott
J. Russel Jones
David Briggs
Luman Pettibone
Lamb T. Briggs
Harley Hooker
Heman Brown
Henry S. Austin
John S. Malls

S. F. Hobart
 Asher H. Foster
 William M. Adams
 Howard N. Adams
 Elias Carpenter
 David Cox
 Ansel Comstock
 R. H. Comstock
 S. C. Stevens
 Seneca Pratt
 Henry Wood
 Siera Stuart
 Benjamin Westlake
 George Wiats
 Seth Taylor
 Bernard Crangle
 Lemuel Fairchild
 Merrill E. Mack
 Jesse Blinn
 H. W. Leffingwell
 Andrew McDowell
 Daniel Fairchild
 Jonathan Molthrop
 Franklin Molthrop
 A. M. Gibson
 Alex. Gibson
 John Gibson
 Benjamin Phillips
 Thomas Farmer
 Samuel Gibson, jr.

Peter Grover
 Wm. S. Urquhart
 Wadley Favor
 Hiram Bellows
 Charles Brewster
 Joel Clark
 A. Hayden
 J. W. Bachelor
 H. H. Young
 T. L. Ordway
 Simon Young
 William Morse
 Darius Adams
 Isaac Adams
 P. P. Burnam
 Charles J. Fox
 Erastus H. Pomeroy
 Henry W. Talcott
 Joel D. Jones
 M. P. Ormsby
 L. B. Fisher
 Porter Bellows
 Morrison Wheeler
 John Randal
 Ralph Bellows
 Henry Denio
 Silas Austin
 J. A. Wight
 J. Stokes
 Geo. Stevens

No. 3.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, *January 10, 1840.*

DEAR SIR : We beg your indulgence for consigning to your charge and attention the enclosed memorial. It relates to a matter in which a very large number of the citizens of the county of Winnebago are vitally interested—we mean what is usually denominated the "Polish claim." That claim, as you are doubtless fully apprized, is founded upon an act of Congress, passed in June, 1834. Claiming to act by virtue of that law of Congress, a Polander came into this county in 1836, alleging that he was the authorized agent of the Polish exiles mentioned in the act, to select and locate the land allowed to the exiles. He found this county *then* sprinkled with settlers, and assured them that he would make no selection of any land occupied or improved by any of them. After his departure, it is said that he went to St. Louis, and there announced that he had selected 36 sections of land in townships Nos. 44 and 46 north in range one, east of the third principal meridian. These townships include Rockford, the seat of justice of Winnebago county, and also Pecatonica, where there exists extensive

water-power, already improved by the erection of mills, which have cost several thousand dollars.

We have no knowledge that any of the Polish exiles alluded to in the act of Congress above mentioned have complied with any of the conditions of it. Certain we are, that not one of them has ever settled upon any part of the land claimed to have been selected by the supposed agent. In fact, we do not know that even one of those exiles can be found in the State of Illinois.

The nominal selection which was made by the Polander who acted as a Polish agent, has had one effect,—that is, it has prevented townships 44 and 46 from being sold by the Government of the United States, when all the adjacent townships which have been surveyed have been put into market and sold.

The settlers upon townships 44 and 46, having made their homes thereon, and expended their money and labor in erecting buildings and in other improvements, are very desirous to obtain a title to their lands. And why should not their desire be gratified? Most certainly the Polish exiles have forfeited any claim to these lands which they ever could set up.

Congress is respectfully solicited in the enclosed memorial to take such measures as will remove the impediments which have been created by reason of the act of 1834; and the memorialists ask that the townships 44 and 46 may be brought into market and sold in the manner that the public land is usually sold. May we ask the benefit of your aid and influence in the application? We offer you our most heartfelt thanks for your efforts in this matter heretofore made, and earnestly request your assistance to secure the granting of our request.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. C. KEMBLE,
D. S. HAIGHT,
W. E. DUNBAR.

HON. RICHARD M. YOUNG.

P. S. From our own personal knowledge, we make to you the assurance, that every person whose name is affixed to the memorial which is written upon *red paper*, [No. 1,] is an actual resident upon township 44 north, range 1 east, of the third principal meridian. We have no doubt that the memorialists upon the other memorial [No. 2] are actual residents of township 46.

JNO. C. KEMBLE,
D. S. HAIGHT,
W. E. DUNBAR.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DELAWARE,
IN RELATION
To the District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
January session, 1841.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the cession by the States of Virginia and Maryland of the territory of the District of Columbia; their grants of money to facilitate the erection of suitable buildings and fortifications for the accommodation and security of the President, Congress, and the several departments of the Government; and the generous donation of lands by the proprietors of the soil upon which the city of Washington was laid out, and its plan projected, to the United States, was highly beneficial, and merited a kind, liberal, and generous consideration in return.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the refusal by a majority of Congress to recharter the banks of the District of Columbia was unwise and oppressive.

Resolved, That this Legislature are unwilling to believe, with the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, that their only chance for good government and prosperity rests in a retrocession of the territory ceded to the United States, to the State of Maryland; but confidently hope the next, if not the present Congress, will grant them ample redress of all their grievances.

Resolved, That the people of the District of Columbia ought to be represented in the Congress of the United States; and that measures should be taken, as soon as conveniently may be, to bring about such a just and desirable end.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to our Senators and Representative in Congress, to be laid before their respective Houses.

R. HOUSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES POLK,
Speaker of Senate.

MEMORIAL
OF
JOSHUA LEAVITT,

PRAYING

*The adoption of measures to secure an equitable and adequate market for
American wheat.*

FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress convened :*

The undersigned, a citizen of New Jersey, respectfully solicits the attention of Congress to the following memoir, presenting a few considerations connected with the wheat product of the northwest.

The six northwestern States (including, as such, the two Territorial Governments, soon to be admitted as States) of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, spread over a surface of 236,211 square miles, not including the portions of Wisconsin and Iowa still held by the Indians. Being situated in a temperate and healthful climate, with the greatest natural facilities for communication abroad, with a soil of amazing fertility, they constitute a region of country as well adapted to the residence, support, improvement, and happiness of man, as any equal portion of the globe. Their present population is 2,969,696, being only 12.6 to a square mile. (See tables I and III.) Of the 178,606,672 acres of land in those States, (excluding Indian lands, as above,) 72,693,414 acres, or 40 per cent., have already passed into private ownership, by sales, grants, or reserves ; leaving 105,923,258 acres in the hands of the Federal Government. In the settlement and value of this land, the national Treasury has a deep interest, as may be seen in the fact that it has already received the sum of \$72,214,932 from the actual sale of 52,166,414 acres in these States, (see table II.) The land in private ownership gives 24.5 acres to each inhabitant, and is more by 11,771,414 acres than all the land in Great Britain and Ireland that is capable of cultivation. (See tables III and V.) The land actually sold by the Government may be regarded as all bought for cultivation, and exceeds by more than five millions the quantity now under cultivation in the United Kingdom. The sales in the last eight years are 31,758,666 acres, being only two and a quarter millions less than the land now cultivated in the island of Great Britain. Of this quantity, 10,068,999 acres, or 31 per cent., were sold in the last four years, since the season of speculation was over ; which fact, taken in connexion with the vast influx of emigration during

Blair & Rives, printers,

the preceding four years, conclusively proves that a much smaller proportion of the land sales of that remarkable period, in these States, were taken for speculation than is generally supposed. At the rate of sales of the whole eight years, the lands in these States would be entirely disposed of in less than twenty years; and at the rate of the last four years, the whole would be sold in seventy-two years. (See table IV.)

The whole quantity of land in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 77,394,433 acres; of which 46,922,970, or 60.6 per cent., is cultivated; giving an average of but 1.88 acre to each inhabitant, of the 27,704,118 supposed to be the present population of those islands. Fourteen millions, or 18 per cent. more, are deemed capable of cultivation; leaving 15,871,463 acres, or 20.4 per cent. of the whole, worthless for human subsistence. (See table V.) At the same rate of productiveness with the cultivated land in the United Kingdom, the land already sold by the Government should produce subsistence for near 30 millions of people, while the vast quantity still unsold admits of a nearly proportionate increase. The lands being all held in fee simple, in farms of sufficient size to insure the greatest product with the least labor, unincumbered with rents, tithes, or poor-laws, and no part engrossed by noblemen's parks or royal forests, the products may be expected to reach this amount far in advance of the proportionate increase of population, provided such a market shall be found for the surplus as will furnish the adequate motives and rewards of industry. It is to this point that the attention of Congress is particularly requested.

The actual increase of population in these States shows that there is something in our land system, our freedom from taxation, and the general character of free institutions, as spread over this region by the benign influence of the ordinance of 1787, eminently calculated to impart a healthy vigor to a rising empire, beyond any precedent in the history of the world. Forty years ago, the whole civilized population of this district was but 50,240; now, it is 2,970,696. The ratio of increase during each decennial period of this century is 483,202.85, and 102 per cent. The numerical increase of the last ten years is 1,502,604, being more in number than the whole increase of England and Wales during the first sixty years of the last century. The increase per cent. is greater than the increase per cent. of England and Wales during the whole of that century.

Of the actual growth of trade, it is impossible to speak with equal precision, although some valuable data for an estimate may be found in the appended tables. (See tables VII, VIII, IX.) So great has been the influx of emigrants, that it is only within three or four years that large portions of this district, the best adapted for wheat, have ceased to import bread-stuffs, and it is but just now that the actual pressure of a surplus of these products *begins* to be felt upon the general market of the country; barely suggesting to the wisest forecast what is to be. Let the estimate of the future be formed in view of the tables, and of the facts, that the soil is as fertile as any other, with a smaller proportion of waste land, from rocks, mountains, or swamps, than in any region of equal extent; that there are no barrens; that both soil and climate are favorable to the production of provisions of all kinds, while at least two-thirds of the whole is eminently adapted to the culture of wheat; that the population is almost exclusively agricultural, with the advantage of owning every man his farm in fee—purchased, too, at so low a rate that no probable reduction of prices can bring

their lands down to the original cost, while cultivation is constantly increasing their value, instead of turning them to waste, as in some regions; that the character of the people, for industry, skill, education, general intelligence, order, and regard for law, is surpassed by few other sections of the world—affording assurance that they will always raise as much produce as they can, if there is a market for it, and will always require as much of the products of other regions, in manufactured goods and other comforts, as they can pay for, while their general integrity and the reign of just laws afford a guaranty that they will not run in debt to buy what they cannot see a way to pay for by the products of their labor. The trade of such a country will be limited only by the physical ability of the people, stimulated to the highest industry by the wants of the most civilized state of society, unless it is clogged by obstructions interposed by the policy of our own or other Governments.

Until the year 1805, wheat, chiefly in the form of flour, was the leading article of export from this to foreign countries. The average value for the five years preceding the one named, was \$8,205,000. (See table X.) In that year, cotton reached the value of \$9,445,500, and took the precedence of wheat, which it has since maintained. The increase since, in the value of domestic products exported yearly, is about fifty-two millions of dollars, the whole of which is in cotton; while the value of wheat and flour has sunk to the fourth place in the columns of exports. The settlement of the wheat region of the northwest, to such an extent as to begin to furnish a surplus, already increases the export of this product; while the prospect for the future calls upon the philosophic statesman and merchant to look upon this growing interest with the deepest concern.

Wheat flour—from its value, its lightness of freight, capability of preservation, and adaptedness to the wants of different countries, as well as the natural indications of the soil and the abundance of water-power, either in that country or along the lines of communication with the sea-board;—wheat flour must be the principal reliance of the northwest for foreign export, and for the means of paying for articles of necessity or comfort brought from abroad. The more extended introduction of this staple into our foreign trade would not only increase the actual commerce and revenue to that extent, but would tend to relieve our general monetary interests from the severity of the fluctuations arising from the present almost exclusive reliance upon a single staple. But the most advantageous foreign markets for wheat are grievously obstructed, and rendered so uncertain and fluctuating as to be nearly valueless to the American farmer, by the corn laws of Great Britain and France.

The British corn law, as settled in 1828, by the act of 9 Geo. IV, c. 60, is one of the most ingeniously contrived schemes that can well be imagined, calculated to injure the grain-growing interests of other countries, and the grain-consuming portions of its own people, without, it is believed, a corresponding advantage to the agricultural interest, for whose benefit it was intended. The variable scale of duties, rising as the price of grain falls, and falling as the price rises, is but little understood in this country. The “general average,” as it is called, is declared every Thursday, at the exchequer; and is obtained by first finding the average of all the grains sold during the week ending on the preceding Saturday, at 150 of the principal towns and markets, and then taking an average of this with the five last preceding general averages; and this last is the declared or general average for that week. When the declared average of wheat is 73s. or upwards

per quarter of 8 bushels, the duty is 1s. ; and when the price is 52s. or under, the duty is 34s. 8d. ; the intermediate duties being graduated by a scale, or tariff. (See tables XI, XII.) Wheat and flour may be stored under bond for any length of time, without paying duties, and re-exported at pleasure.

The object of this complicated arrangement is, first, to protect the landholders against foreign competition, and keep up the rent of land so as to sustain the load of taxation imposed by the public debt ; secondly, to secure the people against the danger of famine, to which, from the density of population, and the uncertainty of the seasons, they are greatly exposed ; and, thirdly, to prevent, as far as possible, great fluctuations in the price of grain. The attempt to overrule the great and irreversible laws of trade, which strike the balance between demand and supply—or, in other words, to prevent fluctuations in a market where the demand was constant and the supply variable—could not but fail. Twenty years ago, it was considered that a deficiency of one-tenth in the harvest would raise the price of wheat three-tenths, and a deficiency of one-third would treble the price. This thermometrical sensitiveness of the market increases, as the increase of population overpasses the increase of production. The yearly consumption of all kinds of grain in Great Britain is estimated at 52 million quarters, equal to 416 millions of bushels, or 15 bushels to each inhabitant ; of which 13 millions of quarters, or 104 million bushels, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to each inhabitant, is wheat. The supply of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or nearly 9 per cent., in 1839, was at an average price of 70s., which was 80 per cent. above the price in 1835, and nearly 50 per cent. above that of 1836. (See tables XIV, XVI.) In the ten years, 1829 to 1838, the yearly range between the highest and lowest weekly average, averaged 15s. 4d., equal to 30 per cent. The greatest fluctuation was in 1828, rising from 52s. 4d. to 76s. 4d., making a range of 50 per cent. These fluctuations of the market in England produce still more disastrous fluctuations in the markets from which supplies are to be drawn. In the ten years above named, the yearly fluctuations were 54 per cent. on an average ; and in 1838, the fluctuation was 154 per cent. (See table XIII.)

In those ten years, prices ranged from 36s. to 78s. 4d.—a range of 42s. 4d., or 118 per cent. The average of the whole is about 56s. In 1828, the price rose, between 28th September and 24th October, from 68s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.—eight shillings in four weeks. In 1829, it fell, between 6th August and 17th September, from 71s. 6d. to 55s. 4d., or 2s. 8d. a week. The general weekly averages, taken year by year, vary, on an average, 1s. per week ; and the weekly reports of a single market (Liverpool, for instance) fluctuate up and down, on an average, about 1s. 6d. per week per quarter, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents in a bushel of wheat, or \$2 34 a year.

The commercial effect of this system has been to encourage speculation. The moment a deficiency appears in the slightest degree probable, the grain-dealers naturally withhold their stock on hand from the market ; orders are sent to the continent for grain, to be imported in bond, to be entered as soon as the fall of duties will answer ; prices are pushed up by all the arts of trade ; and, as soon as the duty sinks to the desired rate, (say 6s. 8d.,) the whole stock in bond is entered for consumption, and thus added to the general stock ; and, if the deficiency proves imaginary, or small, prices fall as rapidly as they rose before, the duty runs up again, and the speculators have received the whole benefit. Thus a gambling character

is imparted to trade, as detrimental to commercial morals as to the general prosperity. From July, 1828, to December, 1838, the quantity entered was 6,788,880 quarters, of which 5,088,946, or 75 per cent., paid duties not exceeding 6s. 8d.; and of this, 3,225,263, or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole quantity, paid only 1s. duty. In the year 1837, there were entered for consumption 232,793 quarters wheat, and 40,187 cwt. flour, paying duties to the amount of £306,860. In the year 1838, there were entered 1,740,806 quarters wheat, and 393,847 cwt. flour—being more than seven times the quantity of wheat, and nearly ten times the quantity of flour entered the preceding year, paying only £146,533 duties, or less than 50 per cent.; whereas, had the rate of duty been equal in both years, the duty in the latter would have been £2,303,129. From 1st September, 1838, to 30th November, 1839, duty was paid on 4,532,651 quarters wheat, the prices ranging in the time from 61s. 10d. to 81s. 4d., and the duties ranging from 1s. to 20s. 8d.; but the average of duties was under 3s. 7d. (See tables XV, XVI.)

The tendency of this system to general impoverishment, and to the increase of misery and discontent among the poorer classes, is already awakening intense observation in Great Britain. The manufactories stop work; because orders do not come from America; and the orders are not sent, because that with which payment might be made to a large amount will not be received on any just and reasonable terms. The goods are wanted here, and our free industry is abundantly able to produce the means of payment; but the great staple of the northwest is under an interdict. The operatives are thrown out of employment, and reduced to the lowest means of subsistence, and unable to consume a full measure of the products of agriculture, and thousands are made paupers, and become an absolute charge upon the land. The consumption of agricultural products is diminished; the agricultural laborers share the common distress; and agriculture itself, the very object sought to be benefited by this unnatural arrangement, is oppressed by its own protection. It is demonstrable that a well-employed, well-paid, well-fed, prosperous community of operatives would consume and pay for more agricultural products, in addition to the wheat they might import from America, than a depressed and starving community would without the wheat.

The best authorities agree that a very large proportion of the misery which we hear of among the factory children is the result of the corn-laws; first diminishing the employment and the wages of the parent, and then raising the price of his provisions, until sheer want drives him to sacrifice his children for bread! (See appendix, D.) Thus, while we are wanting goods, (not, indeed, the necessaries of life, but the comforts of civilized and refined life,) our national revenue falling short, and our granaries bursting with abundance, England's mills are standing still, and her poor perishing with hunger. Surely, the common instincts of our nature, the enlightened and philosophic benevolence which regards human happiness as the great object of human society and government, require a faithful examination of this system by all nations.

The question, where Great Britain is to look for supplies of wheat to meet either the occasional though frequent deficiencies of her harvests, arising from her uncertain climate; or the regular demand, now not very distant, caused by the increase of population beyond production, is one already exciting the attention of her statesmen and political economists.

The Baltic countries are an unsafe reliance, because it is supposed they have already reached their maximum. Ireland, from which large quantities of grain have been brought, is now in the process of a great moral and social revolution, which, by enabling every peasant to eat his daily *bread*, will not only furnish a home market for Irish wheat, but, ere long, create a demand for American flour in exchange for Irish linen. The quantity of wheat brought from Ireland in 1832 was 552,740 quarters; in 1839, but 90,600 quarters. (See table XIV.) The Black Sea is another source, but the wheat is of inferior quality; few British goods are taken in payment, leaving the balance to be met with specie; the voyage is long, and wheat very likely to be injured; and the cost of freight enormously disproportioned—the cost of freight and charges from Odessa being from 16s. to 19s. per quarter. The ~~six~~ northwestern States of this Union, with their present products, consumption of goods, and capability of increase, exactly meet the exigency. The examinations made by the persons employed last year in taking the census, show that the product of wheat in those States, excluding Wisconsin, in the year 1839, was 25,241,607 bushels, equal to 8.6 bushels to each inhabitant; of Indian corn, 87,620,868 bushels, or 30.02 to each inhabitant; of other kinds of grain, bushels, or to each inhabitant; and the total of all kinds of grain was bushels, being bushels to each inhabitant. There can be no doubt that the product of 1840 was *very much* greater than this; but there are no means of ascertaining the extent of the increase. In some extensive sections, it has been estimated at one-fourth, and even one-third. The wheat crop of the whole United States (excepting North Carolina and Kentucky) was 75,995,787 bushels, or 5 bushels to each person; and, of Indian corn, the crop was 301,947,658 bushels, or 20 bushels to each person. (See table XVII.)

If we now turn again to the six northwestern States and Territories of the Union, we shall find that one of the greatest interests of the nation is the filling up of those countries with a sufficient population to complete the social organization. Without requiring that they should be made as populous as England, with her 294 inhabitants to a square mile, it may be safely assumed that the structure of society will not be rendered complete, in a country so destitute of mountains and waste lands, with a less population than 50 to a square mile; of this number, they now have but a quarter. Any policy, or course of events, which hinders the influx of population, is therefore calculated to protract the period of comparative unorganization.

In addition, those States have burdened themselves with heavy debts,—all incurred for the purpose of making roads, canals, and railways. All these improvements were calculated with reference to the conveyance of the products of the soil to markets out of their borders, and all converging, in effect, towards the great Atlantic seaports, whence those products should seek a European market. The stocks of these States are greatly discredited,—chiefly, it is believed, through the unfortunate neglect of a well-established axiom in finance, which forbids the creation of a public debt, without a specific pledge of revenue, from taxes or some other source, sufficient to prevent the accumulation of interest. And even now, the States are reluctant to tax themselves, and greatly injuring the credit of the country by delay, because they do not see a fair prospect of sale for the products of their land, which is all they have to sell. And how are they to acquire the means of paying the taxes necessary to sustain these stocks, unless they

have a market for their staples? And how are these public improvements ever to pay for themselves, unless the produce of the country can be carried on them? And whither shall it be carried, if there is to be no foreign market?

The Federal Government has expended more than a million of dollars in creating artificial harbors on the upper lakes; and two or three millions more are required to complete them in such a way, that what has been done shall not be destroyed. In addition, harbors are required by the most urgent necessity along the coasts of Lake Michigan, now, for hundreds of miles, entirely destitute of a shelter for shipping. These works are all standing still, because the revenue is short; while the tooth of Time is rapidly consuming the unfinished constructions. (See table XVIII.)

Should it, indeed, come to be settled that there is to be no foreign market for these products, the fine country under contemplation is not, therefore, to be despaired of. *Let the necessity once become apparent*, and there will be but one mind among the people of the northwest. The same patriotism which carried our fathers through the self-denying non-importation agreements of the Revolution, will produce a fixed determination to build up a home market, at every sacrifice. And it can be done. What has been done already in the way of manufactures, shows that it can be done. The recent application of the hot-blast with anthracite coal to the making of iron, and the discovery of a mine of natural steel, would be auxiliaries of immense value. We could draw to our factories the best workmen of Europe, attracted less by the temptation of wages, than by the desire to leave liberty and land as the inheritance of their children. But it would take a long time to build up a manufacturing interest adequate to supply the wants of the northwest, or to consume the produce of those wide fields; and the burden of taxation for internal improvements, uncompleted and unproductive, would be very heavy and hard to bear; and all the population that is concentrated upon manufactures, is so much kept back from the occupation of that noble domain; and the national treasury would feel the effects of the curtailment of imports and the cessation of land-sales; and the amount of misery which the loss of the American market would occasion to the starving operatives and factory children on the other side of the Atlantic, is worthy to be taken into the account, by every statesman who has not forgotten that he is a man.

On the other hand, let it be supposed, for a moment, that the landholders of England would be satisfied with a fixed and moderate duty, in addition to the protection afforded by the cost of freight and importation, now amounting to 30 per cent. of the net proceeds. (See appendix, C.) There would then be a constant market for wheat in England, to which the uncommonly uniform climate of the northwest would furnish a constant and full supply; and the whole returns would be required in British manufactured goods, generally of the description that yield the greatest profit. Immediately, orders would go from this country to set every wheel, and spindle, and hammer in motion. Immediately, these States would be willing to tax themselves for the interest of the public debt, because they would see how taxes could be paid. Immediately, the State stocks would rise, because the interest would be secured, with a certainty that the public works would be completed and rendered productive. The manufacturing industry of England, and the agricultural industry of the northwest, would be stimulated to the highest productiveness, by the best of all encouragements—the hope

of a fair reward. The great cotton staple, too, would feel the benefit of a new and healthy impulse given to trade. The public works would be finished, and the lines of communication now open would be thronged with freight. New York would abolish her duty on salt, for the sake of securing to her own enlarged canal the transportation of the produce from the Ohio, the Maumee, the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Wisconsin canals, now strongly tending in that direction. (See table XIX.)

The demand for the public lands would pour a steady stream into the national treasury on the one hand ; to be met by a deeper current from the imports on the other, furnishing an adequate revenue for the completion of our harbor works and national defences. The exports, no longer confined to a single staple, and drawn from the most productive of all branches of labor—the cultivation of a rich soil that costs next to nothing—would keep foreign exchanges in a healthy state ; new ties of mutual advantage, and new inducements to mutual justice, forbearance, and peace, would arise between two nations of common origin, from whose influence the world has so much to hope for ; our own manufactures would be left, under their present protection, to a healthy and natural growth with the growth of the country ; and our nation would be saved from another tariff controversy, to occupy and embitter the debates of another political generation.

Are not these objects worthy of the consideration of American statesmen ? May an obscure citizen, who loves his country, be pardoned for his presumption in spreading these imperfect suggestions before the American Senate ?

Your memorialist respectfully requests that useful information may be collected and diffused respecting the wheat product of the northwest ; the condition and extent of the foreign market now open for American wheat and flour ; the obstructions interposed by the regulations of foreign Governments, and the probability of any repeal or modification of those regulations ; and that Congress will adopt such measures as shall be deemed wise and proper, to secure an equitable and adequate market for this valuable product.

Your memorialist has prepared, from the best materials in his reach, with some labor, a number of tables illustrative of several of the topics in this memoir, which are appended hereto.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 25, 1841.*

TABLE I,

Showing the population of the six new States of the northwest in the years 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840, with the increase per cent. in each period of ten years.

States.	1810.	1820.	Increase per cent.	1830.	Increase per cent.	1840.	Increase per cent.
Ohio -	230,760	581,434	152	937,675	61	1,515,695	61.5
Indiana -	24,520	147,178	500	341,582	132	683,314	100
Illinois -	12,282	55,211	349	157,575	185	486,173	208
Michigan -	4,762	8,896	87	28,600	222	211,705	640
Wisconsin* -	-	-	-	2,660	-	30,692	1,054
Iowa* -	-	-	-	-	-	43,117	-
Total -	262,324	792,719	202	1,468,092	85	2,970,696	102

* In 1838 Wisconsin had 18,149 inhabitants; and Iowa had 22,859. Consequently, Wisconsin has gained, in two years, 12,430, or 69 per cent.; and Iowa has gained, in two years, 20,358, or 90 per cent.

TABLE II,

Showing the whole quantity of land in the six northwestern States and Territories, (excepting that covered by Indian titles in Wisconsin and Iowa;) the quantity sold, to January 1, 1841; the amount per cent.; the value, the rate per acre, and the quantity remaining unsold, with the amount per cent.

States.	Quantity.	†Sold.	Pr. ct. sold.	Value.	Per acre.	†Unsold.	Per cent. unsold.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>	
Ohio -	24,810,246	12,965,782	52	\$22,503,231	\$1 73	1,747,258	7
Indiana -	23,459,619	15,280,406	67	19,478,231	1 27	4,274,700	18
Illinois -	35,941,902	11,749,458	30	14,723,451	1 25	18,646,960	52
Michigan -	40,050,832	9,186,790	23	11,557,400	1 26	29,885,315	74
Wisconsin -	47,271,241	1,915,793	4	2,448,043	1 27	45,355,448	95
Iowa -	7,082,832	1,069,255	15	1,504,576	1 41	6,013,577	85
Total -	178,616,672	52,166,414	29	72,214,932	1 38	105,923,258	59

* The quantity in Ohio includes those reserves which never came into the hands of the United States Government.

† The quantity and value of the lands sold in the last quarter of the year 1840 are estimated in proportion to the other quarters—that being the mean rate of other years; and the column headed "unsold" is altered to correspond.

TABLE III,

Showing the number of square miles of territory in each of the six north-western States, with the present population to a square mile; and the number of acres of land in the hands of individual owners, and the number to each inhabitant of the lands in private ownership, and of the whole lands.

States.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to a square mile.	Acres in private hands.	Acres sold to each inhabitant.	Whole acres to each inhabitant.
Ohio	38,800	39	23,162,988	15.2	15.7
Indiana	35,100	18	18,174,919	28	37
Illinois	56,000	8.6	17,299,943	35.5	73.9
Michigan	48,623	4.3	10,175,517	48	189
Wisconsin	46,622	.6	1,915,793	62.4	1,540
Iowa	11,067	3.9	1,069,255	24.8	164
Total	236,211	12.6	72,798,414	24.5	60

TABLE IV,

Showing the quantity of public lands sold in the four years, beginning with 1833, in the six northwestern States and Territories, with the per cent. of the original quantity; the quantity sold in the next four years, beginning with 1837, (the last quarter of 1840 being estimated,) with the per cent. of the original quantity, and of the quantity still remaining unsold; and the quantity in eight years, with the per cent. of the quantity now unsold.

Years.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Total.
1833	551,153	554,681	360,240	447,780	-	-	1,913,554
1834	478,847	673,656	354,013	512,760	-	-	2,019,276
1835	661,435	1,586,904	2,096,629	630,027	217,543	-	5,192,538
1836	1,282,991	3,245,344	3,199,708	4,189,823	646,133	-	12,563,999
Total, 4 years	2,974,419	6,060,585	6,010,590	5,780,390	863,676	-	21,689,697
Per cent. of orig. quantity	12	26	17	14	2	-	12
1837	470,420	1,249,817	1,012,849	773,522	178,783	-	3,685,391
1838	243,095	602,424	778,560	97,533	87,256	274,605	2,084,473
1839	242,444	618,748	1,132,876	134,984	650,722	298,152	3,077,926
1840	28,952	121,704	412,837	25,862	135,356	496,498	1,221,209
Total, 4 years	984,911	2,592,693	3,337,122	1,031,901	1,052,117	1,069,255	10,068,999
Per cent. of orig. quantity	4	11	9	2	2	15	6
Per cent. of unsold now	56	60	18	3	2	18	10
Total, 8 years	3,959,330	8,653,278	9,347,712	6,812,291	1,915,793	1,065,255	31,758,666
Per ct. of uns'd	227	202	51	17	4	18	30

TABLE V,

Showing the whole number of acres of land in Great Britain and Ireland; the number of acres cultivated, capable of cultivation, and incapable of cultivation, with the centesimal proportions of each; and the quantity of cultivated land to each inhabitant, according to the (estimated) population of 1841.

Countries.	Acres of land.	Cultivated.*	Per cent.	Capable of cultivation.	Per cent.	Incapable of cultivation.	Per cent.	Cultivated land to each inhabitant.
England -	32,342,400	25,632,000	79.2	3,454,000	10.6	3,256,400	10.6	1.68
Wales -	4,752,000	3,117,000	65.5	530,000	11.1	1,105,000	23.0	3.44
Total	37,094,400	28,749,000	77.6	3,984,000	10.7	4,361,400	11.7	1.78
Scotland -	19,738,930	5,265,000	26.6	5,950,000	30.1	8,523,930	43.4	1.97
Total	56,833,330	34,014,000	59.8	9,934,000	17.6	12,885,330	22.6	1.80
Ireland -	19,441,944	12,525,250	64.4	4,500,000	23.1	2,416,664	12.4	1.40
Isles -	1,119,159	383,690	34.2	166,000	14.8	569,469	50.8	
Total	77,394,433	46,922,970	60.6	14,000,000	18.0	15,871,463	20.4	1.88

* Of the cultivated land, 40 per cent., or 19,135,995 acres, is arable land.

In 1800, it was estimated that the land cultivated in England was 2.31 acres to each inhabitant; in 1826, 2 acres; in 1836, 1.8; and in 1841, 1.68; or, a little more than an acre and two-thirds to each inhabitant.

The annual value of the uncultivable lands for other objects, is set at £5,000,000.

The population for 1841 is estimated, by allowing the same ratio of increase from 1831, as was found in the preceding 10 years.

TABLE VI,

Showing the population of the several divisions of the United Kingdom in the years 1811, 1821, and 1831, with the increase per cent. in each ten years, and the probable population in 1841, with the present (supposed) number of inhabitants to a square mile.

Countries.	In 1811.	Increase per cent. since 1801.	In 1821.	Increase per cent.	In 1831.	Increase per cent.	Estimate in 1841.	Inhabitants to sq. mile.
England -	9,588,827	14.50	11,261,437	18.05	13,091,005	16.24	15,217,086	294
Wales -	611,788	12.97	717,488	17.27	806,182	12.36	905,829	120
Total	10,200,615	-	11,978,925	-	13,897,187	-	16,122,915	
Scotland -	1,599,068	12.92	2,093,456	15.93	2,365,114	13.	2,672,578	75
Total	11,799,683	15.11	14,072,381	14.12	16,262,301	14.9	18,795,496	
Ireland -	-	-	6,801,827	-	7,784,536	14.44	8,908,622	315
Total	-	-	20,874,208	-	24,046,837	15.19	27,704,118	232

TABLE VII,

Staple articles arriving at Buffalo, and passing east, by the Erie canal, in the years named.

Years.	Flour and wheat.	Pork and beef.	Tobacco.	Butter and lard.	Ashes.	Cheese.	Tolls.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
1829 - -	577	4,754	32	70	1,705		
1830 - -	12,384	6,675	62	174	2,713		
1831 - -	3,425	5,668	222	205	2,562		
1832 - -	5,391	5,159	386	394	2,110		
1833 - -	11,926	4,273	532	449	2,118		
1834 - -	12,421	14,590	1,009	119	1,655		
1835 - -	15,935	8,160	1,765	503	1,694		
1836 - -	27,159	7,385	1,877	626	1,752		
1837 - -	27,205	24,414	608	550	2,080	39	\$128,581
1838 - -	57,979	16,121	-	741	2,224	51	202,890
1839 - -	57,766	24,633	-	538	2,992	93	214,153
1840 - -	90,456	25,462	-	1,415	2,433	481	321,417

TABLE VIII.

Table of articles received at Cleveland, via the Ohio canal, in the years 1835 to 1840, with the tonnage owned in the port, the arrivals, and the value of property entered and cleared at the port.

Articles.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Bushels of wheat -	387,232	464,756	548,697	1,229,002	1,515,820	2,155,407
" corn -	532,373	393,281	280,374	107,514	65,272	72,569
Barrels of flour -	-	167,939	207,592	287,465	264,887	505,460
" pork -	-	13,496	-	39,055	30,717	23,017
Pounds of lard -	522,498	636,409	1,555,536	1,157,109	857,455	525,802
" butter -	490,989	900,419	773,642	606,844	116,096	788,945
" cheese -	-	74,880	35,500	12,638	200	22,690
" pig iron -	-	1,031,568	1,017,847	1,000,784	738,300	1,184,641
Tonnage owned -	-	-	-	-	11,459	-
Arrivals, sail -	-	-	-	1,095	-	-
" steam -	-	-	-	705	-	-
Value of property entered and cleared -	-	-	13,000,000	20,000,000	-	-

NOTE.—In 1825 the tonnage owned was 806; the arrivals were 54 sail, and 21 steam-vessels the value of property entered and cleared \$182,871. In 1830, tonnage, 1,390; arrivals, 775; value of property, \$1,314,542. In 1833, tonnage, 2,800; arrivals, 1,505; property, \$6,644,000.

TABLE IX.

Miscellaneous items, illustrating the increase of trade in the northwest in the years 1836 to 1840.

		1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Lake Erie, steamboats on,	No.	45	50	52	61	
" " "	tons	9,017	10,509	17,429	17,324	
" sailing-vessels,	No.	211	230	234	225	300
" " "	tons	15,030	16,934	16,840	17,799	30,000
" total tonnage	"	24,047	27,443	34,277	35,123	
Welland canal—						
Wheat passing on,	bushels	—	208,242	414,919	864,846	
Flour passing on,	bbls.	—	6,869	49,082	66,875	
Income,	lbs.	—	6,461	3,123	5,706	20,341
Erie canal—						
Wheat and flour forwarded at Buffalo,	tons	24,154	27,206	57,947	60,082	107,557
Wheat and flour arrived at Hudson river,	tons	124,982	116,491	133,080	124,883	218,759
Tolls on wheat and flour, dollars	—	—	301,739	380,161	404,525	
Per cent. of whole tolls	—	—	27	27		
Wheat forwarded at Buffalo, bush.	—	—	450,350	—	—	1,467,904
Flour forwarded at Buffalo, bbls.	—	—	126,808	—	—	647,970
Wheat arrived at Hudson river, bushels	—	—	—	—	—	1,395,195
Flour arrived at Hudson river, bbls.	—	—	—	—	—	1,805,135
Michigan—						
Flour shipped from Detroit, bbls.	—	—	—	—	—	76,896
Flour shipped from Toledo, bbls.	—	—	—	—	—	67,000
Flour shipped from ports on Lake Michigan, bbls.	—	—	—	—	—	53,000
Flour on hand for spring shipments, bbls.	—	—	—	—	—	200,000

TABLE X,

Average annual exports of wheat and flour from the United States to foreign countries, in each five years of the present century, with the total in barrels of flour and the value in dollars.

Years.	Wheat—bushels.	Flour—barrels.	Total, in barrels.	Value.
1800-4	272,100	1,006,721	1,061,171	\$8,205,000
1805-9	272,571	784,032	838,537	6,765,000
1810-14	177,025	1,028,228	1,063,633	10,104,000
1815-19	91,047	995,869	1,014,078	10,193,750
1820-24	15,404	962,903	965,984	5,093,988
1825-29	19,650	846,681	851,610	4,581,862
1830-34	122,354	1,118,000	1,142,471	5,442,118
1835-39	33,950	594,915	601,765	4,586,570
1839	96,325	923,151	942,416	7,079,361
1840	807,743	1,838,538	1,855,086	10,985,644

TABLE XI,

Showing the duty on foreign wheat, by the variable scale established by the English corn-law of 9 Geo. IV, c. 60, passed July 25, 1828, with the corresponding duty on flour per barrel of 196 lbs., in sterling money, and its equivalent in Federal currency, and the rate per cent. of the duty.

Average price per quarter.	Duty per quarter.	Duty per barrel.	Duty in Federal currency.	Rate percent. of duty.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Under 52s. and under 53s.	34 8	20 10½	\$5 05	66.6
53	33 8	20 3	4 90	65.
54	32 8	19 8	4 76	61.1
55	31 8	19 0½	4 61	57.5
56	30 8	18 5½	4 47	54.7
57	29 8	17 10½	4 32	52.
58	28 8	17 3	4 17	49.4
59	27 8	16 7½	4 02	46.9
60	26 8	16 0½	3 87	44.4
61	25 8	15 5½	3 73	42.
62	24 8	14 10½	3 59	40.4
63	23 8	14 3	3 45	37.7
64	22 8	13 7½	3 29	35.4
65	21 8	13 0½	3 15	33.3
66	20 8	12 5½	3 01	31.3
67	18 8	11 2½	2 71	27.8
68	16 8	10 0½	2 42	24.4
69	13 8	8 2½	2 08	19.9
70	10 8	6 5	1 55	15.2
71	6 8	4 0½	97	9.2
72	2 8	1 7½	38	3.7
73 and upwards	1 0	7½	14	1.3

TABLE XII,

Corresponding values of wheat per bushel in Federal currency, with wheat per quarter in sterling money; and of flour per barrel in Federal and sterling money, with the corresponding value of wheat per quarter.

Wheat.		Flour.		
Bushel.	Quarter.	Barrel.	Per 196 lbs.	Per quarter.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
\$0 60	30 4	\$4 00	24 3½	40 4
65	32 3	4 25	25 4½	42 1½
70	34 2	4 50	26 6½	44 0½
75	36 1	4 75	27 8½	46 0
80	38 11	5 00	28 10½	47 11
85	40 0	5 25	29 11	49 6
90	41 11½	5 50	31 1	51 7
95	43 10½	5 75	32 3	53 6½
1 00	45 9	6 00	33 5	55 5½
1 05	47 6½	6 50	35 8	59 3½
1 10	49 4	7 00	37 11½	63 0
1 15	51 3½	7 50	40 2½	66 9
1 20	53 2½	8 00	42 6	70 6½
1 25	55 0	8 50	44 9	72 10½
1 30	57 0	9 00	47 0½	73 0
1 35	58 10½	9 50	49 3½	81 10
1 40	60 9½	10 00	51 7	85 1½

NOTE.—A barrel of flour is by law deemed equal to 38½ gallons of wheat; a quarter is eight bushels, or 64 gallons.

TABLE XIII.

Average price of wheat per quarter in England and Wales, in each of the years 1829 to 1838, with the highest and lowest weekly average in each year, the difference, and the per cent. of fluctuation; also, the per cent. of yearly fluctuation at Dantzic in the same years.

Years.	Average price.		Lowest price.		Highest price.		Difference.		Difference at Dantzic.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Per cent.
1829	63	3	55	4	75	11	20	7	37
1830	64	4	55	5	74	11	19	6	35
1831	66	4	59	2	75	1	15	11	27
1832	58	8	51	3	63	7	12	4	24
1833	52	11	49	2	56	5	7	3	14
1834	46	2	40	6	49	6	9	0	22
1835	39	4	36	0	44	0	8	0	22
1836	48	6	36	0	61	9	25	9	68
1837	55	10	51	0	60	1	9	1	17
1838	64	7	52	4	78	4	26	0	50
Total	559	10	488	2	639	7	153	5	316
Average	55	11	48	10	63	11	15	4	31.6
									54.4

TABLE XIV.

Quantity of wheat and flour imported into England in the years 1828 to 1839, from foreign countries, with the quantity brought from Ireland in the same years.

Foreign.			From Ireland.	
Years.	Wheat—quarters.	Flour—cwt.	Wheat—quarters.	Flour—cwt.
1828	715,242	151,038	474,993	621,664
1829	1,544,969	461,895	340,096	626,293
1830	1,414,262	560,249	337,644	672,348
1831	1,857,278	1,627,742	408,659	524,244
1832	405,884	224,068	552,741	831,509
1833	247,605	170,092	541,472	1,059,813
1834	131,566	149,554	462,230	1,110,464
1835	46,530	84,684	340,613	1,124,917
1836	162,778	279,602	260,694	1,186,840
1837	452,369	346,325	253,637	963,899
1838	1,240,138	439,910	209,222	1,166,768
1839	2,638,593	793,660	98,473	559,044

TABLE XV,

Showing the quantity of all kinds of grain imported into England from foreign countries, in the years 1828 to 1839; the quantity entered for consumption, its value, and the amount of duty paid thereon.

Years.	Imported.	Entered.	Value.	Duty.	Per cent.
	Quarters.	Quarters.			
1828	1,294,378	1,237,494	£1,673,417	£196,834	11.1
1829	2,694,432	1,959,355	3,500,433	907,320	26.9
1830	2,691,884	2,649,348	3,270,745	790,877	24.2
1831	3,570,569	2,965,392	4,671,354	547,609	11.7
1832	668,422	475,680	898,055	309,696	34.5
1833	481,506	112,408	653,229	36,252	5.6
1834	560,056	236,902	617,984	99,416	16.
1835	321,206	439,988	333,389	201,673	65.
1836	643,502	408,217	743,930	152,791	20.4
1837	1,325,930	842,326	1,490,968	580,200	38.6
1838	1,534,730	1,960,475	2,369,956	183,000	7.7
1839	4,591,009	4,657,146	5,949,391	1,684,870	28.

TABLE XVI.

The quantity of foreign wheat and flour entered for consumption in England and Wales, in each of the years 1828 to 1839, with the average price, and the average duty.

Years.	Wheat entered.	Average price per quarter.	Average duty.
	Quarters.	s. d.	s. d.
1828	842,050	60 5	1 9½
1829	1,364,220	66 3	9 9½
1830	1,701,885	64 3	6 4½
1831	1,491,631	66 4	4 8
1832	325,435	58 8	16 2
1833	82,346	52 11	5 6
1834	64,653	46 2	5 7
1835	28,413	39 4	5 6
1836	32,264	48 6	
1837	246,657	55 10	
1838	1,873,912	64 7	
1839	2,749,305	70 8	

TABLE XVII.

The returns of the grain crop of 1839, showing the whole product of wheat, of Indian corn, and of all other kinds of grain, in the six northwestern States, with the proportion to each inhabitant, with quantity in the whole United States excepting North Carolina and Kentucky; also, the estimated consumption of wheat, and of all other kinds of grain in Great Britain, with the *pro rata*, in bushels.

States.	Wheat.	To each inhabitant.	Indian corn.	To each inhabitant.	Other grain.	To each inhabitant.	Total to each inhabitant.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Ohio -	16,292,951	10.7	33,954,162	22.4	15,684,492	10.3	43.4
Indiana -	4,154,256	6	28,008,051	40.9	6,078,229	8.8	55.7
Illinois -	2,740,380	5.6	22,116,627	45.4	4,806,877	9.8	60.8
Michigan -	1,899,283	9	2,215,787	10.5			
Wisconsin -							
Iowa -	154,737	3.6	1,326,241	30.9	227,118	5.2	39.7
Total -	25,241,607	8.6	87,620,868	30.02			
United States*	75,995,787	5	301,947,658	20			

* Except North Carolina and Kentucky.

	Wheat.	To each inhabitant.	Other grain.	To each inhabitant.	Total to each inhabitant.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Estimated consumption in Great Britain -	104,000,000	3.75	312,000,000	11.5	15

TABLE XVIII.

Amount expended by the Federal Government in building artificial harbors on the upper lakes, to September 30, 1839, and estimated amount required to complete the works.

Harbors.	Expended.	Required.
Buffalo -	\$198,053	\$1,549,130
Cattaraugus, New York -	53,351	30,600
Portland, New York -	54,202	38,020
Erie, New York -	141,552	326,150
Dunkirk, New York -	87,951	201,581
Conneaut, Ohio -	41,342	102,371
Ashtabula, Ohio -	60,664	110,866
Cunningham Creek, Ohio -	21,973	
Grand River, Ohio -	55,361	111,243
Cleveland, Ohio -	95,065	66,721
Black River, Ohio -	62,928	90,210
Vermillion, Ohio -	45,476	137,191
Huron, Ohio -	40,480	157,013
La Plaisance, Michigan -	20,000	
Raisin, ship harbor and canal -	90,686	195,240
St. Joseph's -	-	91,707
Michigan City, Indiana -	-	82,078
Chicago, Illinois -	-	215,472
	\$1,069,085	\$2,135,593

TABLE XIX.

As a strong illustration of the position that the northern route is the proper outlet for the greater part of the bread-stuffs and provisions grown north of the Ohio river, the following table of the business on the Ohio canal in the year 1838 may be adduced; Cleveland being the northern, and Portsmouth the southern, termination of that canal.

Received.		At Portsmouth.	At Cleveland.	Cleared from Portsmouth.	Cleared from Cleveland.
Wheat, bushels,	1836	1,154	464,756		
	1837	735	578,697		
	1838	2,368	1,229,002	589	
Flour, barrels,	1836	-	167,539		
	1837	13,546	207,593	1,559	
	1838	13,898	287,465	1,186	
Corn, bushels,	1836	-	392,281		
	1837	3,199	280,374	6,703	
	1838	8,768	107,514	2,981	
Pork, pounds,	1836	-	3,374,000		
	1837	3,651,740	13,787,036	982,482	
	1838	3,392,593	11,306,282	402,000	
Butter and lard, lbs.	1837	227,400	2,329,178	16,500	
	1838	988,811	1,763,953	1,763	
Salt, barrels,	1837	154	-	6,457	63,977
	1838	898	-	3,236	63,465

APPENDIX

To the Memoir on the Wheat Products of the Northwest: by Joshua Leavitt, of New Jersey. February, 1841.

A.

The largest supplies of grain imported into Great Britain have generally come from Dantzic. The grain is chiefly brought from the interior on the rivers Vistula, Bug, &c., in flat-boats of the rudest construction, open to the effects of the weather and the hand of the pilferer. During the passage, which lasts several weeks, and even months, the sprouting of the wheat on the top forms a thick mat, that constitutes a tolerable covering for the bulk. The boats carry from 180 to 200 quarters (1,440 to 1,600 bushels) of wheat, are navigated by 6 or 7 men, with a small boat to sound ahead to find the shifting shoals, and are broken up and the materials sold at Dantzic. The wheat (all but the grown surface) is thrown out upon the fields and dried, and then stored in warehouses, the whole of which are capable of holding 500,000 quarters, (4,000,000 bushels.) The average cost of the inland freight, including waste, is 8s. 6d. per quarter, equal to 25 cents per bushel. The expense of drying, cleaning, and warehousing at Dantzic, is 2s. more, or 6 cents per bushel.

The grain brought from the northwest to New York is first shipped in bulk, in the hold of lake schooners, to Buffalo; then in boats covered close with boards, on the Erie canal, to the Hudson; then in barges equally secure, and towed by steam to New York. The whole freight and charges from Chicago to New York do not ordinarily exceed — cents per bushel, with no waste or damage. The greater part, however, is made into flour before it reaches New York, and comes in neat barrels, in complete order for shipping. The cost of freight and charges is about 20 per cent. less, in proportion, on flour than on wheat in bulk: that is, four bushels of wheat pay about as much as a barrel of flour.

It is supposed that the utmost quantity capable of being furnished for export from Dantzic yearly, is from 300,000 to 400,000 quarters, or 498,000 to 667,000 barrels of flour.

Account of ordinary charges on 100 quarters of wheat, shipped from Dantzic, and landed under bond in London.

	£	s.
100 quarters, free on board at Dantzic, cost 30s.	150	0
Freight 5s. per quarter and 10 per cent.	27	10
Metage ex-ship 6s. 6d. per last	3	15
Lighterage and landing 9d. per quarter	3	15
Insurance 80s. per cent. and policy 5s. per cent.	7	14
Granary rent and insurance one week		5

	£	s.
Turning and trimming - - - - -		2
Delivering from granary 3d. per quarter - - - - -	1	5
Metage " " 2s. per last - - - - -	1	0
Commission on sale 1s. per quarter - - - - -	5	0
Del credere 1 per cent on 40s. - - - - -	2	0
	<hr/>	
Total cost to importer - - - - -	201	16
Add profit, 10 per cent. - - - - -	20	3
	<hr/>	
	221	19
	<hr/>	

Equal to 44s. 4½d. per quarter, nearly.

B.

Ordinary expenses of inland freight of wheat to Dantzic, per quarter, in sterling, and per bushel in federal currency; with the inland freight of flour per barrel, and wheat per bushel, to New York.

Inland freight to Dantzic.

	Per quarter.		Per bushel	
	s.	d.	Cts.	ms.
From the upper provinces of Poland, on the Bug, 700 miles - - - - -	9	2	27	0
From Cracow, 550 miles - - - - -	6	6	19	0
From Warsaw and vicinity, about 240 miles - - - - -	4	9	13	0
From Wlaclaweck, about 140 miles - - - - -	4	2	12	0
From Grandentz, 70 miles - - - - -		10	2	5

Freight to New York.

	Flour.	Wheat.
	Per bbl.	Per bush.
From Chicago, 1,450 miles - - - - -	\$1 37½	34 cents
From Detroit, — miles - - - - -	1 17½	28 "
From Buffalo, 531 miles - - - - -	97½	23 "
From Albany, 160 miles - - - - -	12½	3 "

C.

Account of actual sale of flour in bond, at Liverpool, on American account.

Account of sales of 500 barrels of flour, received per Columbus, Cropper master, from New York, and sold by order of Messrs. ————, & Co., for account of ————:

1840.

April 13.	To 500 barrels in bond, at 28s. 6d.	£	s.	d.			
	per 196 lbs.				712	10	0
	Less deficiency in weight 440 lbs.				3	4	0
						£	s. d.
						709	6 0

CHARGES.

Feb. 4.	Bond, dock, and town dues	-	6	6	7		
	Freight on 500 bbls. at 4s.	- £100					
	Primage	-	5				
						105	0 0
	Cartage, portorage, cooperage,						
	weighing, and delivering	-	16	16	4		
	Insurance from fire	-	1	18	9		
	Warehouse rent	-	4	15	3		
	Interest on charges	-	1	5	4		
	Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	-	3	10	11		
	Commission and del credere, $3\frac{1}{2}$						
	per cent.	-	24	16	6		
						164	9 8
	Net proceeds to the credit of ————, ————, &						
	Co., for account	-				544	16 4

Messrs. ————, in account with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., London, for July 16, 1840.

Errors excepted.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, 1840.

BARING, BROTHERS, & CO.

NOTE.—The price of wheat at this time being under 52s. per quarter, the duty is at its maximum of 34s. 8d., equal to \$5 05 per barrel; which is, of course, a total prohibition, being at least 100 per cent. on the net proceeds.

D.

During the last autumn, the following articles appeared in English newspapers of character and repute:

“Among the causes still operating on the minds of men of business, to check them from embarking in legitimate commercial undertakings, one of the most active and general is, an apprehension that the Bank of England

may again be placed in peril by an *adverse corn-trade*, and that this may lead to a renewed necessity of distressing the merchants and traders, to insure her own safety."—*London Bankers' Circular*, February 21, 1840,

"To give any thing like a correct picture of the depressed state of trade in Birmingham, and its consequences, would be no easy matter. A few facts may give some idea: The oldest, most extensive, and respectable merchants, manufacturers, and traders, concur in representing the present depression as unprecedented in their experience. Ten thousand applications, by working men and women, for free passages to Australia, have been made and refused, within the last two months, at one emigration office in the town. Between twenty and thirty good houses and retail shops are untenanted in three of the principal streets, and thousands of middle and small rented houses are unoccupied in every part of the borough. The walls are literally covered daily with auction-bills; and a purchaser can hardly be found for either leasehold or freehold property. The brokers' shops are crammed with goods purchased at half the cost-price. The pawn-brokers, being completely stocked, refuse any except what are termed best pledges."—*Birmingham Journal*.

"In consequence of the unfavorable prospects of the coming winter, a number of individual spinners and manufacturers, in various parts of the neighborhood, have already ceased to light up their factories. We have not heard of any agreement to that effect, but understand that several meetings, for the purpose of considering the subject, are in contemplation."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"Your miserable manufacturers starving without resistance, or dying at the point of your bayonets: that is the futurity which awaits you. But there are other prospects in the distance: a ruined gentry, decayed farm-houses, neglected fields, a dismembered and fallen empire—the fruits of what? *The grinding covetousness of the landed interest.*"—*London Morning Chronicle*.

"All this suffering exists in the midst of the elements of prosperity. Industry, intelligence, experience; land and raw produce in abundance on one side of the Atlantic; capital and mechanical skill on the other; both countries brought so closely together, by the magic powers of steam, that interchange of commodities is easy and not expensive. How does it happen that we hear of nothing but distress, embarrassment, and anxiety for the future?"—*London Spectator*.

"At a meeting held in Duncan street, on Tuesday evening, one of the members of the new society said: 'Workingmen: If knowledge is power, our knowledge of the evils of this cruel law should make us indeed powerful. But we are also powerful in the right of our cause, and powerful in the might of our millions. We have risen, in the name of humanity, to demand bread for our hungry wives and children; and to aid us in that sacred cause, we call on our brother workmen, of all parties and persuasions—whig, chartist, radical, and tory—to stand by us in the holy conflict, side by side. We are of no party: our platform is neutral ground, where the private opinions of all are sacred. We ask, in the name of the perishing operatives of Britain, that our industry shall have fair play, and that the wages of our labor shall buy untaxed bread. And what working men

with a heart in his bosom, will refuse to join us in a demand so just? We have determined to apply ourselves to this great work, like men to whose energies a mighty cause has been confided. We have now in the progress of erection, a platform, raised upon the under-carriage of a chariot, capable of containing, standing or sitting, twenty persons. From an upright, placed in the midst of the platform, is suspended a large bell, with the words *bread bell* written on it. On either side of this bell will be placed two loaves: one, the famine loaf of the corn-laws; and the other, the healthy lusty loaf of free trade. On this platform we will visit all the surrounding localities; and as the brazen tongue of our iron agitator gives notice of our progress, the blessings of wives, and mothers, and children, of English workingmen, will follow us and cheer us on in our efforts to procure bread for the starving millions of our suffering countrymen.' (Tremendous cheering.)—*Liverpool Mercury*, September 25.

"We deeply regret to say, that, since our last report, goods and yarns have been even more difficult to sell, and prices of most kinds of goods have again declined. The manufacturers and spinners are becoming embittered and desperate, and rack their brains to devise means of extricating themselves from the pending storm; but, instead of having recourse to the only remedy left—namely, a curtailment of their production—some have, and others are attempting, to reduce the wages of both weavers and spinners."—*London Sun*, October 19, 1840.

"On Thursday evening, a public meeting of the workingmen of Liverpool was held at the large room, Renshaw street, for the purpose of forming an operative association for the repeal of the corn-laws. The room was thronged to suffocation; and, throughout the entire proceedings, the most intense interest was manifested by the assembled multitude. A workingman (Mr. Ashton) presided; and the resolutions were moved and seconded by workingmen, in speeches of the most powerful eloquence. 'If (said R. Jones, a workingman) I appeal to my fellow workmen, it is not for the purpose of interfering with the rights or property of any man. The landlord has his estate, which gives him luxuries; and let him enjoy it. I have my estate, which *God gave me*. *Here it is*, (holding up his hands,) and my wife and eleven children live on its produce. But am I allowed the full benefit of that estate? No! I find that, for the bread that I and my family eat, I am taxed to the amount of *eleven pounds a year bread tax*; and though I have toiled for eighteen years, and been in continual employment, and for many years have not tasted, myself or my family, any kind of intoxicating drinks, yet provisions are so dear that, with all our economy, my wages cannot buy us enough to eat. And is it right, my fellow-workmen, that the bread my sweat earns should be snatched from my wife and children, to increase the rent of the rich and unfeeling land-owner?'—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

Extract of a speech by Mr. Hume, in Parliament, August 4, 1840, on a motion by Lord Ashley for a committee of inquiry into the condition of factory children:

"If parents could earn enough, the common feelings of humanity would prevent their employing their children as they now did. But did the noble lord recollect that he was himself one of those who kept restrictions on the food of man—who limited the supply of bread to the working classes? The

noble lord complained of their poverty, but seemed to think that the exclusion of cheap corn did them no harm. He (Mr. Hume) hoped that the result of this inquiry would be to induce the Government to come forward early in the next session with a bill for the repeal of those starvation laws."

In an examination before the Committee on Import Duties, J. B. Smith, Esq., president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said :

"I have seen communications from eminent merchants, and one I saw from a member of Congress, who stated that the discussions on the tariff bill will come on after the election of the President in November—at the next meeting of Congress; and an opinion is given, that since that question was last discussed, the States of Illinois and Michigan, and other States which have recently joined the Union, being almost altogether agricultural States, it will depend upon our taking their flour and corn, whether the tariff, which, in 1842, admits cotton manufactures at a duty of twenty per cent., will be renewed, or whether it will be of a more stringent character.

"The effect of the continuance of the present protective system, I think, will be most injurious to the laboring classes. Our population is increasing at the rate of one thousand souls a day; and unless we have the markets of the world open to us, it follows, as a matter of course, that the competition for labor must daily increase; and as the competition for labor increases, the rate of wages will fall. Then the next effect will be upon capitalists; who, finding that capital can be employed much more profitably in other countries, will take their capital to those countries. Then the next effect will be upon the revenue of the country: diminishing the consumption of all taxable articles. And, finally, it will reach the landed interests themselves; who, instead of having a race of industrious and productive laborers to consume their produce, will have a race of paupers to support."

From the evidence of A. Johnston, Esq., an experienced cotton manufacturer of Glasgow :

"You are an agriculturist, as well as a manufacturer?"

"Yes; as a land-owner in the country, I should be very glad that no protective duty should exist at all; because, if no protective duties existed, there would be a general flow of commercial prosperity; a general increase in traffic and trade, so that capital would be circulated, and the country generally would be more prosperous than it is; the working man would be more comfortable than he is; and the product of the land would become more valuable than it is under a system of depression and restriction; while starvation, such as at present exists, could scarcely occur."

"In what way does the protective duty on grain check our intercourse with America?"

"It limits our returns from America to raw material for manufacture; whereas, if we had no protective duties, we should import flour, wheat, and rice, for the wants of this country, and naturally we should increase our exports to America in return."

From the evidence of Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade :

"Would you expect, in years when provisions were extraordinarily high, that the export of manufactures of this country might increase?"

"The exports might increase, but not the production of manufactures."

The exports might increase, though labor upon the production of goods might be very greatly diminished, as has been the case during the last fifteen months."

Chairman.—"You mean to say that our manufactures at home would not be increased; but that, from the decreased means of the population, there would be less demand for them here?"

"Yes."

Mr. Villiers.—"Do you consider that the increase of exports would arise from the state of the population being worse?"

"Yes."

Chairman.—"Are we to understand that, so much of the wages being expended in the price of food, there is an inability to purchase other articles required; and, consequently, those articles remaining on hand, manufacturers are obliged to seek an outlet for them abroad?"

"Certainly."

Increase of British manufactories from 1835 to 1838.

Of cotton factories there were—

In 1835, 1,262, employing 220,134 hands.

In 1838, 1,315, employing 259,301 hands.

Of woollen factories there were—

In 1835, 1,313, employing 71,274 hands.

In 1838, 1,738, employing 86,446 hands.

Of flax factories there were—

In 1835, 347, employing 33,288 hands.

In 1838, 392, employing 43,487 hands.

Of silk factories there were—

In 1835, 228, employing 30,682 hands.

In 1838, 268, employing 34,318 hands.

Total increase of factories, 563; of hands, 68,179.

CORN-LAW FACTS.

The annexed tables are highly interesting, as showing the effects of the high price of corn on the health of the people, and the duration of life. How long the pernicious corn-laws will continue to impoverish and destroy our industrious population, depends entirely upon themselves. If they do not exert themselves to get those laws repealed, there can be no hopes whatever of any improvement in their condition. In order, therefore, to stimulate them to further exertion, we call the attention of the public to the following statistical details:

Statement of the total number of burials within the bills of mortality, as reported in the official printed lists of each of the four years: as under, with the average price of wheat in each of those years.*

Date.	Average price of wheat per quarter.	Number of burials.	Excess of burials above those of the year 1804, when wheat was at 60s. per quarter.
	s. d.		
1801	118 3	19,374	2,336
1804	60 1	17,038	
1807	73 3	18,334	1,296
1810	106 2	19,893	2,855

* This includes London, and the district a few miles round.

Table of the mortality in seven of the manufacturing districts in England, at four different periods, with the average price of wheat at each of those periods: from "Barton's Essays on the Condition of the Laboring Classes."

Date.	Average price of wheat per quarter.	Deaths.	Excess of deaths above the number in the year 1804, when wheat was at 60s. per quarter.
	s. d.		
1801	118 3	55,965	11,171
1804	60 1	44,794	
1807	73 3	48,108	3,314
1810	106 2	54,864	10,070

REPORT
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the cost of building and repairing certain vessels.

MARCH 1, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the Board of Navy Commissioners, of yesterday's date, and a statement containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

Hon. the PRESIDENT of the U. S. Senate.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *February 26, 1841.*

SIR: In conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, which enclosed the copy of a resolution of the Senate of the 28th January, requiring a report of the cost of building certain vessels, and of the repairs which they have received, together with the times and places at which they were respectively built and repaired; also, the cost of the several navy-yards, and of the improvements and repairs made in each: the Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to transmit the accompanying statements for each of the vessels named in the resolution, and in relation to the navy-yards.

These statements are presented as the nearest approximation to accuracy which could be obtained from the records of the office, before the close of the present session of Congress, and with the number of clerks which could possibly be spared from other indispensable duties.

The cost of building the frigates United States and Constitution has been taken from reports which have heretofore been made to Congress. The times when and places where they were repaired, and the cost of the repairs of these and other ships, prior to 1825, have been taken from similar reports, or obtained from other sources of information upon which reliance could be placed, as the records of the office furnish no other means for ascertaining them.

Bair & Rives, printers.

The actual cost of building and repairing vessels since that time cannot be obtained, in many instances, with great exactness, separately from the equipment, stores, and provisions, for their current use ; partly because the reports do not in all cases specify the amount expended for each special purpose, and partly because the number of clerks who have been allowed to the office have not been sufficient to arrange and classify the reports which have been received.

The separation of the cost of armament and stores, from the cost of the vessels and their equipment, has, however, been made, whenever the reports furnished adequate means for determining the proper distribution ; and the aggregate cost of the former is shown in the columns headed "total cost for building and equipping, except for armament and stores ;" and the cost when completed for a cruise, is given in the last column.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of ascertaining facts with the precision which is desirable, the present reports are believed to be substantially correct in all cases where the cost of either building or repairing a vessel is given, when taken in connexion with the modifications or additions which are specially noticed in the remarks which are immediately connected with each of them.

It may be proper for the Board to observe, that the comparative cost of vessels which have been built or repaired since 1829 has been increased considerably, by the general discontinuance of the use of treenails, and the substitution of copper and iron bolts ; by the substitution of live oak for less durable timber, in several instances ; and by a general and very considerable increase in the price of wages for the last four or five years ; and, in some of the navy-yards, by a reduction of the time which the workmen are required to labor. The tonnage is by custom-house measurement.

The statement which refers specially to the cost of the navy-yards, and of their improvements and repairs, explains the causes which prevent the Board from furnishing the information which is required on this subject by the resolution of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS,

For the Board of Navy Commissioners.

HON. JAMES K. PAULDING,
Secretary of the Navy.

Ship of the line Columbus, (2,480 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armament.	Ordnance and warrant officers' stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing	Total cost when ready for a cruise.
		Days' labor.	Cost.					
Built between 1816 and 1819 - Repaired 1836, '7, and '8 -	Washington, D. C. - Boston	110,425 42,682	\$204,237 48 75,901 80	\$232,693 64 65,399 56	\$426,931 11 141,301 36	Not reported. Do.	Not reported. Do.	

Ship of the line Ohio, (2,757 tons.)

Built and launched 3d May, 1820 -	New York -	73,476	109,878 23	184,161 74	294,042 97	-	-	\$294,042 97
Continued and completed in 1836, 1837, and 1838 -	New York & Boston	-	92,188 23	161,657 79	253,846 02	\$106,921 45	-	360,767 47
Total -	-	-	202,066 46	345,822 53	547,888 99	106,921 45	-	654,810 44
Repaired in 1836 and 1838 -	New York & Boston	-	137,650 57	95,361 59	233,012 46	-	-	233,012 46

NOTE.—This ship was launched in 1820, as soon as the carpenter's work on her hull was completed, and remained in ordinary at the navy yard at New York until 1836, when it was determined to complete her for sea service. During the sixteen years which had elapsed from the time she was launched, her hull had become much decayed, and the cost of the repairs of this part of the ship is stated above; and the expense of completing the parts of the hull which were left unfinished in 1820, and of all the other parts of the ship, is charged to building the ship, or as what would have been her original cost, when ready for sea, supposing no "repairs" had been necessary.

Ship of the line Delaware, (2633 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armament.	Ordnance and warrant officers' stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing, except for a cruise.	Total cost when ready for a cruise.
		Days' work.	Cost.					
Built between August, 1817, and October, 1820 -	Norfolk -	143,980	\$211,626 00	\$331,742 00	\$543,368 00	\$84,212 00	-	\$627,680 00
Repaired in 1827 and 1828 -	Norfolk -	32,453	48,594 87	21,510 40	70,105 27	-	-	-
Repaired in 1832 and 1833 -	Norfolk -	34,642	47,756 01	79,934 61	127,690 63	61,780 95	-	189,471 57
Repaired in 1836 and 1838 -	Norfolk -	79,769†	139,410 16	\$6,996 41	156,336 67	-	-	-

Ship of the line North Carolina, (2633 tons.)

Built between June, 1818, and September, 1820, and partially equipped -	Philadelphia -	} 109,417	151,238 00	\$80,614 00	431,853 00	* 106,921 45	-	537,773 45
Completed May, 1825 -	Norfolk -							
Repairs prior to May, 1825 -	Norfolk -	23,487	35,300 08	29,923 38	65,293 46	80,590 41	-	145,813 87
Repairs in 1835 and 1836 -	Norfolk -	-	139,671 17	112,735 29	252,406 46	44,849 38	47,380 30	344,576 14

This ship was built in Philadelphia, but not fully completed for sea until she went to Norfolk, where she was equipped in 1824 and 1826; the expenses for "completing" and for "repairing" the ship at this time are separated in the above statement. The repair in 1835 and 1836 was very extensive and complete.

* None returned; assumed to be the same as those for the Ohio, according to her returns.

Frigate Constitution, (1607 tons.)

Built and launched October, 1797	Boston	-	-	-	302,718 84	-	+ 302,718 84
<i>Repairs.</i>							
1803 and 1803	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	117,914 60
1805 and 1806	In the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	84,802 65
1806 and 1809	New York	-	-	-	-	-	99,867 76
1813	Washington *	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	46,638 46
1833, 1834, and 1835	Boston and N. York	47,900	77,635 94	116,193 75	192,930 72	48,515 11	257,171 67
1836 and 1839	Norfolk and N. York	1,561	39,637 64	44,319 96	73,947 62	2,578 04	118,400 68

* Considerable repairs—cost not known.

† Supposed not to include provisions.

There is nothing on the records of the office which can be found in time to answer the call of the Senate respecting the cost of the other repairs of this ship, although she received frequent and extensive repairs after 1812 and prior to 1833.

Frigate United States, (1607 tons.)

Built in 1797	Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 299,336 56
<i>Repairs.</i>							
1800	In the Delaware†	-	-	-	-	-	46,924 00
1807, 1808 and 1809	Washington	-	-	-	-	-	21,589 85
1812	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1819 to 1821 *	Norfolk	60,238	80,283 12	97,364 00	177,667 12	51,740 00	928,407 83
1821 to 1823	New York	19,143	92,118 32	132,738 28	224,856 60	41,867 10	266,723 70
1826 to 1828	New York	-	19,050 34	26,418 67	44,469 01	40,074 33	84,543 34
1834 to 1836	Boston, New York, and Norfolk †	46,793	79,423 47	45,567 57	134,980 04	41,037 17	170,739 96
1839 to 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Received repairs, but the cost not known.

† Supposed not to include provisions.

† Extensively—cost not known.

‡ Imperfect returns.

‡ Now at Norfolk.

Frigate Brandywine, (1708 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armament.	Ordnance and warrant officers' stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing.	Total cost, when ready for a cruise.
		Days' work.	Cost.					
1825, built—launched.	Washington	-	*\$86,168 82	\$213,049 30*	\$299,218 12*	None reported.	None reported.	
Repairs.								
1826 -	New York	5,942	9,254 19	14,293 22	23,547 41	\$37,025 75	-	\$60,573 16
1829 and 1830 -	New York and Norfolk		22,641 39	40,082 31	62,723 70	52,929 86	-	115,353 56
1830 -	New York	20,982	31,636 48	67,148 47	98,784 95	33,354 90	-	132,139 85
1834 -	Norfolk	-	114,778 67	77,831 22	192,609 89	28,717 75	-	+221,327 64
1838 -								

* Incomplete returns.

† At sea, in the Mediterranean.

United States frigate Potomac, (1708 tons.)

Built in 1822 -	Washington, D. C.	89,148	118,724 03	*112,288 99	*231,013 02	Not reported.	Not reported.	
Repairs.								
1829 and 1831 -	Norfolk		3,560 67	15,033 98	18,594 65	17,544 06	Not reported.	36,138 71
1834 and 1835 -	Boston	9,137	14,348 64	49,653 74	64,002 38	12,923 80	\$16,603 25	93,529 43

* Principally for the hull; the returns for other parts incomplete.

Steam-ship Fulton, (720 tons.)

	New York, Boston, and Washington	Vessel Engines & boilers	100,353 98	93,108 76	193,462 74			•333,770 77
1836 and 1839, building			-	140,306 03	140,306 03	-	-	

• Total for building and altering to the close of 1839.

United States sloop of war Concord, (700 tons.)

	Portsmouth	98,883	49,679 38	74,646 49	115,335 80	95,784 37	8,735 36	149,845 53
1836 to 1838, building								
Repairs.								
1833 to 1836	Portsmouth	4,803	7,109 26	14,704 09	21,813 35	7,398 59	8,335 23	37,547 17
1838	Boston	-	19,885 33	26,981 36	45,246 69	7,157 83	1,994 31	54,468 33
1840	Norfolk	-	4,797 65	908 53	5,536 18	566 18	2,550 89	8,444 96

Sloop of war Falmouth, (703 tons.)

	Boston	-	98,733 64	65,369 63	94,093 37	19,939 57	7,733 29	191,769 88
Built in 1836 and 1837								
Repairs.								
1838	Norfolk	-	9,763 68	3,576 68	6,339 24	-	-	6,389 34
1831	New York	-	23,243 59	31,756 49	54,999 08	90,444 85	-	75,556 69
1834	New York	-	5,719 20	9,267 16	14,979 36	10,788 99	-	96,767 08
1836 and 1837	Norfolk	-	33,156 78	20,547 87	53,704 65	9,603 13	8,697 55	78,906 33

United States sloop of war John Adams, (700 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armaments.	Ordnance and warrant officers' stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing.	Total cost when ready for a cruise.
		Days' work.	Cost.					
1820-21, 1821-22	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1821-22	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1822-23	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1823-24	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1824-25	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1825-26	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1826-27	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1827-28	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1828-29	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1829-30	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1830-31	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1831-32	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1832-33	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1833-34	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1834-35	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1835-36	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1836-37	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1837-38	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1838-39	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1839-40	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1840-41	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1841-42	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1842-43	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1843-44	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1844-45	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1845-46	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1846-47	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1847-48	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1848-49	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1849-50	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1850-51	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1851-52	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1852-53	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1853-54	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1854-55	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1855-56	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111
1856-57	New York	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	\$11,111	1,111	1,111	\$11,111

* Ordnance not reported.

Sloop of war Boston, (700 tons.)

[illegible]

Sloop of war St. Louis, (700 tons.)

Year	Washington, D. C.	40,716 31	61,745 64	109,481 98	29,603 02	16,315 55	148,990 52
1897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2152	-	-	-	-	-		

Sloop of war Vincennes, (700 tons.)

Built in 1836	-	New York	-	-	43,765 73	67,747 07	111,519 79	6,453 00	None rep'd*	117,967 79
<i>Repairs.</i>										
1830	-	New York	-	13,158	18,893 55	32,136 91	41,989 46	14,574 19		56,563 65
1833	-	Portsmouth, N. H.	-	-	3,753 15	6,913 33	10,665 47	3,727 13	4,056 67	18,488 27
1837 and 1839	-	Norfolk	-	-	80,745 22	44,694 66	126,439 88	7,995 41	4,166 80	† 137,603 09

* Provisions and pay not included.

† Repaired and fitted expressly for the exploring expedition.

Sloop of war Vandavia, (700 tons.)

Built in 1837	-	Philadelphia	-	-	30,798 69	60,179 19	90,977 88	26,769 76	9,327 00	126,074 64
<i>Repairs.</i>										
1839	-	Norfolk	-	7,964	9,976 10	14,881 14	24,827 24	10,231 15	6,784 49	41,833 81
1834	-	Norfolk	-	14,286	15,609 67	18,744 43	34,354 10	7,108 34	4,494 27	45,946 71
1840 and 1841	-	Norfolk *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Now under repair.

United States sloop of war Lexington, (691 tons.)

Built—1835 and 1836	-	New York	-	28,300	47,142 34	67,450 01	114,622 35	13,907 05	-	128,529 40
<i>Repairs.</i>										
1837	-	New York	-	1,340	1,994 15	9,484 55	11,478 70	5,773 04		17,250 74
1830 and 1831	-	Norfolk	-	12,981	15,976 53	20,913 46	36,889 98	11,370 27	4,786 27	53,045 53
1834 to 1837	-	Portsmouth	-	-	17,948 93	17,088 91	35,017 84	9,622 81	7,992 57	52,033 22
1841	-	Norfolk *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Under repair.

Sloop Warren, (691 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armament.	Ordnance and warrant officers' stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing.	Total cost when ready for a cruise.
		Days' work.	Cost.					
Built in 1826 -	Boston -	-	\$30,350 85	\$69,059 16	\$89,410 01	* \$6,458 90	-	-
<i>Repairs.</i>								
1830 and 1831 -	Norfolk -	17,983	23,503 08	26,245 72	49,748 80	10,367 84	\$6,587 25	\$66,603 89
1833 -	Philadelphia -	6,115†	9,705 93	6,825 95	16,531 88	9,494 92	-	26,026 80
1837 and 1838 -	Norfolk -	-	49,905 02	36,410 33	86,315 35	11,715 24	5,773 21	103,803 80

* For ordnance only; no stores or provisions were reported.

Sloop Fairfield, (700 tons.)

Built in 1836 -	New York -	-	35,756 58	64,733 77	100,490 35	31,515 34	-	139,006 69
<i>Repairs.</i>								
1831 -	Norfolk -	6,818†	9,453 04	9,186 66	18,669 70	8,507 96	4,958 40	31,436 06
1839 and 1833 -	Norfolk -	6,574†	9,563 13	10,963 73	20,526 86	8,951 86	5,668 68	34,446 40
1836 and 1837 -	Norfolk -	-	10,750 99	15,949 48	26,733 70	9,180 69	5,731 77	41,636 36
1840 and 1841 -	New York.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Return not yet received.

Sloop Natchez, (691 tons.)

Built in 1837	-	-	Norfolk	-	44,009 63	62,333 57	106,333 19	18,158 57	6,631 69	131,013 45
<i>Repairs.</i>										
1839	-	-	New York	-	4,628 43	6,335 35	10,964 78	14,044 43	5,202 00	24,909 91
1830	-	-	Norfolk	-	8,060 79	9,307 93	17,368 39	7,581 94	8,168 75	36,149 26
1833 and 1833	-	-	Norfolk	-	26,244 26	16,018 44	42,263 70	11,514 76	-	61,946 21
1836 and 1836	-	-	New York	-	27,830 48	31,553 53	59,484 00	13,175 33	-	*73,659 33

* Broken up 1840.

Schooner Boser, (194 tons.)

Built in 1831	-	-	Boston	-	6,871	11,050 07	19,647 81	30,697 88	6,102 39	4,048 00	40,848 27
<i>Repairs.</i>											
1834	-	-	Norfolk	-	-	4,139 61	6,556 42	10,726 03	3,510 46	1,672 50	15,908 99
1840	-	-	New York	-	-	11,450 07	6,604 36	18,054 43	583 43	-	18,637 86

Schooner Enterprise, (194 tons.)

Built in 1831	-	-	New York	-	7,639	11,945 61	15,993 02	27,938 63	6,002 91	2,308 60	36,250 14
<i>Repairs.</i>											
1834	-	-	Norfolk	-	-	2,943 87	4,654 47	7,598 34	3,816 59	1,451 35	19,666 28
1839	-	-	Philadelphia	-	-	6,335 65	6,882 60	13,118 25	6,716 66	1,371 51	21,206 42

Schooner Grampus, (211 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armament.	Ordnance and warrant officers' stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing.	Total cost when ready for a cruise.
		Days' work.	Cost.					
Built in 1820 and 1821	Washington, D. C.	-	\$9,537 32	\$14,090 10	\$23,627 42	\$6,001 80	\$1,670 78	\$31,300 00
<i>Repairs.</i>								
1825	Gosport	2,835 1/2	3,912 31	5,381 07	9,293 38	3,575 24		12,868 62
1828	Gosport	8,512	11,950 25	8,034 79	19,985 04	5,180 15	734 05	25,899 24
1829	Pensacola	3,234	618 59	1,160 84	1,779 43	16 00		1,795 43
1831	Gosport	7,980 1/2	9,094 74	5,153 99	14,248 73	3,290 57	1,157 61	18,696 91
1835 and 1836	Gosport	7,905	11,839 68	5,913 39	17,753 07	2,950 00	1,302 66	22,005 73
1839	Gosport	-	13,409 52	9,233 48	22,643 00	3,995 70	1,944 91	28,583 61
1840	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New York	2,697	4,899 47	5,484 24	10,383 71	5,060 13	2,584 83	18,028 67

Brigantine Dolphin, (224 tons.)

Built in 1836	New York	16,359	18,463 10	20,060 52	38,593 63	11,736 86	-	50,346 49
<i>Repairs.</i>								
1839 and 1840	New York	3,472	6,749 74	8,363 61	15,013 35	3,306 06	2,868 21	20,900 00
1840 and 1841	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1842 and 1843	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1844 and 1845	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Schooner Shark, (200 tons.)

Built in 1820 and 1821	Washington, D. C.	-	9,537 32	14,090 10	23,627 42	6,001 80	1,670 78	31,300 00
<i>Repairs.</i>								
1825 and 1826	Norfolk	1,729	9,544 92	6,375 47	7,920 39	8,343 63	-	16,974 02
1827 and 1828	New York	6,563	7,923 60	7,829 34	16,651 94	7,566 08	-	23,921 03

1839 and 1830 -	-	Pensacola	-	574	786 97	2,090 63	2,877 59	20 61	-	2,898 20
1830 and 1831 -	-	Boston	-	137	924 99	-	924 99	-	-	924 99
1831 and 1832 -	-	Norfolk	-	7,196	10,380 23	8,748 50	19,198 73	4,659 33	-	92,758 06
1833 -	-	New York	-	1,000	1,516 51	490 33	1,936 84	686 16	-	2,573 00
1838 and 1839 -	-	Norfolk	-	-	97,336 00	18,319 36	45,655 36	5,650 33	2,406 39	*53,713 06

* Rebuilt nearly.

Porpoise, (224 tons.)

Built in 1836 -	-	Boston	-	-	15,868 02	20,500 98	36,369 00	9,547 49	9,795 19	*48,641 61
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* Has received no repairs.

Pioneer, (222 tons.)

Built in 1836 -	-	Boston	-	12,259	22,198 16	29,596 39	51,724 55	5,465 88	929 87	58,190 30
Repairs.	-	New York	-	97	165 06	923 34	388 38	491 63	488 81	1,268 83

Consort, (222 tons.)

Built in 1836 -	-	Boston	-	12,259	22,198 16	29,596 39	51,724 55	5,465 88	929 87	58,190 30
Repairs.	-	New York	-	132	936 04	98 41	324 45	965 04	371 89	1,671 38
1840 -	-	New York	-	489	913 83	-	913 83	-	-	913 83

Schooner Pilot, (113 tons.)

When built or repaired.	Where.	Labor.		Cost of materials.	Total cost of building and equipping, except for armament.	Ordnance and warrant-officers stores for a cruise.	Provisions and clothing.	Total cost when ready for a cruise.
		Days' work.	Cost.					
Built in 1836 - -	New York -	-	\$14,209 99	\$16,927 88	\$31,137 87	\$3,923 77	-	\$35,061 64

This vessel was employed in connection with the other vessels of the exploring expedition until the purchase of the *Active* was determined upon, when her stores and equipments were transferred to other vessels. She was eventually sold at Baltimore in August, 1838, for

3,618 00

Schooner Active.

Purchased in 1837 -	New York -	-	-	-	\$8,000 00	-	-	\$8,000 00
Repaired and altered in 1837 -	New York -	-	-	-	12,853 37	-	-	16,763 83
and 1838 - -	New York -	9,483½	4,315 47	8,537 90		9,715 74	\$1,194 79	24,763 83
This vessel was sold in July, 1838, after having landed stores and equipments to the value of -				5,003 74 }	-	-	-	9,503 74
The amount of sales was -				4,500 00 }	-	-	-	

Cost of the several navy-yards, including the sites, buildings, fixtures, and repairs.

The office of Navy Commissioners does not possess the means of affording the precise information upon these subjects which is desirable. A large portion of the expenditures upon these objects occurred many years before the office of Navy Commissioners was established; and the authority of the Board has never extended to the adjustment of accounts, from which alone the precise amount of expenditures can be ascertained. And difficulties, insuperable to the Board, arise from the various modes in which the appropriations for the yards have been made. To illustrate this, it may be observed, that, by act of 3d March, 1801, \$500,000 were appropriated "for the expenses attending six 74-gun ships, and for completing navy-yards, docks, and wharves," without designating the amount applicable to yards. In 1802 there was appropriated for improvement of yards \$50,000. In 1803 to 1813, inclusively, the amount appropriated was \$700,741 37; but these appropriations included the expense of storekeepers, superintendents, clerks, and laborers, which probably averaged \$20,000 annually. In 1814 to 1819, inclusively, the amount appropriated was \$1,110,000, without including the pay of "storekeepers, &c." In 1820 and 1821 the amount appropriated was \$125,000, including the pay of "storekeepers, &c.," estimated at \$36,450 annually. In 1822, 1823, 1824, 1827, 1828, and 1829, the appropriations were made generally, without designating the amount applicable to each yard. In 1825 and 1826 the appropriations were specific, and a certain sum allotted for each yard. In 1830 the appropriations were made for particular objects in certain yards. In 1831 they were again made in general terms. Since that period they have been made so as to assign particular sums to the respective yards.

A further difficulty arises under the act of 3d March, 1809, since the passage of which accounts have been kept in the accounting office, not so as to show the *cost of objects*, but of *expenditures under the specific appropriations* made from time to time.

In making this report, the board have then, of necessity, to rely upon reports heretofore made to Congress in the earlier periods of the service; upon the amount actually appropriated in some years; upon the amounts out of appropriations, blended with other objects, supposed to have been applied to the navy; and upon returns made by commandants and by the engineer employed in the construction of docks. From these data the following estimate is respectfully submitted:

On the 20th January, 1802, the sites were reported to have cost	\$138,500 00
And since that period, grounds have been purchased costing	6,979 00
	<hr/> \$145,479 00

The improvements to the 20th October, 1801, were reported as amounting to	102,406 00
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Since October, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1840, the expenditures for improvements, &c., exclusive of the docks, are estimated at 6,784,946 37

The amount appropriated for the year 1840
was - - - \$110,250 00

On the 1st January, 1841, there
was unexpended and in the
Treasury - \$70,670 81

And in the hands of
disbursing agents 26,951 95

97,622 76

Which, deducted from the am't
appropriated, leaves - - -

\$12,627 24

\$6,899,979 61

The docks at Boston and Norfolk cost - - -

1,651,446 47

And there was expended out of the appropriation for grad-
ual increase, for timber-sheds - - -

143,508 84

Making the aggregate expenditure for these objects, from
1798 to the 1st January, 1841 - - -

8,840,413 92

In further explanation, it may be acceptable to state that the appropria-
tions since 1831, for yard improvements, (which, as heretofore observed,
have been made so as to assign particular sums to the respective yards,) amount, in the aggregate, to \$3,243,648, viz :

For the yard at Portsmouth, N. H. - - -	\$327,983
For the Boston yard - - -	784,910
For the New York yard - - -	448,270
For the Philadelphia yard - - -	105,133
For the Washington yard - - -	263,850
For the Norfolk yard - - -	922,402
For the Pensacola yard - - -	391,100

3,243,648

The sites for the several yards are stated to have cost \$145,479, viz :

That at Portsmouth - - -	\$5,500
That at Boston - - -	40,000
That at New York - - -	40,000
That at Philadelphia - - -	37,000
That at Washington - - -	4,000
That at Norfolk - - -	18,979

145,479

The two docks are stated to have cost \$1,651,446 47, viz :

The one at Boston - - -	\$677,089 78
The one at Norfolk - - -	974,356 69

\$1,651,446 47

MEMORIAL
OF
A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
REMONSTRATING
Against the passage of a bankrupt law.

MARCH 1, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the members of Congress :

The subscribers, citizens and legal voters in the county of Coos, and State of New Hampshire, understanding that petitions have been presented in large numbers to the Congress of the nation, in favor of a general bankrupt law ; and believing that such a law would be injurious in its effects upon the interests of the country ; and further believing that very improper measures have been taken to manufacture an appearance of public sentiment in its favor, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the same.

James M. Rix
Josiah Harrington
Harvey Adams
John S. Wells
James R. Whittemore
R. L. Adams
Joseph Balch
O. F. Whidden
Jeremiah Walker
Webster B. Merrill
John W. Lovejoy
Benjamin H. Darby
Joseph Meserve
Reuben Stephens
Ephraim Cross
Daniel Green
Henry L. Watson
Caleb Rix
Francis Ferrin
Ezra Remson
J. C. Dockhorm
Samuel Rives
George W. Forsyth
Joshua Marshall
James Mooney

Jonathan Young
Aaron M. Pottle
John P. Holmes
Thomas K. Burns
Samuel Thruston
Barton G. Towne
Phineas Rosbrook, jr.
Benjamin B. Ockington
Edward Melcher
William Evans
R. M. Richardson
Nahum D. Day
Ralph Fisk
Elisha Stokes
Ezekiel Drew
Oliver B. Howe
James W. Weeks
Thomas J. Perkins
George W. Ingerson
Anderson J. Marshall
William Pearson
Atvale Twombly
Benjamin Hunking
Lewis C. Porter

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 2, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORVELL made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 107.]

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors on the northern and northeastern lakes, together with the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Michigan on the subject, and various applications from other States, for harbor appropriations, report the bill back to the Senate with sundry amendments.

The amendments comprehend appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors on the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

The bill and the amendments are limited chiefly to works which have been commenced ; many of which are in the process of dilapidation, for the want of appropriations to go on with and to protect them. The appropriations now proposed are far below the estimates sent to Congress, by the War Department, and amount to a small sum, compared with the importance of the objects they are designed to advance. The reduced condition of the Treasury has admonished the committee of the necessity of moderation in the public expenditures, and has induced them to act on this principle, in considering and arranging the details of the bill.

The committee concur in the opinion that artificial harbors, at points where nature does not indicate them as proper for improvement, ought not to be made. They do not conceive that they should be created for the mere purpose of building up towns, rather to enhance the value of individual property, than to promote the public interest. Nor is it expedient to multiply them beyond the number demanded for the safety and protection of trade, and for the defence of the country.

With these limitations, the committee consider the construction and improvement of harbors, both upon the lake coasts and upon those of the Atlantic and the Gulf, as one among the most important duties of the Federal Government. These works are not to be considered as internal improvements. The committee would discourage the habit of looking to this Government for any object not clearly comprehended within its delegated powers. They would deprecate, as fatal to public liberty and to the purity of our institutions, any augmentation of the patronage and influence of this great central Government. They would contemplate the States as the conservative protectors of our freedom, and of our most valuable rights and interests.

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But to the Federal Government is committed the defence of the country from foreign aggression and foreign invasion. The Federal Government is charged with the interests of commerce and navigation. The Federal Government derives all the revenues levied upon importations of foreign merchandise. The States are prohibited from imposing duties upon such importations. And in the case of the lakes, the navigable waters leading into the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, they are declared to be common highways, and forever free to all the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty whatever. The States are thus deprived of all the appropriate means for the erection of light-houses and the improvement of harbors, either upon our great inland seas, or upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

It is manifestly, then, the duty of the Federal Government to make adequate appropriations to accomplish these important objects. Harbors of refuge from storms, from the pursuit of a superior hostile force, and for supplies and repairs in emergencies requiring them, are indispensable to the safety of commerce and navigation, to the security of individuals engaged in these maritime pursuits, and to the defence of the country.

The importance of the command of the lakes, and of providing every means of security for persons and property floating upon them, in peace or in war, cannot be doubted. A writer in Great Britain, (a distinguished officer of the British army,) has said, in a late military work, that "the command of Lake Champlain ought instantly to be acquired, and that the British superiority in war steamers upon all the lakes cannot possibly be dispensed with." The committee advert to this, only to corroborate the brief view which they have presented of the magnitude of the national, as well as the more limited commercial interest, involved in the adoption of all suitable measures to protect that interest, as well as the national honor, upon the lakes.

The committee therefore think that they would not discharge their duty to the Senate and the country, if they abstained from pressing upon the attention of Congress the importance of an immediate application of a part of the treasures of the nation to the improvement of such harbors upon the ocean and the lakes, as the hazards of commerce and the exigencies of war may require.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the excess of the appropriations over the estimates for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, with the causes of such excess, &c.

MARCH 2, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report, in part, on the resolution of the Senate of the 20th ultimo, directing me to furnish that body with continuations of Senate document No. 497 of the 2d session of the 25th Congress, and of table 1 in House document No. 10 of the 1st session of the 26th Congress, &c. The enclosed explanatory letter and report from the Register cover the first branch of the resolution. The answer to the other will be transmitted as soon as it can be prepared.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President United States, and President of Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 27, 1841.

SIR: The enclosed statement, compiled in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, exhibits, in continuation, the Senate document No. 497 for 1838 and 1839; also a corrected statement for 1837: the one for that year, in the document referred to, having been prepared before the Treasurer's accounts for 1837 were reported on by the accounting officers, the amount of several items was found to be considerably affected by outstanding warrants. From the same cause, if a statement for 1840 is now prepared, it would exhibit incorrect amounts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Statement compiled in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 20th of February, 1941; being in continuation of the Senate document No. 497, of the 2d session of the 25th Congress, for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Year.	Amount of annual estimates, exclusive of public debt.	Amount of annual expenditures, exclusive of public debt.	Excess of appropriations above estimates submitted.	Principal objects of excess of appropriations, and the amount of items of importance.	Principal objects of increase in annual expenditures, and the amount of that increase.
1837 \$22,720, 107 37	\$37,943, 214 24	\$17,035, 991 18		Legislature - Per centages on salaries of clerks and messengers - Mint - Light-houses - Surveys of lands - Marine hospital - Three and five per cent. funds to new States - Public buildings and furniture - Completing Alexandria canal - Relief of the corporate cities - Custom-houses - Documents and manuscripts - Horses lost - Debentures and other charges - Additional compensation to collectors, &c. - Patent fund - Miscellaneous and relief - Foreign intercourse - Awards, French and Neapolitan Navy - Indian department - Chickasaw fund - Claim of the States of Connecticut and North Carolina -	Increase from 1836 to 1837 - Items of increase: Per centages on salaries of clerks and messengers - Territorial Governments - Officers, &c., of mint - Judiciary - Light-houses - Surveys of public lands - Marine hospital - Public buildings in Washington - Furniture for President's house - Completing Alexandria canal - Purchase of manuscripts from Mrs. Madison - Diplomatic Correspondence, Register of Debates, &c. - Public library in Wisconsin - Survey of coast of the United States - Debentures and other charges - Patent fund - Payment for horses, &c. - Awards, French and Neapolitan Pay, subsistence, forage, and clothing army - Bounties and premiums, &c. -
					\$6,395,086 40 \$53,000 00 51,000 00 60,000 00 39,000 00 70,000 00 14,000 00 217,000 00 19,000 00 150,000 00 30,000 00 49,000 00 25,000 00 58,000 00 475,000 00 34,000 00 142,000 00 4,144,000 00 231,000 00 19,000 00

Volunteers	375,000	Military Academy	23,000 00
Armories	119,000	Balance due to North Carolina	30,000 00
Suppressing Indian hostilities	5,600,000	Arming militia	22,000 00
Arsenals	14,000	Accountments, &c., army	28,000 00
Arming the militia	100,000	Armories and arsenals	269,000 00
Barracks, &c., at Baton Rouge	24,000	Fortifications	144,000 00
	18,688,000	Barracks, quarters, &c.	151,000 00
Deduct—		Volunteers and militia	40,000 00
Pensions	\$84,000	Internal improvements	589,000 00
Fortifications	918,000	Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	672,000 00
Internal improvements	759,000	Chickasaw fund	42,000 00
	1,761,000	Navy	838,000 00
	16,927,000		8,698,000 00
		Deduct items of decrease:	
		Mint	\$111,000
		Three and five per cent. funds to new States	388,000
		Polomac bridge	35,000
		Relief of corporate cities of District of Columbia	10,000
		Custom-houses	202,000
		Additional compensation to officers of customs	54,000
		Foreign intercourse	74,000
		Revolutionary claims	57,000
		Virginia claims	15,000
		Pensions	141,000
		Relief and miscellaneous	190,000
		Quartermaster's department	173,000
		Ordnance and ordnance stores	22,000
		Indian department	839,000
			2,310,000 00
			6,388,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Year.	Amount of annual estimates, exclusive of public debt.	Amount of annual expenditures, exclusive of public debt.	Excess of appropriations above estimates submitted.	Principal objects of excess of appropriations, and the amount of items of importance.	Principal objects of increase in annual expenditures, and the amount of that increase.		
1838	\$22,735,249 19	\$33,849,718 08	\$12,566,678 80	Legislature - Per centage on salaries - Mint - Light-houses - Repayment for lands - Marine hospital establishment - Three and five per cent. funds to new States - Public buildings, &c. - Relief of corporate cities - Documentary History of American Revolution - Public buildings, &c., in Wisconsin and Iowa - Additional compensation to collectors, &c. - Patent fund - Debentures and other charges - Property lost - Relief of individuals, and miscellaneous - Smithsonian institution - Foreign intercourse - Awards under conventions - Pay, subsistence, &c., of the army - Fortifications - Florida war, &c. - Protection northern frontier -	\$626,000 29,000 20,000 330,000 22,000 37,000 26,000 129,000 75,000 20,000 45,000 190,000 41,000 312,000 30,000 242,000 518,000 9,000 861,000 347,000 112,000 5,815,000 625,000	Decrease from 1837 to 1838 - Items of increase: Legislature - Per centage on salaries - Surveyors and clerks, &c. - Light-houses - Marine hospital - Custom-houses - Debentures and other charges - Additional compensation to collectors - Relief of individuals - Smithsonian institution - Pay, &c., of the army - West Point Academy, buildings, &c. - Barracks, quarters, &c. - Claims of the State of Connecticut - Protection of the northern frontier - Indian department - Which deduct from items of decrease: Governments in Territories - Judiciary - Mint -	\$3,393,496 16 \$356,000 00 29,000 00 20,000 00 84,000 00 10,000 00 167,000 00 120,000 00 167,000 00 160,000 00 518,000 00 991,000 00 83,000 00 51,000 00 65,000 00 439,000 00 1,783,000 00 5,063,000 00 \$39,000 20,000 110,000

Indian department	-	-	2,728,000	Surveys of public lands	22,000
Chickasaw fund	-	-	783,000	Three and five per cent. funds to new States	434,000
Pensions	-	-	120,000	Public buildings, &c.,	64,000
	-	-	14,090,000	Washington	50,000
	-	-		Alexandria canal	65,000
Amount of fortifica-	-	-		Documents ordered to be printed	8,000
tions	-	-		Patent fund	73,000
Arsenals	-	-		Payment of horses, &c.	3,393,000
Internal improvements	-	-		Awards under conven-	515,000
Navy	-	-		tions	200,000
	-	-	1,532,000	Pensions	640,000
	-	-		Armories and arsenals	30,000
	-	-	12,558,000	Fortifications and arma-	410,000
	-	-		ment	1,220,000
	-	-		Claims of North Carolina	615,000
	-	-		Internal improvements	515,000
	-	-		Florida war, &c.	
	-	-		Chickasaw fund	
	-	-		Navy	
	-	-			8,422,000 00
	-	-			3,399,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Year.	Amount of annual estimates, exclusive of public debt.	Amount of annual expenditures, exclusive of public debt.	Excess of appropriations above estimates submitted.	Principal objects of excess of appropriations, and the amount of items of importance.	Principal objects of increase in annual expenditures, and the amount of that increase.
1839	\$23,509,069 95	\$26,496,948 73	\$1,439,021 11	<p>Mint - - - \$11,000</p> <p>Light-houses - - - 13,000</p> <p>Surveys of public lands - - - 14,000</p> <p>Repayment for lands - - - 17,000</p> <p>Marine hospital - - - 81,000</p> <p>Three and five per cent. funds to new States - - - 63,000</p> <p>Public buildings, Washington - - - 196,000</p> <p>Relief of several corporate cities in the District of Columbia - - - 76,000</p> <p>Public buildings in Florida - - - 20,000</p> <p>Sixth census - - - 20,000</p> <p>Documents ordered to be printed - - - 20,000</p> <p>Debentures and other charges - - - 61,000</p> <p>Additional compensation to collectors, &c. - - - 99,000</p> <p>Patent fund - - - 39,000</p> <p>Property lost, &c. - - - 59,000</p> <p>Relief of individuals, and miscellaneous - - - 191,000</p> <p>Dates refunded in certain cases - - - 117,000</p> <p>Surveys of boundaries - - - 16,000</p> <p>Smithsonian institution - - - 15,000</p> <p>Foreign intercourse - - - 14,000</p> <p>Awards under conventions - - - 709,000</p> <p>Indian department - - - 948,000</p> <p>Protection of northern frontier - - - 500,000</p> <p>Florida war - - - 1,834,000</p>	<p>Decrease from 1838 to 1839 - - - \$7,352,769 35</p> <p>Items of increase:</p> <p>Mint - - - \$65,000 00</p> <p>Governments in Territories - - - 60,000 00</p> <p>Judiciary - - - 114,000 00</p> <p>Light-house establishment - - - 272,000 00</p> <p>Marine hospital - - - 45,000 00</p> <p>Three and five per cent. funds to new States - - - 48,000 00</p> <p>Public buildings, Washington - - - 53,000 00</p> <p>Foreign-intercourse - - - 31,000 00</p> <p>Pensions - - - 986,000 00</p> <p>Fortifications - - - 147,000 00</p> <p>Hospitals - - - 50,000 00</p> <p>Navy - - - 51,000 00</p> <p>Which deduct from items of decrease: - - - 1,922,000 00</p> <p>Legislature - - - \$786,000</p> <p>Surveys of public lands - - - 27,000</p> <p>Alexandria canal - - - 50,000</p> <p>Documents ordered to be printed - - - 15,000</p> <p>Public buildings in Territories - - - 17,000</p>

Chickasaw fund -	360,000	Debitures and other charges -	393,000
Legislature -	5,493,000	Additional compensation to collectors, &c. -	91,000
Custom-houses -		Relief, and miscellaneous -	47,000
Pay, subsistence, &c., of the army -	194,000	Smithsonian institution -	505,000
Fortifications -	647,000	Awards under conventions -	258,000
Internal improvements -	2,322,000	Pay, &c., of the army -	251,000
Pensions -	134,000	West Point Academy -	51,000
	4,056,000	Arsenals, armories, arms, &c. -	166,000
	1,437,000	Internal improvements -	350,000
		Protection of the northern frontier -	323,000
		Florida war -	2,724,000
		Indian department -	2,729,000
		Chickasaw fund -	300,000
			9,083,000 00
			7,160,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 Register's Office, February 27, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 2, 1841.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENTON made the following

REPORT :

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore, praying that Congress would provide for the defence of that city, by erecting a suitable fortification on the point below the city, called "Soller's flats," report :

That, immediately after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, a board of military and naval officers was appointed to report a plan for the general defence of the United States, by whom the point at Soller's flats was selected as a proper and suitable site for a fortification ; and a plan and estimate was furnished for constructing a fort at that place, to mount 159 guns and mortars, of all sizes, requiring a garrison of 800 men in time of war, and estimated to cost one million of dollars. In conformity to this recommendation, the Military Committee of the Senate, in the year 1836, when there was a great surplus of money in the public Treasury, reported a bill for commencing twelve new fortifications, of which the fort on Soller's point was one ; but this bill did not receive the favor of Congress, and was not passed into a law. Since that time, and at the commencement of the last session of Congress, a further report was made from the War Department, in obedience to a call from the Senate, presenting a general plan for the national defence, in which the point at Soller's flats was again included, and designated for a fort of the same magnitude which was contained in the report of the board of officers at the conclusion of the late war. Upon this report no action of Congress has yet been had ; and the change in the administration renders it inexpedient, in the opinion of this committee, to act upon it until it is seen how far the views of the new administration may or may not coincide with the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report. That a fort on Soller's flats, as prayed for by the corporate authorities of Baltimore, is eminently required for the defence of that city, is the decided opinion of this committee ; but they do not deem it advisable to act on the subject of the public defences, except on a general plan, and with a view to the wants of every part of the Union ; and therefore think it right to defer any recommendation for an appropriation for the fort in question until a general bill can be reported for a system of national defence.

While giving this opinion in relation to the particular work prayed for by the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore, the committee deem it suitable and proper to avail themselves of the present occasion to present

their views of the general subject of the national defence ; to show what has been done, or attempted, in relation to it ; and to suggest what they believe to be for the public good, in the present condition of the country.

To provide for the common defence, is a duty of constitutional obligation upon Congress, twice repeated in the constitution, and known to be one of the main objects of forming the Union. A compliance with this duty has been frequently and urgently pressed upon Congress, and especially by Mr. Madison's and Mr. Monroe's administrations, immediately after the late war with Great Britain ; and by General Jackson's administration, immediately after the payment of the public debt, and during the time of a redundancy of public money in the Treasury.

Immediately after the late war, and while the lessons of that conflict were fresh upon the mind, Congress commenced the great work of the national defences on a regular and systematic plan ; looking to the permanent and general security of the Union by land and water, and throughout the whole extent of its frontiers. Provision was made for the permanent increase of the navy ; a board of officers was charged to report upon the whole plan of the defences ; and the great work was commenced with the vigor and spirit which the importance and magnitude of the undertaking required. Unfortunately, the diminished revenue of the country, which was experienced some years thereafter, caused a diminution of the appropriations for these great objects, and a consequent relaxation of the spirit with which they were carried on. It was not until the period of General Jackson's administration, and when the extinction of the public debt and the redundant state of the Treasury afforded ample means for the object, that the subject of the defences was resumed with the same ardor with which their prosecution had commenced immediately after the war. President Jackson, in numerous messages, pressed this subject on Congress, and recommended it as the proper mode of absorbing the surplus revenue. The Secretary at War, (General Cass,) under the call of the Senate, and with the approbation of the President, made an elaborate report upon all the points of the military defence. The Secretary of the Navy made a like report upon all the points of naval defence. In the Senate, the friends of the administration were zealous and unremitting in endeavoring to procure legislative action in conformity to the President's recommendations, and constantly urged the national defences as the antagonist measure to the distribution of the surplus revenue, and of the land revenue. In accordance with this policy, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, (Mr. Benton,) in the month of January, 1836, presented a resolution intended to pledge the surplus revenue and the stock of the United States in the Bank of the United States to the great object of defending the country. The resolution was in these words :

" Resolved, That the surplus revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country."

At the same time that this resolution was offered, thus intended to pledge the surplus revenue to the purposes of national defence, other resolutions were presented and adopted, calling upon the President to cause the Senate to be informed of the probable amounts of money which would be necessary to accomplish the great object of fortifying the coasts, covering our cities and navy-yards from attack, providing the necessary munitions of war,

building ships, (including steam-vessels and batteries,) building arsenals, armories, and magazines in the States, arming the militia, and providing them with field artillery, and with side-arms and pistols for their cavalry. The call for this information was contained in the following resolution, which was offered by the chairman of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of—

"1. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontiers of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortifications.

"2. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery. (especially brass field-pieces) for their militia, and with side-arms and pistols for their cavalry.

"3. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand.

"4. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam and floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union."

In reply to these calls, answers were received from the Engineer and Ordnance Bureaus, containing detailed statements, which presented the gross sum of about sixty millions of dollars as the probable amount that would be required for all the points of the land defences mentioned in the different branches of the resolution; and an answer was received from the Navy Board, containing also detailed statements, and presenting an aggregate of about twenty millions of dollars for the necessary vessels and their armaments, exclusive of steam-vessels, and also exclusive of navy and dock yards. This was the minimum sum which the Board judged to be necessary to place the naval defences upon the footing of strength and respectability which was due to the security and welfare of the Union; and to this sum was to be added about one million of dollars per annum, for the repairs and wear and tear of vessels.

Following up this inquiry, and desiring to know how far the public defences could absorb the surplus revenue which had accrued, or might accrue, the Senate, in the month of April, 1836, on the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, (Mr. Benton,) adopted a resolution, calling on the War and Navy Departments to know the amounts which could be "*beneficially*" expended "*annually*," within their respective departments, on the different objects of defence judged by them to be necessary. That resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary at War be directed to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be *beneficially* expended *annually* upon the construction of fortifications; also, what is the maximum amount which can be *beneficially* expended *annually* on the objects of expenditure within the Ordnance Department.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be *beneficially* expended *annually* towards completing the naval defences of the country: embracing, 1st.

Ordnance, and ordnance stores ; 2. Gradual increase of the navy, and collection of materials ; 3. Repairs ; 4. Navy yards, and docks, and other incidental branches of expenditure."

In reply to these calls, the Colonel of Ordnance answered, that from two to three millions per annum might be beneficially expended annually on the various objects coming under his care ; and the Assistant Chief Engineer answered, that six millions annually might, in like manner, be beneficially expended on the various fortifications required along the great length of our extended and deeply-indented frontier. The Navy Board answered, that about four millions and a quarter might be beneficially expended the first year, and about six and a half during the subsequent years, until the naval defences attained the degree of strength and completeness which the honor and safety of the country required.

It thus appeared that the public defences, by land and sea, including armories, arsenals, foundries, and magazines, and arms for the militia, and exclusive of steam-ships, and batteries, and docks, and navy yards, would require a total expenditure of above eighty millions of dollars ; and that an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars could be beneficially expended annually upon these various objects, until they were completed. The surplus money in the Treasury was then supposed to be forty millions of dollars ; and even upon that supposition, (which the experience of the last three years shows to have been an illusion,) it is clear that the public defences would have required double its amount, and would have absorbed it fully as fast, if not faster, than the deposit banks could have restored it consistently with their own safety, or the safety of the borrowers, to whom they had loaned it with the sanction of Congress. The great question then came up, whether the public defences should be systematically and vigorously prosecuted, and the spare money of the Treasury applied to that purpose ; or whether the surplus revenue should be deposited with the States, and the land revenue distributed among them. This latter policy prevailed ; and to such a degree, that the bills for commencing new fortifications were rejected ; propositions for steam-batteries were rejected ; a proposal to organize a board to prepare plans and estimates was rejected ; bills to go on with the construction of fortifications already commenced, were rejected ; a fortification bill for carrying on existing works, after passing one House, was lost in a disagreement between the two Houses, because a second deposit bill was engrafted upon it ; and so entirely was the great constitutional duty of "*providing for the common defence*" lost sight of, that in three of the years during which the Treasury was in its redundant state, no appropriation at all was made for even carrying on the fortifications which were already commenced.

These statements are so important and material, and show so fully the evil effect which the spirit of distributing public money has had on the measures of public defence, that the committee deem it proper to verify what they say by referring to some of the particulars which justify their assertion. They therefore state, that in 1836, a bill, which contained the following items for commencing new fortifications, after passing the Senate, expired in the House of Representatives without action upon it—to wit : For a fort at Penobscot bay, \$101,000 ; for one at Kennebec river, \$100,000 ; one at Portland harbor, \$103,000 ; one at Portsmouth, N. H., \$150,000 ; one at Salem, Mass., \$100,000 ; one at New Bedford, \$100,000 ; one at Rose island, \$50,000 ; one at New London, \$100,000 ; one at Staten island,

\$200,000; one at Soller's Point flats, \$150,000; a redoubt at Federal point, \$18,000; a fort at the Barrancas, Florida, \$50,000; and one at St. Philip's, on the lower Mississippi, \$100,000. Besides these fourteen items, for commencing new forts from Maine to Louisiana, which were thus lost, there was also lost, in the same bill, an appropriation of \$100,000 for constructing steam-batteries; and another of \$30,000, for defraying the expenses of a board of officers to examine sites, to make surveys, and to report plans and estimates for fortifications. At the same time, the ordinary fortification bill, for carrying on the works already commenced, was coupled, in the House of Representatives, with a second deposite bill, constituting a second section to the fortification act. This strange conjunction of incongruous subjects was objected to in the Senate—the deposite section was struck out—the House of Representatives insisted upon its retention—the Senate adhered to their rejection of it: and thus, the two Houses not agreeing about this clause in the bill, the whole was lost; and the extraordinary spectacle was seen, of an ordinary fortification bill, for the constitutionally obligatory object of “*the common defence*,” lost by having engrafted upon it a bill for a second deposite of public money with the States! After this, the committee deem it unnecessary to adduce other instances (though many such there are) to show the deleterious and dangerous effect of the distribution spirit upon the constitutional duty of Congress to provide for the common defence of the Union.

It was not until two years after this decisive expression of the legislative will, that any further movement was made in Congress in favor of a system of national defence. In the month of March, 1839, after the deposite act was virtually converted into a distribution law, and seemed to have lost a part of its favor with the public, and after the prospect of distributing the land revenue became less, another call was made in the Senate for plans and estimates of a general system of defence; a call deemed the more necessary, because, in the previous answer to the Senate's call, there was a difference of opinion, on some material points, between some high officers and some previous boards of officers. For the purpose of obtaining the most matured opinions, both on the plan and the cost of an adequate system of defence both by land and water, the following inquiries, on the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, (Mr. Benton,) were adopted by the Senate:

“*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, reports upon the military and naval defences of the country; showing—

“*First*. The fortifications, or other permanent defences, commenced, completed, projected, or deemed necessary: 1. For the northern frontier, from Lake Superior to Passamaquoddy bay; 2. For the maritime frontier, from Passamaquoddy bay to Cape Florida; 3. The gulf frontier, from Cape Florida to the Sabine bay; 4. The western frontier, from the Sabine bay to Lake Superior: with a conjectural estimate of the probable expense of constructing or completing such works as may not yet have been completed or commenced.

“*Second*. The state of the armament of the fortifications, so far as the same may be completed or commenced; with a conjectural estimate of the expense of completing the armament of all the forts which may be commenced or deemed necessary to be constructed.

"*Third.* The armories, arsenals, magazines, and foundries, either constructed or deemed necessary; with a conjectural estimate of the expense of constructing such of said establishments as may not yet be completed or commenced, but which may be deemed necessary.

"*Fourth.* The floating or steam-batteries, or vessels which have been constructed in aid of fortifications, or may be deemed necessary to be constructed in aid of such works; with a conjectural estimate of the expenses which the same may require.

"*Fifth.* The ships of war built, or under construction, or deemed necessary to be built; with a conjectural estimate of the expense of building and arming the vessels not yet completed or commenced, or which may be deemed necessary in a reasonable time.

"*Sixth.* The navy yards, docks, and naval establishments of every kind, either constructed or commenced, or deemed necessary; with the probable expense of completing the same.

"With any other information or suggestions which the President may deem necessary to be communicated to Congress, in order to exhibit a full view of what is necessary to be done, and the probable cost thereof, to place the United States in a proper state of defence by land and water, and on each of the four great lines of defence which her frontiers present."

This call, made at the conclusion of the session of 1838-'39, was answered in full at the session of 1839-'40. The Chief of the Engineers, Colonel Totten, in a detailed report of great research and ability, and with the approval of the Secretary at War, Mr. Poinsett, presented the views of a board of officers, consisting of Colonel Totten, the chief engineer; Brevet Colonel Thayer, of the engineers; Colonel Cross, assistant quartermaster general; and Lieutenant Colonel Talcott, of the ordnance. This report presented the following results, as the expense of constructing and repairing forts on the different lines of defence: For the defence of the lake frontier, from Lake Superior to Passamaquoddy bay, \$2,160,000; besides the further sum of \$342,000 for the armament of the same, and supplying each gun, or piece of ordnance, with one hundred rounds of ammunition. For the maritime frontier, from Passamaquoddy bay to Cape Florida, \$33,440,000, besides the sum of about \$7,950,000 for arming the same, and supplying one hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun. For the gulf frontier, from Cape Florida to the Sabine bay, \$9,398,000; besides the further sum of \$1,171,000 for armament and ammunition. And for the western frontier, from the Sabine bay to Lake Superior, the sum of \$895,000; besides the further sum of \$44,000 for armament and ammunition.

These several sums constitute a total of about fifty-six millions of dollars, as the estimated expense of constructing and repairing the necessary fortifications on the different frontiers of the Union, and supplying them with the necessary ordnance, and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

The same report presented the sum of \$1,473,000 as the estimated amount of the sum which would be necessary to construct or complete the armories, arsenals, magazines, and foundries, which might be deemed necessary in the United States.

The expense of providing arms for the militia of the United States, not being included in the inquiries, was of course omitted in the report.

The Board of Navy Commissioners, in answer to so much of the inquiries as related to the naval defences of the country, also answered, in

a detailed and able report, presenting, as the estimate of constructing forty steam vessels, of different sizes, the sum of \$13,400,000; as the expense of building or finishing, and arming, the necessary vessels of war, the sum of \$19,200,000; and as the expense of erecting or completing the requisite number of naval establishments of every kind, (docks, navy yards, &c.,) the sum of \$24,000,000.

These three sums, added together, make the total of about \$56,000,000; which, added to the amount required for the land defences, make an aggregate for the whole national defence of upwards of 112,000,000 of dollars; and this, exclusive of arming the militia. This is the *estimate*; and it is to be remarked, that the estimates thus far have generally, if not universally, been found to be considerably below the actual cost.

The committee does not feel itself called upon, or even justified, in recommending at present any legislative action upon these reports from the War and Navy Departments, or in expressing any opinion in relation to the plans of defence, or estimates of expense, which they present. The change which has taken place in the administration of the General Government renders it improper, in their estimation, to act further on the subject of a system for the national defences, until the views of the new administration are ascertained. These views, they believe, ought to be ascertained as soon as possible; and for that purpose they submit resolutions to be presented to President Harrison, of the same character with those heretofore presented to President Jackson and President Van Buren; and by which the Senate requests to be informed, at the first ensuing meeting of Congress, of his views and opinions on all the points of the national defence.

The committee, in making this report, deem the occasion suitable and proper to make some remarks on the constitutional duty of Congress to provide for the common defence of the Union; on the propriety of applying the public land revenue (so far as not needed for current expenses) to that object; on the unconstitutionality and improvidence of distributing that revenue among the States, instead of applying it to the common defence; and of the injustice to the States which ceded their vacant lands, and the injury to be inflicted on agriculture and commerce, by throwing the vast load of expenditure connected with the defences on the sole resource of the custom-house revenue. Looking to the three reports which have been made at different times—that of the board of military and naval officers, employed from 1817 to 1824; that of the War and Navy Departments of 1836; and the reports from the same departments in 1840—and it is probable that something like a hundred millions of dollars, under any system which may be adopted, and whatever may be the estimates, will be required to carry it into effect. This is a large sum—as large as the lands have produced in fifty years past, and probably more than they will produce in the next fifteen or twenty years. If the land revenue is distributed among the States, (and, if the distribution takes place once, it will go on until all is consumed,) it will necessarily create a demand for these one hundred millions from the custom-house revenue; that is to say, it will throw a burden to that amount upon the labor and industry of the country, and especially of the exporting States, which States have been the very ones which have made the beneficial and available cessions of their lands to the General Government. This would be as unjust to those States, as it would be unwise and impolitic, and contrary to the nature and objects of the Federal Union.

The proposition to distribute the land revenue among the States, in

preference to devoting it to the "*common defence*," is, in the opinion of this committee, as unwise and unjust, as it is unconstitutional ; and only requires to be placed in a proper point of view before an intelligent and patriotic community, to be generally rejected and condemned. The constitution was *not* made for the purpose of distributing money ; it *was* made for the purpose of providing for the common defence. By an early act of Congress, (renewed and continued by an act of the year 1817,) the revenue of the public lands was pledged to the sinking fund, and constituted a part of its means for the payment of the public debt. That debt has been paid, and the lands have been released from the pledge which bound them to its extinction. No higher, nobler, or more universally and permanently beneficial destination can now be given to their proceeds, than to pledge them to the common defence of the Union. To say nothing of the gross unconstitutionality of distributing this revenue, and the other manifold and manifest objections to the distribution policy, the whole scheme becomes insignificant and contemptible when viewed in detail and in its actual results. The amount to be distributed would be at the rate of a quarter of a dollar a head, supposing the lands to yield about four millions per annum, and the white population to average, during the time, about sixteen millions. If divided fairly, the distributive shares would amount to about twenty-five cents per annum ; if not divided fairly, then some would get nothing, and others much. But supposing a fair distribution, either by an actual delivery, *per capita*, of the twenty-five cents, or by saving each person from the payment of that amount of State tax ; what citizen could place that pitiful sum in opposition to the great constitutional and patriotic duty of placing his country beyond the reach of insult and aggression, and saving her from the contempt and outrage which every defenceless people must forever expect? Divided among the States, or the people, the amount of the land revenue would be too inconsiderable—too contemptible—to be placed in opposition to such great objects. Set apart and reserved for the common defence, and faithfully applied to that purpose, in the course of a few years the American Union would be in a condition to defy aggression, and to command the respect and justice of the entire world.

The committee, sensible that they have merely touched without exploring a great subject, hoping that they have said enough to bring the antagonist propositions of DISTRIBUTION or DEFENCE before the public mind, and carrying out their design of ascertaining the views of the new administration as to the mode and the expense of providing for the common defence, submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, reports upon the military and naval defences of the country ; showing—

1st. The fortifications, or other permanent defences, commenced, completed, projected, or deemed necessary : 1. For the northern frontier, from Lake Superior to Passamaquoddy bay ; 2. For the marine frontier, from Passamaquoddy bay to Cape Florida ; 3. The gulf frontier, from Cape Florida to the Sabine bay ; 4. The western frontier, from the Sabine bay to Lake Superior : with a conjectural estimate of the probable expense of constructing or completing such works as may not yet have been completed or commenced.

2d. The state of the armament of the fortifications, so far as the same may be completed or commenced; with a conjectural estimate of the expense of completing the armament of all the forts which may be commenced, or deemed necessary to be constructed.

3d. The armories, arsenals, magazines, and foundries, either constructed or deemed necessary; with a conjectural estimate of the expense of constructing such of said establishments as may not yet be completed or commenced, but which may be deemed necessary.

4th. The floating or steam-batteries, or vessels, which have been constructed in aid of fortifications, or may be deemed necessary to be constructed in aid of such works; with a conjectural estimate of the expense which the same may require.

5th. The ships of war built, or under construction, or deemed necessary to be built; with a conjectural estimate of the expense of building and arming the vessels not yet completed or commenced, or which may be deemed necessary, within a reasonable time.

6th. The navy-yards, docks; and naval establishments of every kind, either constructed or commenced, or deemed necessary; with the probable expense of completing the same.

7th. The maximum amounts which can be *beneficially* expended *annually* in the different branches of the military and naval preparations for the national defence; and the number of years which it would probably require to complete the same, according to the plans which may be recommended.

With any other information or suggestions which the President may deem necessary to be communicated to Congress, in order to exhibit a full view of what is necessary to be done, and the probable cost thereof, to place the United States in a proper state of defence by land and water, and on each of the four great lines of defence which her frontiers present.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN FAVOR OF

Appropriating the two per cent. fund of that State towards the construction of a railroad.

MARCH 2, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the bill passed in the Senate of the United States at the last session of Congress, appropriating the two per cent. fund of Alabama and Mississippi towards the construction of a railroad between Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, and Brandon, Mississippi, meets the entire approbation and concurrence of this Legislature.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

J. ALEXANDER VENTRESS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE B. AUGUSTUS,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 5, 1841 :

A. G. McNUTT.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the improvement of the system of artillery.

MARCH 2, 1841.

Submitted by Mr. Benton, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1841.

The board of ordnance officers, designated to visit Europe under your instructions of March 16, 1840, respectfully submit the following report on the subjects to which their attention was directed.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

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Blair & Rives, printers.	

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 16, 1840.*

The board of ordnance officers designated to proceed to Europe on duty connected with the improvement of our system of artillery, will, as soon as practicable, proceed to England, and thence to the continent, visiting France, Prussia, Sweden, and such other countries, and in such succession, as they may deem best calculated for the prompt and convenient attainment of their purposes.

The principal object of this commission being explained in the communication of the Secretary of War, of the 5th instant, to the ordnance board,* it only remains for him to direct them to some of the details to which their attention will be called. In the first place, it will be the duty of the board to acquire, as far as may be practicable, all the practical knowledge which actual observation may afford upon the following objects, viz :

1. The process of moulding and casting iron and brass cannon.
2. The nature of the iron-ores and pig metals used, and the treatment of the metal before and during the casting.
3. The kinds of copper and tin used, and the proportions composing the metal for guns.
4. The description of furnaces, and the kinds of fuel used in them.
6. The modes and regulations for the inspection and proof of iron and brass cannon.

The board will likewise obtain, by purchase, iron and brass guns, according to patterns which they are authorized to establish, in numbers sufficient to form a few field-batteries ; and they will give as much of their personal attention to their fabrication as time will allow, taking specimens of the metals in proof bars, of suitable dimensions for the necessary experiments and tests.

They will also ascertain the terms and conditions upon which iron cannon are furnished by the Swedish foundries to other countries.

They will likewise direct their inquiries to the subject of *chambered cannon*, ascertaining what experiments have been made, and what results obtained, from such constructions.

To facilitate the objects of the commission, and to enable the War Department the more readily to apply to our own constructions the knowledge which may be acquired, a competent and skilful iron founder will be engaged by the Ordnance Department to accompany, and to be associated with them in their important duties.

The attention of the board will also be directed to a critical observation of the armament and equipments of the troops in the several countries they may visit, especially to the forms and dimensions of ordnance and of artillery carriages ; the form and construction of *Swiss rifles*, and of other firearms, sabres, swords, &c. ; and, particularly, to the extent to which percussion locks have been applied to arms in the military service, to the construction of such locks, and percussion primers, and the means for carrying the primers ; to the regulations which govern the inspection and proof of sabres and swords, and to the materials for, and mode of, their fabrication.

While the attention of the board is directed to these various subjects, it must be borne in mind that there is one particular object of inquiry infinitely pre-eminent to all others ; and that is, to obtain such practical knowl-

* Relative to the fabrication of bronze and iron cannon.

edge of the treatment of iron, that the Ordnance Department may dictate rules to the founders so as to ensure the selection of good metal, and the fabrication of good guns. The board will, therefore, ascertain where the castings are most certain and constantly good, and the required knowledge to be best obtained, and there they will remain longest ; or, if they think it most advisable to do so, will separate for a short time, leaving one of their members and the practical founder at such place, for such period as may be necessary.

The board will be authorized by the Ordnance Department to procure, by purchase, such numbers of cavalry sabres, light artillery sabres, officers' and non-commissioned officers' swords, of the patterns just established, as may be determined upon hereafter.

For the foregoing purposes, the Ordnance Department will place at the disposal of the board such amount of funds, available in Europe, as may be deemed necessary to meet all the objects contemplated ; and one of its members will be named by the chief of the Ordnance Department to disburse and account for the same.

The importance of the duties committed to the board renders it desirable that they should be executed with all practicable promptness ; and, to avoid delay, such facilities as may be derived from the aid of our official authorities abroad will be requested to be extended to them ; and, notwithstanding it is the wish of the Secretary of War that the board should return to the United States within the present year, the time of their absence must necessarily depend upon the facilities which they may meet with in accomplishing the objects of their mission.

The board will, however, improve frequent opportunities to communicate with the Ordnance Department ; and it is important that they should record and bring home all the particulars of their proceedings.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Colonel GEORGE TALCOTT.

INTRODUCTION.

In obedience to the foregoing instructions, the undersigned officers of the Ordnance Department, and Major Wm. Wade, late of the army, who was associated with them, under the authority of the 6th article of the instructions of the honorable Secretary of War, proceeded to Europe, and visited the several countries named in their report, dated the 23d November last.

Desirous of meeting the wishes of the Secretary of War as to the time of their return, should it be found practicable to do so without neglecting the immediate and principal object of their mission, viz: observing the kinds of ordnance used in the several countries named in their instructions, and the manner of procuring and manufacturing them,—the board endeavored to arrange their journey in such a manner as would enable them to devote to these important subjects the time necessary for acquiring a competent knowledge of them, especially in those countries where this kind of manufacture is thought to be most advanced ; availing themselves, at the same time, of all the opportunities presented to them for observation on the other details of military service to which their attention was directed.

It will accordingly be seen that they have dwelt chiefly on the manu-

facture of ordnance in different countries; and that on most other subjects they have contented themselves with general remarks, often of a cursory nature, without attempting to enter into minute details, an acquaintance with which would have required a longer time than they felt themselves authorized to devote to these incidental topics.

They would also remark, that by the necessity of immediately deducing from their observations some important practical results, (which have formed the subjects of special reports already acted on by the War Department,) and also by occasional interruptions from other duties assigned to them during the limited time to which circumstances restricted them in preparing their report, they have been prevented from discussing, as fully as they might otherwise have done, some of the subjects which came under their observation. To compensate, as far as possible, for this deficiency, they beg leave to refer to the patterns of arms and equipments obtained by them, and to many valuable works, heretofore unknown to us, which they have procured and deposited in the Ordnance Office, and some of which are particularly referred to in the body of the report.

The board take great pleasure in acknowledging the attention received from the ministers and other diplomatic agents of the United States, in the countries visited by them, and the facilities for prosecuting their inquiries, which were kindly afforded by all officers with whom they communicated, as well as by the proprietors of private establishments.

R. L. BAKER, *Major of Ordnance.*

W. WADE.

A. MORDECAI, *Capt. of Ordnance.*

BENJ. HUGER, *Capt. of Ordnance.*

LIST OF DRAWINGS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

1. Prussian 11-inch bomb cannon; cast in Sweden.
2. French (Paixhan's) bomb cannon; 10 and 8 inch.
3. Russian bomb cannon; made in Sweden.
4. Sardinian 30-pounder cannon; French pattern.
5. English 10 and 8-inch guns.
6. English 32-pounder naval gun.
7. Russian iron 32-pounder; cast in Sweden.
8. Swedish 30-pounder gun.
9. Iron field guns and howitzers; cast in Sweden, for Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
10. Danish iron garrison cannon; cast in Sweden.
11. Bavarian 12 and 6-pounder cannon.
12. Iron field guns; procured abroad for the United States.
13. 6-pounder bronze guns; procured at Liège for the United States.
14. Belgian iron cannon.
15. French 24-pounder mortar.
16. 13-inch land service iron mortar.
17. 10-inch sea service, and 10 and 8 inch land service mortars, (Swedish.)
18. 10-inch heavy mortar, French, bronze, (experimental.)
19. Sardinian field gun-carriage.
20. Drawings of trial guns (French long 8-pounders) burst in proof at Liège; and impressions of vents; 4 sheets.

21. Complete drawings of Prussian system of artillery, field and garrison, (accompanied by an explanatory text, in German.)
22. Russian pendulum hausse.
23. Swedish percussion lock for musket, (experimental.)
24. Cast-iron gun rack at Liège.
25. Plan of manufactory of arms at Chatelherault.
26. Arsenal buildings at Douai and Strasbourg.
27. Drawings of high furnace at Aker, Sweden.
28. Drawings of clay mould at Aker, Sweden.
29. Drawings of boring mill, lathes, &c., Finspong, Sweden.
30. Drawings of trunnion turning machine at Aker, Sweden.
31. Plan of foundry at Ruelle, France.
32. Foundry at Liège.
33. Air furnaces at Liège.
34. Apparatus for heating air for cupola furnace at Liège ; 2 sheets.
35. Trunnion lathe at Liège, (with description.)
36. 2 plans of town of Douai, showing the fortifications and public establishments.
37. Plan of the foundry at Douai.
38. Book of manuscript drawings of round furnace ; method of moulding in clay ; and all the details of finishing bronze guns in France.
39. Machine for drilling vents, and cutting vent-pieces, at Douai, France.
40. Instrument for taking specific gravity of gunpowder, (with description.)
41. Sketches of the foundries of Aker, Stafsjo, and Finspong ; 3 sheets.

LIST OF ARTICLES PURCHASED.

The board procured :

From the Gospel Oak works, near Birmingham—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 10-inch English pattern gun, | } of iron. |
| 1 8-inch English pattern gun, | |
| 1 32-pounder English pattern long gun, | |
| 2 6-pounder American pattern field guns, | |
| 2 12-pounder American pattern field guns, | |
| 2 12-pounder American pattern howitzers, | |
| 2 24-pounder American pattern howitzers, | } |
| 4 bars of sample iron. | |

From each of the three cannon foundries of Aker, Stafsjo, and Finspong, in Sweden—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 4 12-pounder American pattern guns, field, | } of iron. |
| 4 6-pounder American pattern guns, field, | |
| 2 12-pounder American pattern howitzers, field, | |
| 2 24-pounder American pattern howitzers, field, | |
| And bars of sample iron of each gun. | |

From the royal foundry at Liège, (ordered, but not yet received)—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 2 6-pounder American pattern guns, field, | } of iron. |
| 2 12-pounder American pattern guns, field, | |
| 2 12-pounder American pattern howitzers, field, | |
| 2 24-pounder American pattern howitzers, field, | |

4 6-pounder American pattern guns—of bronze.

Two of the bronze guns to be sand-moulded, and the other two in clay.

From Sweden and France—

Samples of powder from the royal manufactories.

From the manufactory of swords at Solingen, in Prussia—

2,000 light cavalry sabres.

500 horse artillery sabres.

1,000 non-commissioned officers' swords.

500 musicians' swords.

100 officers' swords.

50 mounted officers' sabres.

From Paris—

1 rifle (Delvigne.)

1 horse artillery sabre.

1 officer's sword.

1 officer's cavalry sabre belt.

1 officer's horse artillery sabre belt.

1 infantry sabre belt.

1 hussar sabre belt.

1 hussar cartridge box and belt.

1 hussar carbine sling.

1 hussar sword knot.

1 heavy cavalry cartridge box and belt.

1 heavy cavalry sabre belt.

1 heavy cavalry sword knot.

1 horse artillery cartridge box belt.

1 horse artillery sabre belt.

1 horse artillery sword knot.

1 officer's belt, for cavalry.

1 officer's belt, for horse artillery.

1 officer's belt, for infantry.

2 drum slings, and

1 drummer's guard.

From London—

1 regulation musket, altered to percussion.

1 regulation musket, new pattern, percussion.

1 Wilkinson's patent pattern, percussion.

1 cavalry carbine.

1 two-grooved rifle.

1 marine pistol.

1 wall piece, (not yet received.)

1 officer's infantry shoulder belt.

1 officer's breastplate, 92d regiment.

1 non commissioned officer's belt.

1 non-commissioned officer's breastplate, 71st light infantry.

1 set of infantry private's accoutrements.

2 breastplates, infantry.

- 2 pouch plates, infantry.
- 1 officer's belt and plate, mounted artillery.
- 1 private's belt and plate, mounted artillery.
- 1 officer's sword belt, 2d life guards.
- 1 private's sword belt, 2d life guards.
- 1 pouch and belt, 2d life guards.
- 1 pouch and plate.
- 1 officer's pouch and belt, 2d life guards.
- 1 light dragoon non-commissioned officer's sword belt
- 1 light dragoon pouch and belt.
- 1 rifle officer's pouch and belt.
- 1 rifle private's set of accoutrements.
- 1 bayonet scabbard.

From several countries :

German books.

Archives for the Officers of the Royal Prussian Artillery and Engineer Corps ; 12 numbers.

Directions for the Service of the Non-commissioned Officers of the Royal Prussian Artillery.

Instructions in Pyrotechny.

Manual for the Imperial Austrian Officers of Artillery.

First supplement to the Prussian Pocket Artillerist.

Prussian Pocket Artillerist.

Prussian Army List.

Manual of the Technology of Fire-arms ; 2 vols.

Supplementary Notices to the Treatise on the Technology of Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the Belgian Field Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the Wirtemberg Field Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the Hessian Field Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the French Field Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the English Field Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the Nassau Field Artillery.

Description of the Materiel and Equipment of the Swedish Field Artillery.

History of the Prussian Artillery ; 4 parts.

Treatise on Field Fortifications.

Pyrotechny for the Royal Prussian Artillery.

Key to the Instruction in Artillery.

Prussian Artillery ; plates and text.

French books.

Manuel d'Armement à l'Usage des Troupes Belges.

Mémorial à l'Usage de l'Armée Belge, (2 vols.)

Cours Élémentaire d'Artillerie à l'usage des Jeunes Officiers.

Cours Élémentaire d'Artillerie Théorique et Pratique à l'Usage de l'Armée Belge.

Mémorial de l'Artilleur Marin.

Description de la Fabrication des Bouches-à-feu, à Liège.

Journal Militaire Officiel, (5 vols.)

Cours d'Art et d'Histoire Militaires, (4 vols.)
 Dictionnaire d'Artillerie, et supplément.
 Etudes sur l'Art d'extraire immédiatement le Fer de ses Minerais, et atlas.
 Essai d'une Instruction sur le Passage des Rivières.
 Fortifications de Paris.

Do. do.

Aide Mémoire des Officiers du Génie.

Traité sur l'Artillerie.

Mémoire sur les Roues Hydrauliques.

Renseignemens sur le Matériel de l'Artillerie Navale de la Grande Bretagne.

L'Industriel, (4 volumes,) et atlas.

Application du Fer aux Constructions de l'Artillerie.

Batailles et Principaux Combats de la Guerre de Sept Ans, avec atlas.

Etat Actuel de l'Artillerie de Campagne en Europe : 1re partie, Artillerie Anglaise.

Voyage Métallurgique en Angleterre, (2 vols., et 2 atlas.)

Application de la Mécanique aux Machines le plus en usage.

Esquisses Historiques, Psychologiques, et Critiques, de l'Armée Française, (2 volumes.)

Tactique des Trois Armes, (2 volumes.)

Expériences sur le Frottement.

Procédés de Fabrication dans les Forges.

Aide Mémoire de Mécanique.

Fabrication des Bouches-à-feu.

Nouveau Manuel de l'Artificier.

Manuel Historique de la Technologie des Armes-à-feu, (2 vols.)

Manuel de Métallurgie, (2 vols.)

Mémorial de l'Artillerie, 4e partie.

Notice sur les Ponts Militaires.

Effets du Tir sur les Affûts.

Effets de la Poudre à canon ; les Platines à Percussion, &c.

Instruction d'Artillerie.

Traité d'Artillerie Théorique et Pratique.

Expériences faites à Liège en 1839 sur les Carabines.

Théorie des Affûts et des Voitures d'Artillerie.

Traité de Pyrotechnie Militaire.

Statistiques Topographiques et Littéraires.

Expériences sur les Canons à bord de la Frégate Dryade.

Instruction Pratique sur l'Emploi des Différents Projectiles.

Expériences sur l'Adhésion des Mortiers ; Do. sur le Tirage des Voitures.

Cours sur le Service des Officiers d'Artillerie dans les fonderies.

Cours sur le Service des Officiers d'Artillerie dans les forges.

Règlement sur le Service des Fonderies Royales.

Aide Mémoire d'Artillerie, 1836.

Métallurgie Pratique du Fer, atlas.

Tableaux d'Uniformes d'Artillerie.

English books.

Artillerists' Manual and British Soldier's Compendium; 1840.
 Discussion on the Present Armament of the Navy.

On the Effect of Heavy Ordnance.
 Instructions, &c., for the Service of Heavy Ordnance.
 Exercise and Movements of the Royal Horse Artillery.
 Field-battery Exercise.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

SWEDEN.

Aker Furnace—Baron Martin Walrendorff proprietor.

This furnace is situated near Lake Malar, fifty miles west from Stockholm, and is the first in Sweden visited by the board. The establishment consists of two blast-furnaces, one reverbatory-furnace, and a casting-house; all in one building. A boring-mill, containing two lathes for turning the exterior of cannon; one vertical and four horizontal lathes, for boring cannon; one machine for turning trunnions; and a large apartment for chipping and finishing guns. There are, also, machine-shops, ore-kilns, coal-houses, inspecting rooms, and other usual appendages of iron works. All the machinery is moved by water-power.

The two blast-furnaces are built in one stack; the tymp-arches being on the same side, and opening into the casting-house. The reverbatory-furnace is contiguous; so that the melted iron may be run into the same mould from all the three furnaces at the same time. A drawing of one of the blast-furnaces, and a sketch exhibiting the general arrangement, are appended.

The principal dimensions of the interior of the furnaces are as follows, viz: height from the bottom of the hearth, or basin, to the tunnel head, thirty-two feet; diameter of the boshes, taken at two-fifths the height from the bottom, eight feet; diameter of the tunnel-head, five feet; height of the hearth, three feet eight and a half inches; width of the hearth, at the bottom two feet, at the top two feet six and a half inches.

The reverbatory-furnace is of the usual construction, and of that kind in which the floor has a single slope only; the furnace grates and the discharging orifice being at opposite ends of the furnace.

The fuel used in smelting the ore is charcoal; and is made chiefly from larch, fir, and white birch. The blast is produced by two vertical double-acting iron cylinders, worked by two cranks placed perpendicular to each other on the same shaft. The cylinders are three feet nine inches diameter, and the pistons make a stroke of three feet seven inches. The cranks make about five revolutions per minute, discharging about 790 cubic feet of air in the same time. The air is heated, before it enters the furnace, to about 50 degrees of Celsius, (equal to 112 degrees of Fahrenheit,) and is discharged into the furnace under a pressure of about two inches of mercury; the gauge varying from one and a half to two and a quarter inches.

Experience at this furnace has led to the belief that air heated to this moderate degree is advantageous to the working of the furnace, without being prejudicial to the quality of the iron; but, if heated to a much higher degree, it would affect the quality of the iron, by diminishing its strength. There is one twyere only in each furnace, which is three inches wide and

two inches high, rounded at the upper angles, making the area of the orifice six square inches nearly.

The ores are obtained from different mines. Each kind is separately roasted in an ore-kiln, which is about fourteen feet square at the base, thirteen feet at the top, and twelve feet high. The walls are four and a half feet thick at the bottom, and four feet at the top; making the interior five feet square. After being roasted, the ore is broken by hand-hammers into small pieces, the largest not exceeding a cube of one and a quarter inch. The finer parts, such as will pass through a number-four sifter, are rejected. The ores are then conveyed to the top of the furnace, and placed in separate compartments, on a paved or plated floor, which is at the level of the tunnel-head. They are taken from these compartments and mixed in due proportion, by weight, when required for charging the furnace. The proportions of the different kinds of ore, the quantity of limestone and of coal used in charging the furnace, and other details of its operations, are given in the table on the next page.

REGISTER.

Operations of the Aker furnace, in Sweden.

June, 1840—Day of the month	24th 96h	25th 96h	26th 97h	27th 98h	28th 99h	29th 100h	30th 101st
Day of the blast	29	29	16	25	29	22	25
Number of charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotsvang	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.6
Elgsjö	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7
Ulo	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8
Herrang	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Fotolia	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laspsunds of ore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total { each charge	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	28.5
Laspsunds { each day	826.5	826.5	826.0	785.5	826.5	837.5	826.5
Iron borings { each charge	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
per day	87	87	87	84	87	87	87
Limestone { each charge	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
per day	188.5	188.5	188.5	182.0	188.5	188.5	188.5
Tonnage of charcoal { each charge	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
per day	174	174	174	168	174	174	174
Number of charges to each casting	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of the gun cast	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Hour of casting	11 a.m.	8 a.m.	1-5.5 a.m.	1-4 a.m.	1-1 a.m.	1-10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Hours after last casting	-	21½	20½	23½	21½	21	23½

RECAPITULATION.

Days.	Number of charges.	LISPUNDS OF			Tonnen of coal.	Lispunds of pig iron produced.
		Ore.	Iron.	Lime.		
June 24 -	29	826.5	87	188.5	174	
25 -	29	826.5	87	188.5	174	
26 -	29	820.0	87	188.5	174	
27 -	28	785.5	84	182.0	168	
28 -	29	826.5	87	188.5	174	
29 -	29	837.5	87	188.5	174	
30 -	29	828.5	87	188.5	174	
Total 7	202	5,751.0	606	1,313.0	1,212	2,588
Mean per day -	29	821.6	86.5	188.0	173	370
Mean per charge	1	28.47	3	6.5	6	12.81
Mean per charge, English measure	1	Pounds. 534	Pounds. 56½	Pounds. 122	Bushels. 26	Pounds. 240½

Materials used in making one ton of iron.

Ore	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.222 tons.
Iron borings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.234 "
Limestone	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.507 "
Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	243 bushels.

NOTE.—One lispund is equal to 18.76 pounds English; and one tonnen is equal to 4½ heaped Winchester bushels.

One bushel of coal smelts 20½ pounds of ore, and produces 9 1-5 pounds of iron.

The materials are brought from considerable distances; the coal averaging ten or twelve miles, and, in some instances, it is conveyed twenty miles. The limestone is obtained near the works. The Uto and the Forohla ores are transported about seventy-five miles by water, and three miles by land. The three other kinds are obtained on or near the furnace estate, and are transported about eight miles by land.

It is not usual to keep both furnaces in blast at the same time; but it is sometimes done. The average duration of the blast is about eight months: commencing in March, and ending in November, of each year. No cannon are cast until after the furnace has been in blast three or four weeks, and become steady and uniform in its operations and results.

The cannon are cast from the metal at its first fusion, being run from the blast-furnace direct. The greatest quantity which the furnace yields at one casting is about six thousand pounds. When the cannon to be made exceeds this weight, the deficiency is supplied by iron melted in the reverberatory furnace. The metal from the former is first run into the mould, which is then filled up with iron from the reverberatory furnace. The metal is run into the moulds with as great a heat as is practicable. In casting a heavy cannon, all the iron contained in the blast furnace (about three tons) runs out in two minutes, and into the mould in eight minutes; and the remainder (from one and a quarter to one and a half tons) taken from the reverberatory furnace, runs out of the furnace in one minute, and into the mould in four minutes; making the whole time of filling the mould, containing about four and a half tons, twelve minutes.

A sample of the metal is taken from each cannon made. It is taken from the pool of liquid metal above the mould, by a hand ladle, and into a vertical dry sand mould, three inches diameter, and eighteen inches long. The bar is broken as soon as it has become cold, for the purpose of examining its fracture, and of ascertaining, as nearly as practicable, the quality of the iron. If the fracture indicates a quality different from that which is most approved, the founder makes such variations in charging or in blowing the furnace as will produce the quality of iron desired. Iron of approved quality is close grained and hard. The exterior margin of the fracture is white; the interior is mottled, or bright. The sample bar being a much smaller piece than the casting for the gun, and being cooled much more rapidly, it appears harder and whiter than the gun; and this difference is greater as the weight of the gun is increased. The founder desires that the sample may be harder when obtained from a heavy cannon, than when taken from a light one.

All cannon are made of much harder iron than it has been customary to use for this purpose in the United States. The English classification of the qualities of cast iron is as follows, viz: numbers one, two, and three, foundry iron; number four, bright iron; number five, mottled iron; and number six, white iron. According to this scale, the Swedish iron, as it appears in the cannon, would be classed as number four or five; always exhibiting indications of one or the other, and sometimes of both. The fracture of a sample bar, taken from a heavy cannon, would indicate number five, with its exterior margin partaking of number six; the border being white for a fourth or a half inch in width, and the interior mottled. The only limit to the hardness of the iron appears to be that which admits of boring and turning the guns without materially damaging the cutting tools.

The patterns and moulds for cannon are made after the ancient methods. The pattern is in two pieces; the part forming the breech is in a separate piece from that which forms the body of the cannon. The former is made of wood alone; the latter, of wood covered with clay mortar, hemp, and pitch, as follows: A piece of timber, about three feet longer than the pattern, is first dressed off straight, round, and tapering. A flanch of wood, two inches thick, is fixed on this centre-piece, or spindle, near to the large end, and of such diameter as will exceed that of the base-ring of the pattern from two to two and a half inches. This flanch forms a recess in the mould of the body of the cannon for the reception of the breech-mould, which is separately formed. The surface of the spindle is covered with slips of wood, from three-fourths to one and a quarter inch thick, and from one to two inches wide. These slips extend from the breech flanch to the muzzle, and are secured by nails or wood pins. The whole is then turned off in such manner that the pattern will taper, in all parts, from the breech towards the muzzle, and be from three-fourths to one inch less in diameter than the model of the cannon.

The pattern is next enlarged to its full size, from the breech to the neck, by adding a covering of clay or loam mortar, mixed with cow's hair, laid on in the following manner: The surface of the wood is first hacked, or made rough with a coarse rasp; then a thin coat of mortar is laid on by hand, and made of a uniform thickness, and smooth. This is followed by a thin layer of unspun hemp, laid on the fresh mortar, and encircling it, in a spiral form, over its whole length. A small iron wire is wound round in

a spiral form, from end to end, leaving an interval of two inches between the lines of wire. The spiral direction of the wire is opposite to that of the hemp, so that the former crosses the fibres of the latter. The mortar is now partly dried; and, while warm, another layer of mortar is laid on, and turned smooth while soft. The whole is then gradually but thoroughly dried; and when all moisture is expelled, and while the mortar is warm, a coat of melted pitch is laid on with a brush, and the surface is turned and finished smooth before the pitch cools. This method gives a hard and smooth surface, which will serve for moulding ten or fifteen guns without repair.

That part of the pattern which extends from the neck to the muzzle is not covered with mortar; but the surface of the wood is left smooth, and coated with tallow. The spindle remains uncovered, by slips of wood, from the muzzle to the end. A movable collar of wood, bored in a conical form to fit the taper of the spindle, is attached to a circular flanch of wood, and is made to slide upon the spindle until one end meets the slips of wood at the muzzle, at which time the flanch determines the position of the extremity of the sinking head. This sliding collar is tapered on the exterior, in a direction opposite to that of the interior, presenting in its section the form of a wedge, with its base at the flanch. It is held in its position by wedges of wood, driven from the outside, in order that they may be readily withdrawn after the gun is moulded.

The patterns for the trunnions are of wood, and are secured in their positions by screw-bolts. They are made in a conical form, the diameter at the base being about half an inch greater than at the end. The base is further enlarged on the side which is towards the muzzle, in order that when the mould is placed for receiving the metal, the upper side of the trunnion will slope upward, from the end, to the body of the casting. This form facilitates the escape of the scorixæ, and other impurities, which may have floated into the trunnion mould, and causes it to rise to the surface of the sinking head.

In preparing the pattern for moulding, it is first coated with soft tallow, rubbed over the surface to prevent the mortar from adhering to it. That part of the pattern which extends from the neck to the extremity of the sinking head is then covered by a rope of twisted straw, interlaid with clay mortar. The surface of the mortar is dressed to the required shape by a profile gauge, and the mortar is then partially dried, when the model is completed ready for moulding. As this part remains within the mould when the pattern is withdrawn, and must be broken before it can be removed, it must be replaced for every mould that is made. A sketch of a pattern is annexed, which will serve to explain its construction.

The mortar used in forming the gun-mould is composed of a mixture of clay, sand, cow's hair, and cow-dung, well mixed and tempered by men treading it with their bare feet. A thin layer of mortar about three-fourths of an inch thick, is first laid on by hand, enveloping the trunnions at the same time. The pattern revolves on trestles, and the mortar is smoothed and made of a uniform thickness by hand. The mortar is then dried by burning coals, or pine or other light wood, placed on the ground below the pattern. A series of flat, thin iron hoops, hinged and coupled by hooks and links, are then made to envelope the dried mortar at intervals of six or eight inches in large cannon, and at greater distances in small cannon. A second layer of mortar is then laid on as before: care is taken to press the mor-

tar under all the hoops, so that all of them may be well bedded in, and enveloped by, the mortar. This layer is dried like the former; after which, a series of flat iron bars, thicker than the former, are laid on lengthwise. These bars have strong hooks at the ends: those at the breech serve to connect the breech-mould; those at the top are used in raising the casting from the pit. Eight of these bars are placed on heavy gun-moulds, and six on small moulds. This series of bars is encircled by hoops, placed at intervals of eighteen to twenty-four inches. The third and last coat of mortar is then laid on, and made to envelope closely all the longitudinal bars and circular hoops, and is then dried. The mould, when finished in this manner, is from two and a quarter to three inches thick. The ends of the trunnions are left uncovered by the mortar, until after the pattern is withdrawn from the mould, when the opening thus left is closed by a plate of dried mortar.

After all parts of the mould are well dried, the pattern is withdrawn, the spindle and main body of the pattern being first removed; next, the sliding-collar and flanch at the muzzle are withdrawn; then, the straw rope and undried mortar, on which the muzzle and sinking head were formed, are removed. The part of the mould which enveloped this undried mortar being less perfectly dried than the other parts, the drying is perfected by burning light wood or coals within this part of the mould. The trunnions are removed by passing them to the interior, and withdrawing them at the breech. The interior surface of the mould is then coated with ground charcoal, made into a thin paste, and applied with a brush, and is dried by the heat of the mould, and by burning dry shavings or chips within it. The interior surface is then washed with black-lead and water.

The breech-mould is formed by enveloping the pattern with a layer of mortar one inch thick, which, after being slowly dried, is cut with a chisel into two equal parts, longitudinally. The parts are separated, the pattern removed, and the parts reunited and encircled by iron hoops. A second layer of mortar is then added, when the mould is again dried. Flat bars of iron, with strong hooks at the ends, are then placed over the mould, crossing each other at the end of the cascable, and presenting the hooks near the edge which is designed to join the large mould. The third and last coat of mortar is now laid on and dried. The interior of the breech-mould is then blacked and dried in the same manner as in the mould for the body of the gun. The two parts of the mould are then united, by inserting the breech into the recess made for its reception in the body of the mould. The hooks on the ends of the longitudinal bars are placed opposite to each other, and are reunited by links, clamps, and keys. The seam where the two parts join is filled, and the joint is plastered over with mortar, when the fresh mortar is dried by a light wood fire placed beneath it. The recess made in the mould by the flanch at the end of the sinking head is then filled by a circular plate, made of mortar, (similar to that used in making the mould,) and is well dried. In making this plate, the mortar is supported by an iron casting, composed of three radiating branches, which meet in the centre. Three holes are made through the plate; two of which are used in passing the melted iron into the mould, and the other serves as a vent.

Seven men are usually employed in one party to prepare the mortar and make the moulds. They take two moulds in hand at the same time, and occupy two days in completing them. These ancient and tedious methods of making patterns and moulds for cannon are continued, not from any belief that castings of better quality are produced than would be obtained by

the modern plan of making dry-sand moulds in iron flasks, but because the latter would be both inconvenient and expensive, if practised with the numerous varieties of calibres and models which are ordered by the different nations of Europe. The importance of this consideration was obvious, when the board observed lying about the works cannon and mortars made for six different kingdoms.

The pit in which the moulds are placed for casting is formed by a large excavation in the floor of the casting-house, within which a cylinder of cast-iron is placed. This cylinder is composed of several pieces bolted together, and is about six feet in diameter. An opening is left in one side of the cylinder, about three feet wide, and extending downwards from the top about six feet. This opening is made to facilitate the removal of the packing-earth from the cylinder to the large pit, and from the pit to the cylinder. It is closed, when necessary, by pieces of strong plank. The mould is placed within the cylinder, and the intervening space is filled with suitable earth, well rammed, which sustains the mould in casting.

After the cannon are removed from the casting house and cleaned, they are conveyed to the boring-mill, and are first placed in a turning-lathe on centre points. A cylindrical portion, projecting from the end of the cascade, is turned, to form a journal on which the gun will revolve in future operations. The sinking head is then cut off, and the cannon is readjusted in the lathe for the purpose of turning the exterior surface; the whole of which, except the trunnions and the parts between them, is turned off accurately and smooth, according to the required dimensions. A considerable portion of the iron is taken off in the operation of turning, the roughcasting being generally from three to five-tenths of an inch larger in diameter than the finished gun. When the turning is completed, the gun is removed to a horizontal boring lathe. In centering it, the journal at the cascade is placed in its appropriate seat, and the front end is placed on a pedestal provided with three projecting bearing places, within which the gun revolves in boring. These bearings are made of brass, each presenting a surface to the gun about half an inch wide and two inches long. One of them is placed directly under the gun, the other two at the sides; and they are all so attached to the pedestal as to be susceptible of adjustment, from time to time, as may be required. Where the form of the gun admits of it, the pedestal is placed in front of the swell of the muzzle, the fillet revolving on the brass supporters.

The form of the cutters used in boring is similar to those generally used in boring brass guns. They cut in radial curves, on one side only of the axis of the bore. The first cutter makes a bore of about two and a half inches diameter, four-fifths of which is cut in a line perpendicular to the axis; the remainder forms a curve at the angles. This cutter is attached to a flat rectangular bar of wrought iron, dressed straight and smooth. The bar is guided in the proper direction by being placed in a groove formed in the bed frame, and lined with brass. The bar fits the groove very closely in its whole length, and is made to slide through it by a screw with a hand wheel attached to it, and placed at the extremity of the bed-frame. The second cutter is inserted in one side of a rod, and is preceded by a short cylinder, which is attached to the front end of the rod. This cylinder fills the bore first made, and guides the rod and cutter in making the second cut. When the bore has been brought to its full size nearly, the gun is removed from the horizontal to the vertical boring-frame, where

the bore is completed. The finishing cutter, like the former, cuts on one side only. It is about one and a half calibre long, and is attached to a cylindrical head of cast-iron, about three calibres long. This head is accurately turned to a diameter a fraction less than the calibre of the finished bore. A cavity is made in the head, for the reception of the cutter, and to form a vacant space in front of it for receiving and passing the chips. Plans of these cutters are given in the volume of drawings herewith.

The next operation, after completing the bore, is to turn the trunnions. For this purpose, the gun is placed in a machine, in such a position that the axes of the bore and of the trunnions are both horizontal. It is securely held in this position by suitable pedestals, caps, and screws, applied at the breech and at the muzzle. When the gun is once properly placed and secured, it remains in its position undisturbed, until after the turning of both trunnions is completed; and both may be turned at the same time. The machine is provided with two horizontal shafts, placed in the same line, which coincides with the axis of the trunnions. At the ends of these shafts, which are nearest to the gun, suitable means are provided for holding the cutting-tools, which revolve around the trunnions in the operation of turning. Screws, placed at the external ends of the shafts, connect these with spur-gearing, by means of which the shafts are made to approach the gun, or to recede from it, at the pleasure of the operator, while the machine is in motion. The shafts which carry the cutters are driven by spur-gearing from a shaft placed below, and supported on the base of the same pedestals which support the upper shafts. All the pedestals and braces have a common support on a massive bed-frame of cast-iron, which underlays all parts of the machine, and rests on a solid foundation of masonry. The machine is convenient in use, and accurate in its performance. A drawing exhibiting the details of its construction is appended.

The vents are drilled by an instrument which is attached to the gun with facility in any required position. The frame of the instrument is provided with three feet, or bearing points, each furnished with adjusting screws, the points of which bear on the gun. It is held in its position by a strap or a chain which encircles the gun. The drilling shaft is held in collars attached to a moveable plate; the latter is held within the frame by adjusting screws. A small band-wheel is placed on the drilling shaft, by means of which the drill is set in motion. The instrument is placed below the gun, the drill pointing upward when the vent is bored.

This establishment is connected with, and forms a part of, a large estate comprising thirty thousand acres of land, divided into numerous well-cultivated farms. The produce and resources of the estate are applied mainly to the iron-works, by a system of exchanges or barter. The supplies of charcoal and of provisions, the transportation of ore and other materials, the labor of mining, and most other services, are obtained in payment of rent for the small farms which are cultivated by the peasantry. Under this system, the products of the estate are finally concentrated in the form of iron or cannon, in the production of which little or no money has been required or used.

The wages of labor are exceedingly low. The workmen employed about the establishment consist chiefly of peasants who were born on the estate. The laborers employed about the furnace (who have acquired some knowledge of the business) receive from twenty to thirty cents per day. Mechanics employed in boring and finishing cannon, or as skilful machinists, receive

from thirty to forty-two cents per day. Such of these workmen as are without families are boarded by a steward of the proprietor, at eight cents per day, which is deducted from their wages. The proprietor provides the steward with a house and furniture gratis; and supplies him with flour and other provisions at stipulated prices, which are low. Agricultural laborers are obtained at still lower wages. Men employed in common field-labor receive fourteen cents per day, and women receive seven cents.

A team of two horses, wagon, and driver, is obtained at forty-two cents per day.

The walls of the dwelling-houses, and other buildings about the establishment, it was observed, were constructed of furnace-cinder, in lieu of stone or brick. The walls are made of the usual thickness, and laid up in the manner of rough stone. The cinder is generally used in its common irregular form; but for the angles, or other particular parts of the building, it is prepared in the form of rectangular blocks, by passing it, while hot, into suitable moulds of cast-iron. The exterior surface of the walls is plastered with good mortar, composed of lime and sand. The mortar used in building the walls is made of sand, loam, and a small proportion of lime. Walls constructed in this manner have been found to be strong and durable.

Staffsjo furnace—Baron Gustaf Ridderstolpe proprietor.

This furnace is situated about one hundred miles southwest from Stockholm, and six miles distant from the Bravikin, a navigable bay of the Baltic. The principal parts of the establishment have been recently rebuilt, and include some modern improvements not contained in the Aker works. These works, like the other, consist of two blast-furnaces in one stock, and a reverberatory-furnace in the same building; a boring-mill, containing two turning-lathes for dressing the exterior of cannon, and four boring-lathes, all horizontal, and placed side by side in the same range; also, a machine for turning trunnions. A large apartment for finishing and chipping guns adjoins the boring mill. All the machinery is driven by water-power.

These furnaces are blown by three vertical iron-cylinder bellows, placed above the shaft, all of them open at the lower ends; so that the pistons act effectively only when ascending. The shaft which drives the pistons is of cast-iron, and has three double cranks, placed at equal intervals of 120 degrees each; all of which, with the shaft, are cast in one piece. A large reservoir, or air-chamber, receives the air from each, and serves as a regulator; although it is not provided with a floating piston, or other means of varying its capacity. There are two sets of blowing apparatus, (one for each furnace,) which may operate separately or together; but so arranged that either set may be used with either furnace.

Heated air is not used at this furnace. It has been tried, and was abandoned, from the belief that the use of it impaired the quality of the iron.

Ores taken from six different mines are used in making cannon; two of them (the Forohla and the Uto) are brought from distant mines, eighty miles by water, and six miles by land; the remainder, being about one-third of the whole, are obtained on the estate. The Forohla constitutes eight-thirteenths of all the ores used; the Uto, Steubo, Jarna, Ormstorp,

and Carsvid, one-thirteenth each. The ores are separately roasted in kilns, and afterwards are broken, by passing through two pairs of rollers. The first pair reduces the size of the larger pieces of ore, by crushing them; the reduced pieces fall from these rolls into the second pair, where they are reduced to the size required. All of the rolls are solid cylinders, of the same size—fifteen inches diameter, and twenty inches long. The broken ore is placed in buckets, and conveyed by machinery to the tunnel-head of the furnace, where each kind is placed in separate compartments, divided by large vertical plates of cast-iron.

A portion of the coal used is obtained from beyond the limits of the estate, and is transported from twenty to twenty-six miles in oblong willow baskets, placed on light wagons drawn, by two horses. The basket contains twelve tonnens, which is equal to fifty-two bushels. The usual price for a load of fifty-two bushels is three dollars banco—equal to one dollar and a quarter. Two thirds of this price is allotted to the transportation; so that the value at the place of production is about three-fourths of a cent per bushel; and, when conveyed twenty-three miles, and delivered at the furnace, is worth less than two and a quarter cents per bushel.

The charcoal produced on the estate, which comprises about fifty thousand acres of land, is transported from four to twenty miles, and is delivered by the peasants of the estate in payment of rent.

The coal is deposited in a house capable of containing two hundred and sixty thousand bushels. This depository is a framed building, the sides covered with boards, and the roof with tiles. It is formed of two wings, perpendicular to each other, meeting in the centre. It is placed on the side of a hill, the ends towards the hill, and the angle on lower ground. A road, on the hill-side passes above the house, and is connected with the ends of the building by bridges placed on a level with the eaves. The bridge is continued through the house, on the same level; so that the wagons enter at one end, and pass out at the other, depositing the coal in any part of the house.

The coal is conveyed from this depot to the tunnel-head of the furnace, in conical baskets, formed of slips of wood one inch wide and half an inch thick, placed at intervals, within three circular hoops of band iron. The slips of wood are nailed to the hoops wherever they intersect each other. The baskets are nearly three feet high, and the same in diameter at the top, and nearly two feet at the bottom. They contain each two tonnens, or eight and two-thirds bushels.

The usual charge of the furnace is thirty-two and a half lispunds of ore, three and a half lispunds of scrap iron and berings, and four lispunds of limestone, with nine tonnens of charcoal. This is equal to six hundred and ten pounds of ore, sixty-five pounds of iron, seventy-five pounds of limestone, and thirty-nine bushels of coal; by which it appears that one bushel of coal smelts fifteen and a half pounds of ore, and produces about seven pounds of iron.

The cannon are cast from the metal at its first fusion, and the iron is made very hard. It appeared generally a little higher at this furnace than at Aker. In casting a heavy cannon for the Russian Government, which the board witnessed, the iron contained in the blast-furnace (six thousand pounds) ran out in two minutes, and into the mould in three minutes. The iron from the reverberatory-furnace (three thousand five hundred pounds, which had previously been placed in a crane-ladle) was then run into the

mould in two minutes; making the whole time of filling the mould with nine thousand five hundred pounds of iron about five minutes. Sample bars are taken in the same manner as at Aker.

The density of the iron in the sample bars and in the gun is occasionally ascertained; and it is stated that a specific gravity of 7.24 is considered the most suitable for cannon.

The patterns are made, at this furnace, of wood entirely, and are not covered with mortar and pitch. The moulds are similar to those at Aker, excepting that, in those made here, burnt tiles are laid in with the second coat of mortar. With these exceptions, the patterns and moulds are made in the same manner as at Aker.

The turning and boring-lathes are of modern construction, and made of iron entirely. Each lathe has two heavy cast-iron rails, about thirty feet long, which are connected at the bottom, and are secured on firm foundations of masonry. These rails are dressed straight and smooth on their upper surfaces and inner edges, throughout their whole length. The pedestals which support the gun and the machinery, and the carriage which guides the boring rod, all rest on the upper surface of the rail. The spur-gearing, which connects the lathes with the driving-shaft, is so arranged that the velocity with which the gun revolves may be varied, without changing the speed of the driving shaft. The gearing of the boring-lathes give two different velocities; and of the turning lathes, three.

The carriage which guides the boring-rod is pressed up to the bore by two weights, which descend perpendicularly. The weights give motion to a pinion wheel, which works in a cogged rail, or rack. The carriage, with its gearing and other appendages, including the moving weights, all move together as the boring-cutter advances. The cogged-rail, in which the pinion works, is fixed in pedestals, which may be moved and adjusted to guns of different lengths with facility. The plan and construction of these lathes appeared to be excellent, and well arranged, in all their details, for executing the work with accuracy and convenience.

A drawing of these lathes, exhibiting all the parts in detail, has been prepared, and is furnished herewith.

The boring-cutters are of a similar form to those used in the United States. The first cutter is pointed, and cuts on both sides of the axis of the bore; the second also cuts on both sides; but the finishing-tool, which is similar to that at Aker, cuts on one side only.

Some of the guns which were in the lathes at the time the board visited the works were so exceedingly hard, that it was difficult to preserve the edges of the cutting tools, either in turning or boring. Both the cutter and the gun became so heated that water was frequently injected into the bore to cool the cutter, and poured on the exterior surface to cool the gun. The whole body of the gun became so much heated as to affect its color; and the part opposite the cutter was so hot that the naked hand could not bear the touch. The iron at some of the external angles of the casting was so hard that the turning tool would not cut it; the part was removed in flakes, or irregular flint-shaped pieces, by a hammer and chisel.

The machinery for turning the trunnions is of more ancient construction, and is less perfect than that at Aker.

Pinspong furnace—Count Nils Gyldenstolpe proprietor.

This furnace is situated about thirty-four miles west of Staffsjo, and one hundred and thirty-three from Stockholm. It is on the waters of Lake Glan, which communicate with the Braviken. The navigation between the furnace and the Baltic is interrupted by the falls at Norrköping, where there is a portage of two miles.

This establishment consists, like those before described, of two smelting furnaces, and one reverberatory furnace, in the same building. The boring-mill is now rebuilding, on modern plans, which will comprise all the latest improvements in boring and turning machinery. Copies of the plans adopted were obtained, and are herewith presented. The works include, also, a forge for making bar-iron, and a cupola foundry for casting iron statues and fancy articles.

The machinery is all driven by water power, of which there is an abundant supply very conveniently situated.

There being no boring mill in operation, the casting of cannon had been suspended for some months, but would be soon resumed. One of the furnaces was in blast, employed chiefly in making castings for the new boring-mill. The hot-blast is used, the air being heated to 194 degrees of Fahrenheit while making machinery, but is less heated when making cannon.

The ores are obtained from five different mines, at considerable distances from the works. They are separately roasted in a large kiln, about eighteen feet diameter at the base, and the same in height. The interior diameter is nine feet, and the walls are four and a half feet thick. The kiln is placed at one end of a long stone building, divided by partition walls into separate compartments, for the reception of the different kinds of ores. The roasted ores are conveyed in wheelbarrows from the furnace, over the partition walls, to their respective places of deposit. When required for use, the ores are broken, by pounding them on grate bars, with tilt hammers. They are then conveyed in buckets to the tunnel-head of the furnace. The tilt-hammers and buckets are moved by water power.

The ores are mixed in the following proportions:

Forohla ore,	14 lispunds.	Yields 44 per cent.	Conveyed 90 miles.
Steubo "	2.8 "	" 36 "	120 "
Jarna "	3.6 "	" 53 "	80 "
Ormstorp "	6.7 "	" 40½ "	40 "
Petang "	2.9 "	" 41 "	40 "
<hr/> Total 30 lispunds.		<hr/> Mean 43 per cent.	<hr/> Mean 75 miles.

The usual charge of the furnace is thirty lispunds of ore, three lispunds of limestone, and two and a half lispunds of gun-borings and turnings. The proportion of the latter is varied, to increase or diminish the hardness of the iron. By this proportion, one bushel of charcoal smelts twenty pounds of ore, and produces eight and a half pounds of iron.

The peasantry of the estate supply charcoal, transport ore, and perform other labor at the works, in payment of rent. The coal purchased from beyond the limits of the estate is obtained for sixteen skillings rix per tonnen, which is equal to three cents per bushel.

This is one of the most ancient iron establishments in Sweden, having been in operation more than three hundred years. It is a part of a very

extensive estate, comprising one hundred and twenty well cultivated farms, and has been long held by gentlemen of high rank and great wealth. The chateau, or principal residence, is an extensive and magnificent establishment, not unlike a royal palace. It was erected nearly two hundred years ago; and includes, among other appendages, a very extensive library, picture galleries, a chapel, and a theatre.

Summary of materials used and of iron produced at the Swedish furnaces.

Materials used.						Aker.	Staffsjo.	Finspong.
Ores.	Forohla	-	-	-	-	2.7	20.0	14.0
	Uto	-	-	-	-	5.8	2.5	
	Scotsvang	-	-	-	-	11.6		
	Elgsjo	-	-	-	-	4.7		
	Henang	-	-	-	-	3.7		
	Steubø	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.8
	Jarna	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.6
	Ormstorp	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	6.7
	Carsvid	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	
	Petang	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Total weight in lispunds						28.5	32.5	30.0
Weight of ore, in pounds						535	609	563
Do. of iron borings, in pounds						56	75	47
Do. of limestone, in pounds						122	65	56
Bushels of charcoal						26	39	28
Yield of iron { per cent.						0.45	0.44	0.43
{ in pounds						240.3	268	242

Proportion of materials used in making one ton of iron.

						Weight in tons and parts.			
Furnaces.						Ore.	Iron.	Lime.	Bushels of coal.
Aker	-	-	-	-	-	2.224	.234	.507	242
Staffsjo	-	-	-	-	-	2.272	.280	.242	326
Finspong	-	-	-	-	-	2.325	.194	.231	259
Aggregate						6.821	.708	.980	827
Mean						2.273	.286	.326	275

The board obtained specimens of all the kinds of ores above mentioned, and of the iron produced from them; at each of the furnaces; all of which are appropriately marked, and deposited in the model office at the arsenal in this city.

All these iron establishments, although belonging exclusively to the owners of the estates on which they are situated, and are carried on for their account, and with their individual means alone, are, nevertheless, controlled in their operations by the laws and regulations of the Government. An officer appointed by the King examines the estate, ascertains its resources for supplying charcoal, and determines the quantity of timber which may be used per annum. On his report, the maximum quantity of iron which may be made on the estate, within a given period, is determined, and permission therefor is granted by the proper authority. This practice has been continued from ancient times, and had its origin in a belief that the interposition of the Government was necessary to prevent a hasty destruction of the forests.

The peculiarity in the methods of making cannon at these foundries, which distinguish them most from the practices at cannon foundries in other countries, is that of casting them from the first fusion of the iron from the ore. The board endeavored to ascertain the reasons which induced the practice of this method, but were unable to obtain any satisfactory explanations why cannon thus made should possess greater strength than those cast from remelted pig iron. The belief that guns made at the first fusion were of superior quality to those made at the second fusion, was, however, confidently entertained by all the Swedish manufacturers.

The Swedish foundries have a high reputation for making ordnance of a superior quality, and, in consequence, are employed by several different nations of Europe. As an evidence of the reputation possessed by these foundries, it may be sufficient to state that the board found them occupied in making guns for Russia, Denmark, Sardinia, Norway, Bavaria, Prussia, and Sweden; Russia alone having recently ordered, and in part obtained, about two thousand pieces, consisting of heavy battering guns and bomb cannon.

It is the practice of all the Governments which procure cannon at these foundries, to send an experienced officer to reside at them during the manufacture of the guns ordered. The duties of this officer are not limited to an inspection of the guns when completed; but he attends constantly, and observes the progress of the work in all its details, from the first operations to the completion of the guns; and he is authorized to reject guns, in any stage of their manufacture.

Dannemora Mines.

These mines are about eighty miles north of Stockholm, and have been long celebrated for the immense quantity and superior quality of the iron ores which they contain. They have been worked more than a thousand years, and are now about six hundred feet deep. The mines are not approached by regular vertical shafts, as is customary with most other deep mines; but the whole is an immense and irregular excavation, in a hard, dark colored rock. The chasm at the surface is about two hundred yards long, varying in width from twenty to eighty yards, and is much greater at the bottom.

extensive estate, comprising one hundred and twenty and has been long held by gentlemen of high rank and chateau, or principal residence, is an extensive and ment, not unlike a royal palace. It was erected nearly ago; and includes, among other appendages, a very picture galleries, a chapel, and a theatre.

Summary of materials used and of iron produced at the furnaces.

Materials used.				
Ores.	Forohla	-	-	-
	Uto	-	-	-
	Scotsvang	-	-	-
	Elgsjo	-	-	-
	Henang	-	-	-
	Steubo	-	-	-
	Jarna	-	-	-
	Ormstorp	-	-	-
	Carsvid	-	-	-
	Petang	-	-	-
Total weight in lisponds				
Weight of ore, in pounds				5
Do. of iron borings, in pounds				-
Do. of limestone, in pounds				1
Bushels of charcoal				-
Yield of iron	{ per cent.	-	-	-
	{ in pounds	-	-	2

Proportion of materials used in making one hundred weight of iron.

Furnaces.		Weight of materials used in making one hundred weight of iron.
		Ore.
Aker	-	2.224
Staffsjo	-	2.272
Finspong	-	2.325
Aggregate		6.821
Mean		2.273

wards heated in the second fire, and drawn is employed in both operations; and that is fixed on the end of a handle of wood, and is under a long, heavy spring-beam, composed

works is destined for the steel manufactories; a contract with an English steel manufacturer all the bars at the time they are made.

is neighborhood, which are employed in like English steel manufactories; but the ores obtained from the Dannemora mines. The is made and delivered include all the iron even period—usually four or five years. In ered a much greater period of time, which poly of this valuable material to a few steel

is sold could not be ascertained; but it an the price of common bar-iron.

y—Messrs. E. & J. Walker proprietors.

in Staffordshire, nine miles from Birmingham in making iron cannon for the British t time, it supplies nearly all that are pro is of sufficient extent to cast, and finish on at this foundry is made in the vicinity with coke, and with the cold-blast; the use by the Government. The-sinking heads e also used. The selection and proportion ed by the judgment and experience of the

appears in the gun, is that usually denomi- being somewhat harder than is generally softer than is used at the foundries in

ne reverberatory furnaces, or at the second ined by the inspecting officers and found- by which can good quality can be s at the first metal, directly suitable, if not at the British

ed at this foundry called h slopes towards and is withdrawn at iron, in hollow conical se exterior surface, and rabbeted The pattern of

It appears that the ore exists in one solid mass of iron-stone, but in different degrees of richness and quality, commencing near the surface, and extending to an unknown depth; and that the mining, originally commenced at the surface, had been extended in whatever direction ores of the best quality were found. The mining is now carried on chiefly at the bottom of the mine, in some parts extending laterally, and in others descending to still greater depths. Large caverns, covered by solid rock, are thus formed in the remotest depths of the mines.

The snow and rain which fall through the large chasm in the winter are frozen; and as the rays of the sun in this latitude, (sixty degrees north,) never reach the bottom of the mine, ice remains there at all seasons. The board found large masses of it in some of the caverns in a warm day at midsummer.

The mines are drained by pumps, worked with steam power. The mineral is raised, and the miners pass up and down in buckets suspended from ropes, worked by horse power. Several horse mills, for this purpose, are placed on the edge of the chasm, above. The ores from these mines are used exclusively in making bar iron, which is afterwards converted into steel.

Oesterby Iron Works—Mr. Thamm proprietor.

These works consist of one smelting furnace and two forges, each forge containing two fires, all driven by water power. The ores used are all obtained from the Dannemora mines, two miles distant. They are, however, of different qualities, and six different kinds are used. They are named Skarnvind, Dams, Yords, Odes, Kungs, and Lodra Fallet. Specimens of each of these, and of others taken from the interior of the mine, were obtained, and are deposited, with those from the cannon foundries, at the Washington arsenal.

The ores are smelted with charcoal, in a furnace of the usual Swedish form. The hot-blast is used, the air being heated to about 260 degrees of Fahrenheit. All the iron is run out of the furnace into large pieces, from twenty to twenty-four feet long, nine to twelve inches wide, and six to seven inches thick, weighing from one and a half to two tons each. The iron is run very hard, and is of that class denominated white.

The proportion of the ores, and the quantities of materials used in the furnace, were not ascertained; but it was stated that the furnace had just terminated a blast of a hundred and eighty-eight days, and had made eight hundred and forty tons of iron, averaging about four and a half tons per day throughout the whole blast.

One of the fires in each forge is employed in melting and refining the crude iron; the other for re heating the forged lumps, preparatory to their being drawn into bars. The hot-blast is used in both fires. The air is heated by passing it through cast-iron pipes, which are placed within the chimney, directly over and near to the forge fire; the waste flame from which heats the pipes.

The crude iron is brought to the refining forge in the large pieces as cast from the furnace. A piece is placed with one end entering the fire on the side opposite to the workman, and the other end more elevated, on rollers. The iron is advanced from time to time, as the end is melted off. The iron, after being sufficiently worked in this fire, is hammered into

small blooms, which are afterwards heated in the second fire, and drawn into bars. One hammer only is employed in both operations; and that is of an old-fashioned kind, placed on the end of a handle of wood, and is lifted at the side. It is worked under a long, heavy spring-beam, composed of several pieces of timber.

All the iron made at these works is destined for the steel manufactories of England. It is made under a contract with an English steel manufacturer, whose name is stamped on all the bars at the time they are made.

There are other forges in this neighborhood, which are employed in like manner in making iron for the English steel manufactories; but the ores employed in all of them are obtained from the Dannemora mines. The contracts under which this iron is made and delivered include all the iron made at the works during a given period—usually four or five years. In former times, the contracts covered a much greater period of time, which had the effect of giving a monopoly of this valuable material to a few steel manufacturers in England.

The price at which this iron is sold could not be ascertained; but it was stated to be much higher than the price of common bar-iron.

Gospel Oak Cannon Foundry—Messrs. E. & J. Walker proprietors.

This foundry is near Tipton, in Staffordshire, nine miles from Birmingham. It is employed extensively in making iron cannon for the British Government; and, at the present time, it supplies nearly all that are procured for the public service. It is of sufficient extent to cast, and finish complete, a heavy gun daily.

The iron used in making cannon at this foundry is made in the vicinity and in Wales. It is all smelted with coke, and with the cold-blast; the use of hot-blast iron is not allowed by the Government. The-sinking heads and surplus of former castings are also used. The selection and proportion of the different kinds is determined by the judgment and experience of the founder.

The quality of the iron, as it appears in the gun, is that usually denominated bright, or number four; being somewhat harder than is generally used in the United States, and softer than is used at the foundries in Sweden.

The cannon are all cast from the reverberatory furnaces, or at the second fusion; and the opinion is entertained by the inspecting officers and founders, that this is the only method by which cannon of good quality can be made. The plan of casting guns at the first fusion of the metal, directly from the ore, is believed to be unsuitable, if not impracticable, at the British smelting furnaces.

The reverberatory furnaces used at this foundry are of the kind called double arched, in which the hearth slopes towards the fire; and the fused metal flows in the same direction, and is withdrawn at the side of the furnace, near the middle.

The patterns are made of cast-iron, in hollow conical sections, in convenient lengths, turned on all the exterior surface, and rabbeted at the ends where the different sections join. The pattern of that part which forms the sinking-head in the mould is made of wood. The flasks, in which the mould is enveloped, separate in corresponding transverse sections, and

in two equal longitudinal sections also. The moulds are made in the manner described in another part of this report, as the dry-sand moulding.

There are ten boring and turning lathes in this establishment. All iron guns are turned on the exterior before they are bored. For this purpose, they are placed in a turning lathe, with the sinking-head towards the driving shaft—the neck resting in a pedestal, and the breech supported by a journal formed between the end of the cascable and the square of the breech. Two projections are cast on the sides of the sinking-head, near the end, to receive the yoke or clutch from the shaft, which gives motion to the gun.

When the turning has been completed, the sinking-head is cut off, and the gun is removed to a boring lathe.

The boring cutters first used are pointed and cut on both sides. The cutting edges are not straight, but in curved lines, formed by a radius which is equal to the width of the cutter. The pointed cutter is followed by two wing-cutters, rounded in front, and attached to the same boring rod; all cutting at the same time. The gun is, in this manner, bored out to nearly its full size; after which, it is removed to another lathe, where the bore is completed.

In boring, the guns revolve at different velocities, according to the size of the bore—varying from two and a half revolutions per minute with guns of ten-inch bore, to seven revolutions per minute with six-pounder guns.

The trunnions are turned by revolving cutters; the gun and the trunnions being placed and secured in a horizontal position. The machinery for performing this operation appears to be well adapted to the purpose; but is less conveniently arranged, in some of its details, than other machinery since constructed upon the same principle in Sweden—a description of which is given in another part of this report.

Plans of these double-arched reverberatory furnaces, boring lathes, and cutters, and of the machinery for turning trunnions, are contained in the recent publication of Messrs. Zeni and Deshayes.

The guns, when completed, are sent to the arsenal at Woolwich by the manufacturer; at which place they are subjected to the required examination and proof by the inspector of ordnance. All ordnance and projectiles are inspected at Woolwich, and not at the place of fabrication.

Low Moor Iron-works—Messrs. Hird, Dawson, & Hardy, proprietors.

These works are situated near Halifax, in Yorkshire, and comprise six blast-furnaces, extensive foundries and rolling mills, and workshops for making steam-engines and machinery. They produce about three hundred tons of pig-iron per week, which is used at the works in making ordnance and other castings, bar-iron, large steam-engines, and heavy machinery. These operations, together with the mining of ore and coal, employ about twenty-six hundred workmen.

The ordnance made here consists of mortars and carronades. A large order for these had been recently completed, and operations in this branch had been discontinued for the present. The methods of moulding, casting, and boring, in these works, are similar to those at Gospel Oak; but the machinery in use, and the exactness with which the work was finished, appeared to be of superior quality.

The sinking-heads cast on the ten-inch land mortars are twenty-eight

inches long. Preparatory to turning the mortars, they are centred on points in a turning-lathe, and two journals are turned—one on the sinking-head, the other in rear of the breech. The mortar revolves on these journals while the exterior surface is turned; and the pedestals, which support them, are lined with brass. After the turning is completed, and the sinking-head is cut off, the mortar is removed to another lathe for boring.

The first cutter used in boring is similar in form to that at Gospel Oak, and makes a bore between three and four inches diameter. The succeeding cutters, which enlarge the bore, are preceded by a short cylinder, which enters and fills the bore, and guides the cutters which follow. The conical chambers are formed by an instrument having four cutters, which brings the chambers to the full size nearly. The bore of the chamber is completed by an instrument with six cutters, each of which is as long as the chamber. They are fixed in grooves in the head of the boring-rod, and are adjusted with great accuracy. This instrument has finished the bores of ninety chambers, without alteration or readjustment.

The boring-rods are accurately turned in their whole length, and are supported near the muzzle of the mortar, in a pedestal with brass bearings, which envelope the rod; through which the latter passes as the cutters advance into the bore.

The trunnions of the mortars are turned by revolving cutters; the trunnions being at rest. The mortar is placed, with its muzzle upward, in an iron frame, which revolves on a vertical axis. The cutters are attached to a horizontal shaft; and when the mortar is brought to its proper position, the axis of its trunnions coincides with the axis of the shaft. One of the trunnions is then turned; and after it is completed, the mortar frame revolves, and carries the mortar with it, until the other trunnion comes opposite the cutters in a proper position for being turned.

Mortar beds, of cast-iron, are made for all the mortars; and are finished complete, ready for service, at the works. They are fitted up with unusual care and neatness. The upper face of the beds, and the lower face of the cap squares, are accurately *planed*; and after they are keyed together, the trunnion seats are bored entirely through, so that the trunnions fit them very closely. The ends of the trunnions, and the exterior of the beds, and the cap-squares, are filed off smooth, and made to coincide exactly. The upper surface of the cap-squares, and the bands which hold them in their places, are also finished smooth by filing.

Carron Iron-works.

These works are situated on the Carron river, near Falkirk, in Scotland. They were established many years ago, and for a long period were extensively engaged in making ordnance for the British Government. They comprise four smelting furnaces, ten reverberatory furnaces, and several cupola furnaces. The pig-iron produced averages about 230 tons per week, which is used in the works.

Heated air is used in one of the furnaces; and it appears that the hot-blast produces the same quantity of iron, with two-thirds the quantity of coke used with the cold-blast. In making this proportion, the coal used in heating the air is included. The iron yielded by this furnace is used only for light castings, where great strength is not required. The manager (a gentleman of forty years' experience in the works) considers the hot-blast

iron inferior to the cold-blast in strength, and that it is not fit either for cannon or heavy machinery.

The ten reverberatory furnaces are so arranged that the melted iron may be run from all of them into the same mould.

The boring-mill contains eight boring-lathes, arranged in two rows, (four in each,) with the driving machinery between them.

Of late years, but few cannon have been made at these works; and at the present time, this branch of its operations has been discontinued entirely. The articles now made consist chiefly of heavy machinery, sugar kettles, gas and water pipes, and stove grates.

Alfreton Iron-works.—Mr. Oaks proprietor.

These works are three miles distant from Alfreton, Derbyshire; and at this time are employed almost exclusively in making cannon balls and shells. They consist of smelting furnaces, reverberatory furnaces, annealing furnaces, and machinery for rolling and smoothing balls and shells; and they employ about one thousand workmen in the various operations of mining, smelting, casting, and finishing the projectiles.

In making balls, Scotch pig-iron is mixed with the iron made at these works, in the proportion of one-fourth of the former to three-fourths of the latter. The Scotch iron is harder and finer than the other; and if a greater proportion than one-fourth were used, the balls would scale and crack.

The iron is melted in small reverberatory furnaces, which melt about one ton at each heat. Five or six heats per day are taken from each furnace, at intervals of about two hours.

The balls are all cast in iron moulds, the exterior form of which is nearly spherical. The thickness of the moulds varies from one to one and a half inch, according to their sizes. The gate, at its junction with the ball, is about half an inch diameter, but is larger at the upper end. The iron is poured very slowly, from hand ladles, in a stream much smaller than the gate, which allows the air to escape freely from the mould. The iron in the gate congeals in a few seconds after it is poured; when the mould is immediately turned over, placing the gate downward. This prevents a sinking of the iron at the gate, which would otherwise occur. The balls remain in the mould about two hours, to cool gradually. In removing them from the moulds, the gate is broken, at or near its junction with the ball, by striking the side of the mould with a hammer.

The moulds are heated in an oven before the first casting, each day. One ball only is cast in any mould at one heat; so that a sufficient number of moulds must be provided to receive all the iron melted at one time. The same moulds are used at each succeeding heat from the same furnace; and as they contain the hot castings nearly all of the time during these intervals, they retain so much heat as to render it unnecessary to re-heat them in the oven.

The next operation on the balls, after they are removed from the moulds, is to anneal them. The furnaces used for this purpose are open at the top, and circular. The interior diameter is about three and a half feet at the top, and the same in depth. The interior is contracted towards the bottom, so as to give an elliptical form in its vertical section. Bars of iron and loose

bricks are placed at the bottom, to support the balls. A small fireplace, with grates, is formed beneath the annealing furnace. Four or more of these furnaces are built in one stack, which is bound together with iron clamps and bars. The whole height of the stack is about five and a half feet.

The furnaces are filled with balls and coke intermixed, and the top is covered with coke. A fire is made in the fireplace below; and when the whole has become ignited, the front of the fireplace is filled with loose brick, to check the draught. Fuel is added at the fire-place, and on the top, from time to time, as required, to heat the balls slowly and gradually, until they are brought to their maximum heat; which is usually in about two days after lighting the fire. The loose bricks in front of the fireplace are then luted tight with mortar, and the top is covered with fine coke, so as to exclude the air from the balls; which are then left to cool very slowly. The annealing process is completed in about six days after the furnace is lighted. When the loose bricks are removed from the fireplace, and the bars from the bottom of the furnace, the balls then fall down, and are withdrawn from below.

The balls are then prepared for rolling, by chipping off or hammering down the gates and other protuberances.

Several hollow rollers are used. They are made in the form of a cask, a little bilged in the centre, and are about four feet long and three and a half feet diameter on the exterior; and the metal is from three and a half to four inches thick. They are cast in one piece, with an opening in the side for passing the balls, and one in each end for receiving a shaft; and they weigh about four tons each. The opening in the side is ten inches wide and fourteen inches long. It is closed by a piece of corresponding dimensions, and is secured by cross-bars and key-bolts. The shaft on which the roller revolves is of wrought-iron, six inches square, with journals at the ends. It passes through the axis of the roller, and is secured by keys at the ends of the roller.

About one ton of balls is placed in the roller at one time. The roller makes forty-five revolutions per minute. After the balls have been sufficiently rolled to remove all the scales from the surface, they are taken out of the roller, heated in a furnace, and hammered while hot. This heating furnace is a small rectangular reverberatory; the grates at one end, and the chimney at the other. The floor which receives the balls is nearly horizontal, and is enclosed by a bridge wall at both ends. These bridge walls shield the balls from direct contact with the flame; the latter passing over them. The balls are heated chiefly by reflection from above, and are brought up nearly to a white-heat.

The balls are then successively placed on a cast-iron anvil, having a concavity in its upper surface equal in depth to one-fourth the diameter of the ball, and are hammered with a smooth-faced smith's hammer. The balls are turned over, so that all parts of the surface may be presented to the hammer. In order to remove the marks left by the straight-faced hammer, a concave swedge is used in giving the finishing blow to the balls. Care is taken, in this process of hammering, to correct any irregularities on the surface, and to finish the balls as nearly spherical as practicable.

The balls are held on the anvil by a ring, which encircles them at about one-third of a diameter from the top; so that the hammer falls on that part of the surface which is contained within the ring.

The ring is attached to the anvil by a hook and staple on one side, and a handle is attached to the opposite side.

To remove the scales and cinders which fall from the balls into the cup of the anvil, a hole half an inch in diameter is made in the bottom of the cup. This hole intersects another, which passes through the anvil nearly horizontally. The latter is made lower at the ends than at the intersection in the centre, in order that the cinders may pass out freely. A little water is occasionally poured into the cup, to aid in carrying off the cinders.

The next operation is to hammer the balls when cold. This is done on a small, hollow-faced anvil, or stake, with a light smooth-faced hammer. During this operation, a file, or a chisel, is used on such balls as appear to require it. After this, the balls are passed to an examiner for verification. He applies the gauge-rings; and if a ball passes through the small ring, it is rejected, and sent back to the foundry to be remelted; and if it does not pass freely through the large ring, it is sent back to be rehammered or filed; or it is rejected at once, according to the character of the defect. If the ball is found to be correct by the rings, the examiner passes it through a gauge cylinder, of about four diameters long.

All the balls which pass the hands of the examiner, as correct in diameter and form, are then placed in another hollow roller, similar to that before described, but which makes sixty revolutions per minute. This finishing-roller revolves with great rapidity, and gives a smooth and polished surface to the balls.

Two steam-engines are employed exclusively in driving these hollow rollers, and a third one is about to be set in operation for the same purpose.

The balls appeared to be of excellent quality, accurate in dimensions, and smooth on the surface. They are subjected to such a careful and strict examination at the works, that not five in a thousand, the proprietor states, were rejected by the inspecting officer on their delivery at Woolwich.

FRANCE.

Ruelle Cannon Foundry.

This establishment is five miles from Angoulême, on a branch of the Charente, a river which falls into the Atlantic at Rochefort. It consists of two smelting furnaces in one stack, and four reverberatory furnaces in two pairs, all opening into the same casting-house; one large foundry, containing six reverberatory furnaces in three pairs; two boring-mills, each containing nine boring-lathes; with coal-houses, machine shops, and other necessary appendages. All the works are driven by water power.

These works are owned and carried on by the Government, under the direction of officers of the marine artillery. They are employed in making iron cannon for the naval service and for the seacoast defences. A few small bronze guns, for boat service, are also made.

The ores used at the furnaces are of four kinds. The kind called Guilloit, makes two-fifths of each charge; and the Taponat, Grosbot, and Montmoreau, each one-fifth. The ores are obtained in the form of small pebbles, and are not roasted before being placed in the furnace. They are, however, all carefully washed, in order to remove any earthy matter or other impurities mixed with them.

The quantity of ore used at one charge is variable; but the average is

about two hundred and sixty-two kilogrammes each. The charge of charcoal is determined by weight, and is uniformly the same—one hundred and seventy-six kilogrammes. The number of charges per day is twenty-two; and the average yield of pig-iron is twenty-one hundred and fifty kilogrammes daily. These proportions give the following general results:

	Per day.		For each ton of iron made.
	Kilogrammes.	Pounds.	
Weight of ore used - - -	5,775	12,734	2.686
Weight of coal used - - -	3,872	8,538	1.800
Weight of iron produced - - -	2,150	4,740	1.000

The iron made at these furnaces is designed for cannon exclusively. It is not cast into the gun-moulds direct, at its first fusion, but is run into pigs, which are afterwards remelted in the reverberatory furnaces for casting into cannon.

The method of casting guns at the first fusion has been tried at these works, but has been abandoned; the plan of remelting pigs being preferred. The reason assigned for this preference is, that cannon of a more uniform quality, as to texture and hardness of the iron, may be obtained by this method. The precise quality of the iron, when produced directly from the ore, cannot be accurately determined until after it is cast. The quality is subject to variation, even when the proportions and quality of all the materials used, and methods practised, are apparently precisely similar. And, as the extent of this variation cannot be known until after the iron is cast, it would, if run into the gun-mould direct, be then too late to correct the error. But if the iron is first run into pigs, and is then carefully examined and assorted, a due admixture of the varying qualities in the reverberatory furnace may be made to produce iron of the exact degree of hardness and texture required in the gun.

The iron is run into very large pigs, from eight to ten inches wide, from seven to eight inches thick, and three and a half feet long; and weigh from five to eight hundred pounds each. One of the pigs in each casting is made of double length, and, when cold, is broken. The fracture is carefully examined as soon as the pig is broken, and the quality of the whole of that casting is thereby ascertained. Each pig is marked with the number and date of the casting, by letters and figures impressed in the moulds. The pigs are weighed, and the weight of each is separately marked with paint on each. These particulars of number, date, and weight, and also of the quality of the iron in the casting, are all entered on the general register of the works, in connexion with the particulars of the manner of charging and working the furnace at the same time.

The iron is then removed from the casting-house to the iron-yard, near the reverberatory furnace, and is placed in different piles, according to quality. All the iron contained in the yard is so assorted and arranged that each class or quality of iron is kept separate, and each pile is appropriately marked and registered. The iron is made somewhat more gray and soft in

the blast furnace than would be suitable for cannon if used for that purpose by itself. It is made so purposely, in order that old cannon may be mixed with it in remelting.

The foundry contains six reverberatory furnaces, built in three pairs, at one end of the building. This end of the foundry is nearly semi-circular, being divided into five equal sides; each facing the point, in the central line, which is occupied by the principal crane. Furnaces are placed on three of these sides (the centre and the two extremes) in such manner that the crane passes equally near the front of each.

The furnaces have brick floors, covered with sand, which slope in one plane from the bridge wall to the lading door. The furnace-flues and the chimney are placed directly over the lading doors. The front of the furnaces, and a part of the chimney above it, are supported by heavy cast-iron plates, which are secured by iron rods passing through the masonry. A small crane is placed near each furnace, by which the heavy pieces of iron used are raised and placed in the charging door.

Before charging the furnace, a ridge of sand is placed across the floor, below the part to be occupied by the unfused iron. The purpose of this ridge is to prevent the iron first fused from passing down in small quantities to the lowest part of the furnace while this part is insufficiently heated.

Pig-iron, from the blast furnace, constitutes the principal part of each charge; but a portion of each is generally composed of old guns and sinking-heads. Old cannon designed for this purpose are first cut into pieces of convenient size, and carefully examined to ascertain the quality of each. The pieces are assorted, and separately weighed, piled, and marked, according to quality, and are registered in like manner with the pig-iron from the blast furnace.

In selecting iron for a casting, such kinds and proportions are taken as will produce, when cast in the gun, the class called mottled. The cannon fabricated here are made of iron somewhat harder than is used in England, but not so hard as is used in Sweden.

The furnaces will each melt about two and a half tons at the same time; and it is usual to charge two of them, in one pair, when a cannon is to be cast. The iron is placed in the furnaces before the fire is lighted, and two and a half tons are melted in two hours after lighting the fire.

A heavy cannon is cast every day. Both furnaces are tapped at the same time: the runners join, and the metal unites in one stream, before entering the mould. The iron is made very hot, and is discharged from the furnaces into the mould as speedily as practicable. To prevent the scoria and other impurities which float on the surface of the metal, from passing into the trunnions, the cavity in that part of the mould is filled with a wad of hay, which burns out after the scoria has passed above it.

The pit in which the moulds are placed for receiving the iron extends in front of all the furnaces. Its centre-line and sides are arcs of circles, of which the axis of the crane is the centre.

The patterns and flasks are all of cast-iron, of a construction similar to those used at Gospel Oak foundry. The methods of moulding are also similar.

After the moulds are completed, the interior surface is coated with blacking, composed of fourteen parts of finely pulverized charcoal, and one part of pipe-clay: the latter is dissolved in water before mixing with the charcoal. A sufficient quantity of water is added to the mixture, to reduce the

whole to the consistence of thin paint. It is applied to the mould with a brush, before the mould is dried : none is added after drying.

The guns are conveyed from the foundry to the boring-mills by a railroad. In placing a gun in the boring-lathe, it is first perforated in its axis, at the extremity of the projecting piece in rear of the breech, to receive a pointed mandrill on which the gun will revolve. The other end of the gun is supported in a pedestal, placed under the neck.

The sinking-head is cut off in such manner as to take and preserve a sample of the metal from the centre, and immediately in front of the muzzle. For this purpose a wide groove is cut in front of the muzzle, until the iron at the bottom of the groove is reduced to about four inches diameter. This neck is then reduced on the side next the sinking-head, until that part of the neck is made considerably less than the other parts. The sinking-head is then broken off by fracturing the neck, in its reduced diameter. This operation leaves a short cylinder projecting beyond the face of the muzzle, which is removed by cutting a narrow groove close to the face of the muzzle, until the stem in the centre is reduced to three-fourths of an inch diameter, when it is broken off. The piece thus taken off is preserved as a sample of the quality of the iron contained in the gun. It is so marked as to identify the gun from which it is taken. The quality of the iron, as indicated by the fracture, is ascertained, and described in the general register of the works.

Cannon are not turned, at these works, on any part of the exterior surface except the muzzle. The trunnions are cast to the required dimensions so nearly, that they need little or no adjustment. This and Liège are the only establishments, visited by the board, where guns are finished without being turned on the exterior. The castings are, however, made very smooth, and appear well without turning.

The construction of the boring machinery, and the methods of boring, are similar to those at Liège, drawings of which accompany this report.

An outline of the plan and arrangement of these works, which appeared convenient and well devised, has been prepared, and is herewith presented. The blast furnaces and the foundry are placed at the opposite ends of an oblong area, fronting towards each other ; the two boring mills opposite to each other, on the sides of the area. Railroads cross the area, and connect the buildings in such manner that cannon, or other heavy articles, may be conveyed with facility from either building to another, or to any part of the enclosed area, without the aid of horses.

A considerable portion of the interior space is appropriated to the reception of finished guns ; which are laid on heavy cast-iron rails placed on stone walls. The gun-rails are placed in lines parallel with the boring-mills ; and so arranged that a railroad carriage may be brought in contact with any line of gun-rails, and that a gun may be rolled from either to the other, without ascending or descending.

The guns are proved and inspected in the vicinity of the works, under the superintendence of the officers of the establishment ; the particulars of which are recorded.

In all the several operations of casting from the blast furnaces ; of examining, weighing, and marking, the iron cast ; of classing and storing it in the iron-yard ; of selecting the kinds and quantity of iron for a heat in the reverberatory furnaces ; of casting the guns ; of taking the samples from the muzzles of each ; and of the proof and inspection ; one or more officers

are always in attendance, who witness the operations, note and record the particulars.

The register in which these particulars are recorded gives a history of all the details of fabrication, from the selection of the ores for smelting, up to the completion and proof of the piece. It supplies the means of comparing the particular methods of fabrication, and materials used, in making any piece of ordnance, with any results either ascertained at the works, or given at any future period in service.

All the business of the establishment appeared to be conducted with good order, accuracy, and economy. All the materials, tools, and machinery occupied an assigned place in a convenient position, and were preserved with care and neatness. The operations were all reduced to a methodical routine, by which every person employed knew his place and his duties, and becomes skilful in performing them; which produced accurate and uniform results.

Among the advantageous results produced by this system of exactness in all the details observed and conducted by intelligent officers of long experience in this branch of service, the board observed, with much interest, a remarkable uniformity in the quality of the iron of all the guns. A series of samples of iron taken from the centre of the casting in front of the muzzle, through a long period of time, were examined. And on comparing those taken at different periods with intervals of years, they appeared to resemble each other as nearly as if all had been cast within a week, from a selected stock of pig-iron.

As a further means of ascertaining the exact qualities of iron most suitable for ordnance, one or more trial guns, of a specified pattern, are made annually, or at shorter periods, for an extreme proof. These guns are tried by a special proof, designed for this purpose alone, the details of which are given in another part of this report. Such of these guns as pass the severe ordeal prescribed, and successfully resist the full series of trials, are placed in conspicuous positions about the works, with inscriptions detailing the service each has undergone.

Occasionally, some of the guns, after having passed through the prescribed ordeal, are subjected to further and more severe tests, until they are broken, in order to ascertain the utmost proof which the iron will bear.

The wages paid to the workmen at this establishment vary from one to three francs per day. The number employed in and about the foundry and boring-mills is forty. One only of this number receives three francs. More than half of them receive less than two francs. The amount of all the wages paid to all the forty workmen is seventy-five francs per day, averaging thirty-seven and a half cents each.

Specimens of the ores used, and of the iron taken from the guns, were obtained, and have been deposited with the other specimens of ores and iron.

Liège Foundry, Belgium.

This foundry belongs to the Government, and is situated about sixty-four miles from Brussels. It was originally established for the manufacture of iron guns only; but since the separation of Belgium from Holland, works for the fabrication of bronze guns have been added. The iron used in making cannon is not made at the establishment, but is procured from

smelting furnaces in the vicinity, which are owned and carried on by private individuals.

A work recently published by General Huguenin, who, for many years, was the director of the establishment, contains a full and accurate description of all the processes in the fabrication of iron ordnance; and drawings in detail of the patterns, flasks, and machinery used. A copy of this report has been obtained, and deposited in the Ordnance Office. Drawings of the establishment, with explanatory descriptions, including all the furnaces and machinery since added for the fabrication of bronze guns, were presented to the board, and are appended to this report. These documents give such an ample description of the establishment, and of all its operations, in detail, that a further description is unnecessary here.

Specimens of iron ores, of iron and of bronze taken from the guns, and of materials used in moulding, were also obtained, and are deposited with the other specimens at the Washington arsenal.

Shells.—The fabrication of shells is described in the work of General Huguenin, before referred to. And also in a work recently compiled and published by order of the French Minister of War, detailing the course of service at forges; a copy of which has been procured, and deposited in the Ordnance Office.

The methods practised in making shells at the cannon foundries in Sweden, at the royal foundry in Berlin, and at Liège, as well as at the foundries in France, are the same as described in these works, and are similar to those used in the United States. The drawings and descriptions given in these works are full and minute, and explain all the operations of the manufacture in detail.

The board did not witness the casting of any shells in England; but were informed by the inspector of ordnance at Woolwich, that the hot-blast pig-iron was found to be more suitable for making shells than the cold-blast iron.

IRON CANNON OF SWEDEN.

Confiding in the excellence of their ores, the Swedish founders cast all cannon direct from the high furnace, or first fusion.

Many experiments have been made in Sweden, and by commissions from other countries, to test the properties of Swedish iron cannon, and their comparative qualities with others cast in France and England.

In a report made to the Swedish Government, upon the fabrication of iron cannon, in 1831, the results were in a high degree satisfactory. Several instances are given in that report, of the remarkable resistance of iron guns, with excessive charges; among which is that of an 18-pounder, fired with 16.83 pounds of powder and ten balls, weighing 196 pounds.

As early as the year 1805, there were a great number of 6-pounder-field iron guns cast at Aker, and submitted to trials to prove their qualities of resistance.

The weight of these cannon was the same as that of ordinary guns of the same calibre. Of fifty of these guns, not one failed during the proof. The charge employed was three pounds of powder, and an iron cylinder of four calibres length; and they also resisted charges of four and five pounds of powder, and only one burst when fired with charges of six pounds.

These guns were composed of the same proportions of the ores as are used at the present time, and the same as has been used ever since.

In 1826, an 18-pounder ship gun, which was found to be very defective, with honeycombs, was proved at Finspong, and resisted the following trials without failing :

Nine discharges, with 12lbs. 6oz. powder ; 8lbs. 1oz. ; 8lbs. 1oz. ; 8lbs. 1oz. ; 12lbs. 6oz. ; 12lbs. 6oz. ; 12lbs. 6oz. ; 9lbs., and 16lbs. 2 oz. ; and 1 ball, 3, 4, 6, 4, 3, 10, and 2 balls, and a cylinder of iron, weighing 276lbs. respectively.

A 72 pounder bomb-cannon weighing 7,840lbs., without a chamber, having a total length of 11 feet 7 inches, with a thickness of metal of 7.56 inches in front of the charge, the shell for which was 8.51 inches diameter, weighing 59½lbs., was cast and proved at Finspong in 1827.

It was fired three times with a charge of 18lbs. of powder, and a solid shot weighing 86½lbs., without wads : six times with a charge of 12½lbs. of powder and one ball ; and eight times with a charge of 9lbs. powder and the same solid ball. At the first of these eight discharges, an interval of one foot was left between the powder and ball ; and in each of the succeeding discharges, this distance was advanced towards the muzzle one foot, so that at the eighth fire the ball was 8 feet from the charge.

It was afterwards fired with canister shot, weighing 93½lbs., with a charge of powder of 10½lbs. ; and it resisted all these trials without the slightest degradation.

A 36 pounder cannon, having a flaw in the chase, was fired with 32.2 lbs. powder, upon which a clay wad was placed ; then a ball confined with steel wedges ; then a wad with iron bands, upon which a second ball was placed, equally secured by wedges of iron. The gun resisted this severe proof. It afterwards sustained a charge of 59lbs. powder, and then a charge of 101lbs. 7oz. !

Fifty 6 pounders, weighing each 865lbs., of 19 calibres of the ball in length, designed by General Hellwig, sustained the following proofs, suspended by their trunnions :

- 2 fires with 2.75 lbs. powder, and a cylinder of iron four calibres long ;
- 4 fires with 1.75 lb. powder and 2 balls ;
- 2 fires with 1.75 lb. powder and 1 ball.

One of these was proved in the following manner :

- 1 fire 3.5 lbs. powder, and a cylinder of iron 4 calibres long ;
- 2 fires 4.5 lbs. powder, and a cylinder of iron 4 calibres long ;
- 3 fires 5.5 lbs. powder, and a cylinder of iron 4 calibres long.

These guns, and others, designed by *Cardell*, weighing only 717lbs., have been fired 2,000 times. The first have served in two campaigns without any having burst. Many were employed in the Russian campaign, during the most severe cold, without any injury ; and subsequently they have been used at the anniversary of the birth of the late King, which occurred in the month of January, when the cold was often 16° Réaumur, (4° below 0 Fahrenheit.)

Of the 6 pounders of *Cardell*, one that weighed 781lbs., after having been fired 440 rounds with the ordinary charge of 1.75 lb. powder and one ball, was fired—

- 40 rounds with 2lbs. powder, 1 shot
- 1 round with 4lbs. powder, 1 shot ;
- 1 round with 5lbs. powder, 1 shot ;

1 round with 6lbs powder, 1 shot; and

20 rounds with 2lbs. powder, with canister shot.

Another of these guns, weighing 712 lbs., was fired—

40 rounds with 1.75lb. powder, with 1 ball;

40 rounds with 2lbs. powder, with 1 ball;

20 rounds with 2lbs. powder, and canister shot.

A third and fourth, weighing 712 and 716lbs., respectively, were fired 600 rounds with 2lbs. powder and 1 ball, and the lodgement of the ball measured only 0.01.

To prove their strength during very cold weather, each gun was fired 91 rounds, as follows:

8 rounds with 3lbs. 6oz. powder and 2 balls;

12 rounds with 1lb. 8oz. powder, 1 ball, and 1 shell;

71 rounds with 1lb. 8oz. powder, and 1 ball.

These fires produced no effect upon the gun; but four axletrees of the best Swedish iron, 2.63 inches square, were broken during the trials.

An 18-pounder, cast at Finspong, weighing 5,480lbs., of 21 calibres length, was fired first, with a charge of 8lbs. powder and 1 ball, and the successive charges were augmented 1lb. each, until the sixteenth charge; when it burst with a charge of 23lbs. powder and 1 ball.

A 24-pounder, cast at the same foundry, after the same proportions, weighing 6,160lbs., burst at the twelfth discharge; the first charge being 11lbs. powder, and the last 22lbs.; the augmentation being 1lb. at each discharge.

One of the 6-pounders of General Hellwig was proved at La Fère, with a charge of powder equal to one-half the weight of the ball, and the piece burst in three pieces at the 747th fire.

The following are comparative proofs of guns cast in Sweden, France, and England, made by a commission of officers formed by order of the French Minister of the Marine, and composed of officers of the navy and of the artillery, as published in 1837.

The experiments made by this commission, at Gavres, in 1836, give the following results, viz:

The proof fixed for the 8-pounder long guns was as follows, viz:

20 rounds with $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight of the ball of powder, 1 ball and 2 wads.

20 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 " 2 "

10 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 3 " 2 "

5 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 6 " 2 "

Then, until the gun should burst, 12lbs. powder 13 " 2 "

For the 18-pounder short guns—

10 rounds with 6lbs. powder 1 " 2 "

10 " 6 " 2 " 2 "

10 " 9 " 3 " 2 "

10 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 " 2 "

5 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 " 2 "

5 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 6 " 2 "

5 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 7 " 2 "

5 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 8 " 2 "

5 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 9 " 2 "

10 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. powder 10 " 2 "

5 " $10\frac{1}{2}$ " 11 " 2 "

And, until the gun should burst, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. powder 12 " 2 "

For the 30-pounder howitzer cannon,

10 rounds with 4 lbs. powder

10	"	4	"
10	"	5	"
10	"	6	"
2	"	6	"
2	"	6	"
2	"	6	"
2	"	6	"
2	"	6	"
2	"	6	"
2	"	6	"

Until the gun should burst

1 ball and 1 wad.
2 " 1 "
3 " 1 "
4 " 1 "
5 " 1 "
6 " 1 "
7 " 1 "
8 " 1 "
9 " 1 "
10 " 1 "
11 " 1 "
12 " 1 "

The following table presents the result of the foregoing proofs :

Weight of guns.	Calibres, and numbers of the guns.	Designation of country.	Designation of foundry.	Kind of fusion.	Observations.
lbs.					
2600	8-pounder long—24 calibres.	6 England	Carron	2d	Burst at the 59th fire.
		5 do.	do.	2d	Burst at the 59th fire.
		4 Sweden	Aker	1st	Burst at the 65th fire.
		3 do.	do.	1st	Burst at the 61st fire.
		1 do.	Finspong	1st	Burst at the 61st fire.
		2 do.	do.	1st	Burst at the 58th fire.
3780	18-pounder short—17 calibres.	18 do.	do.	1st	Burst at the 72d fire.
		20 France	Ruelle	2d	Not burst.
		15 England	Carron	2d	Burst at the 74th fire.
		16 Sweden	Aker	1st	Not burst.
		19 do.	do.	2d	Burst at the 54th fire.
		11 do.	do.	1st	Not burst.
3340	30 p'r howitzer can- non—14 calibres.	10 do.	Finspong	1st	Not burst.
		8 England	Carron	2d	Not burst.
		13 France	Ruelle	2d	Not burst.

Numbers 16 and 20 of the 18-pounder short guns, which resisted the foregoing proof, were then submitted to the following, viz :

18lbs. powder and 11 balls, and 2 grummet wads ; and the 30-pounder howitzer cannon, Nos. 8, 10, 11, and 13, which resisted the foregoing trials, to the following, viz : 16lbs. powder in two cartridges—one of 6lbs., to fill the chamber, and the other of 10lbs. in the bore, with 8 balls, each ball having 2 grummet wads.

The following is the result of this proof : The short 18-pounder, (of Ruelle,) No. 20, burst at the first fire. The short 18-pounder, (of Aker,) No. 16, was fired five times without bursting.

The 30-pounder howitzer, No. 11, cast at Aker, was afterwards submitted to the following proof, which it resisted without injury, viz :

10 rounds, 6lbs. powder, successively from 1 to 10 balls, 20 wads.

10	"	10	"	"	"	1 to 10	"	20	"
9	"	16	"	"	"	1 to 9	"	18	"
4	"	16	"			9	"	18	"

The howitzer No. 10, cast at Finspong, was submitted to the same proof, without injury.

The howitzer No. 8, cast at Carron, burst at the 28th fire, of the same proof; that is, with 16lbs. powder and 8 balls.

The howitzer No. 13, cast at Ruelle, sustained the whole proof without injury.

The three howitzers that sustained the foregoing proofs were then submitted to the following proof, viz :

1st fire to be with 20lbs. powder and 5 balls . }

2d	do	20	"	9	"	} A wad on the powder, and a grummet wad and a service wad upon each ball, fired at 5 degrees elevation.
3d	do	25	"	4	"	
4th	do	25	"	8	"	
5th	do	30	"	4	"	
6th	do	30	"	7	"	
7th	do	35	"	6	"	
8th	do	40	"	5	"	

The Finspong howitzer, No. 10, burst at the 8th fire.

The Aker howitzer, No. 11, burst at the 4th fire.

The Ruelle howitzer, No. 13, burst at the 8th fire.

The foregoing trials give the following results :

		8-pounder long, first in rank of resistance.		
Guns cast at Aker	{	18	"	short, first do.
		30	"	howitzer, third do.
Guns cast at Ruelle	{	8	"	long, second do.
		18	"	short, second do.
		30	"	howitzer, second do.
Guns cast at Finspong	{	8	"	long, third do.
		18	"	short, fourth do.
Guns cast at Carron	{	30	"	howitzer, first do.
		30	"	howitzer, fourth do.

The guns of the several foundries are likewise classed as follows, relatively :

Aker, of first fusion,	1st rank of resistance.	
Ruelle, of second fusion,	2d	do. do.
Finspong, of first fusion,	3d	do. do.
Carron, of second fusion,	4th	do. do.

The foregoing are among the most favorable experiments made to test the quality of Swedish cast-iron guns; and no further evidence will be required to establish the claim of the Swedish guns to the high reputation which has been so generally awarded them.

It is, however, proper to consider that other results have been less successful and less satisfactory; and that, notwithstanding the general superiority of the Swedish field artillery, the other great powers of Europe have not deemed it politic to adopt iron as the material for their field artillery.

Many instances of the failure of Swedish iron cannon are recorded in the work of Moritz Meyer, in his "*Expériences sur la Fabrication et Durée des Bouches-à-feu en Fer et en Bronze*," page 34 and following, to which reference may be had.

This intelligent author remarks, that "the Swedish artillery has great confidence in the quality of its iron guns—a confidence founded on two campaigns, and upon all the maritime wars in which iron guns have been used, without any serious accident, except upon one occasion in 1809, upon a vessel of war."

PROOF OF CANNON IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following is the proof which cannon are subjected to in the different countries visited by the board :

PROOF OF CANNON IN BRITISH SERVICE.

Proof charges for guns and carronades, brass and iron.

Nature.	Weight of powder, pounds.			
	Brass guns.		Iron guns.	Carronades.
	Medium.	Light.		
68-pounders	-	-	-	13
42-pounders	-	-	-	9
32-pounders	-	-	21½	8
24-pounders	-	-	18	6
18-pounders	-	-	15	4
12-pounders	6	-	12	3
10-pounders	5	4	10	
9-pounders	-	-	9	2½
9-pounders	3½	-	7½	
6-pounders	3	-	6	1½
6-pounders	-	2	4	
3-pounders	1½	1	3	

One strapped shot is used for *brass* guns. *One* shot and two junk wads for *iron* guns. *One* shot and one junk wad for carronades ; and each piece is fired *twice*, except the light six and three-pounders, brass, which are fired three rounds.

In case, upon the water-proof to be carried on by forcing engines, the water shall penetrate from the bore through any part of the surface ; or in case there shall be any scoops, bulges, flaws, or honeycombed spots in the bores, or upon any part of the exterior, which shall, in the opinion of the officers who shall superintend such survey, be of sufficient consequence materially to injure the ordnance ; that then the said officers shall and may reject, and mark as unserviceable, all such ordnance which does not stand such examination and proofs, or shall have such defects as aforesaid. *Carronades* are to be condemned if the water penetrates through the metal in one place behind the reinforce, or through five places before it.

Variations allowed.

	Government and East India Company's service.			Government and East India Co.
	Brass guns, from 12 to 1 pounder.	Iron guns, from 42 to 18 pounder.	Iron guns, from 12 to 4 pounder.	Carronades, all sizes.
The bore —its diameter - - - -	.025	.0333	.025	.05 over and nothing under.
position out of the centre or axis -	.1	.5	.333	.2
its curvature or deviation from cylinder - - - -	.05	.1	.1	.05
Chamber —diameter - - - -	-	-	-	.05
position out of centre or axis -	-	-	-	.02
deviations from true figure in any part - - - -	-	-	-	.05
Vent —diameter. - - - -	-	-	-	-
position—forwards - - - -	.25	.30	.3	.2
backwards - - - -	.1	.1	.1	.1
on either side - - - -	.1	.2	.2	.1
Trunnions —diameter - - - -	.05	.2	.1	.05
length - - - -	.1	.3	.2	.05
position—vertically - - - -	.2	.2	.2	.2
horizontal - - - -	.2	.3	.2	.2
out of the same line - - - -	.1	.2	.2	.1
bulged or irregularly formed - -	-	.1	-	.05
Loop for the bolt —diameter of the hole -	-	-	-	.025
out of the true position—lengthways -	-	-	-	.2
sideways - - - -	-	-	-	.2
vertically - - - -	-	-	-	.3
thickness - - - -	-	-	-	.25
The exterior diameter of the piece in any part -	.1	.2	.2	.1
Length of bore or chamber - - - -	.2	.3	.3	.1
Length of piece - - - -	.2	.3	.3	.2
Diameter of base ring, and swell of muzzle -	.025	.1	.1	-
Behind the 1st reinforce ring —upwards or sideways -	.15 } .1 }	.2	.2 }	In the chamber.
lower surface - - - -	-	-	-	.1
Before the 1st reinforce ring —upwards or sideways -	.2 } .15 }	.25	.25 }	In the bore.
lower surface - - - -	-	-	-	.2
Holes in the bore to condemn the piece. -	-	-	-	-

For *merchant* service, variations allowed from one-third to one-half more.

Proof charges for howitzers and mortars.

	Howitzers.				Mortars.				
	Iron.		Brass.		Iron.			Brass.	
	10-inch.	8-inch.	24-pounder.	12-pounder.	13-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	6.5-inch.	4.4-inch.
Sea service—powder lbs.	-	-	-	-	20 11	9½			
shot No.	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Land service—powder lbs.	12	8	3	1½	9	4	2	7	5
shell No.	1	1	1	1					
shot No.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		

Each piece is fired twice.

Brass mortars and howitzers, royals, and coehorns, having a hole of 0.1 inch depth in the chamber, or 0.15 in the chase, will be rejected. Royal howitzers the same. 8-inch howitzers, having a hole 0.15 in depth in the chamber, or 0.2 in the chase, will be rejected. The external dimensions are in no respect to deviate from the draught more than 0.1 inch for 8-inch howitzers; and 0.05 inch in the royal and coehorn mortars and howitzers. The bores and chambers are not to deviate from their true diameters or positions more than 0.025 of an inch. The mortars are to be proved by firing two rounds at 75° elevation, and with chamber full of powder and an iron shell.

Iron mortars to be proved by firing two rounds at 75°, with their chambers full of powder and a solid iron ball, of equal diameter of shell for the calibre. A hole 0.25 inch in the chamber, or of 0.3 inch in the chase, or any considerable flaws or honeycombs, cause the mortar to be rejected. The external dimensions of the land mortar are in no respect to deviate from the draught above 0.25 of an inch; nor the sea mortars 0.333 inch. Should the bore or chamber be found to vary from their true diameters or positions more than 0.025 inch for 8 and 10-inch mortars, and 0.033 for 13-inch mortars, they are to be rejected and condemned, if not reparable.

N. B.—If one gun (or more) in ten, of the number laid on proof at the same time, should burst, the whole are rejected. Should less than one in ten fail, the remainder are subject to another proof round—which, if they stand, they are all received; and if only one should burst on this further test, none of them are considered fit for service, and are consequently condemned. (Copy from official regulations furnished by the inspector of artillery, Woolwich.)

Iron guns made for Russia, at the Swedish foundries, are fabricated under the inspection of an officer who is stationed at the foundries. They are submitted to the following proof:

Each piece is fired three rounds: the first and second charge, of powder equal to half the weight of the ball, two balls, and two wads.

The third, one-third weight of ball, one shot, and one wad.

The Danish Government were also procuring iron guns from the Swedish foundries. This Government reserves to itself the right of keeping an officer of artillery at the foundries, to superintend the casting, and have free access to all the operations of the establishment, without authority to interfere with its operations, but aiding, by his knowledge and advice, in all the process of fabrication, &c.

The exterior of the guns to be turned. No holes or cavities on the exterior of the body of the gun to exceed 0.4 inch for field, and 0.6 inch for large guns; and the metal around them should be sound. If several holes are very near each other, their depth should not exceed half this amount. On the rear and bottom of trunnions they should not exceed 0.2 to 0.3 in. The officer is allowed to use some discretion in regard to these defects; and should he deem that they are not injurious to the guns, he may tolerate rather larger defects. Such holes to be thoroughly cleaned, cut into the form of a dovetail, and plugged with wrought iron. Any such repair, not authorized by the inspecting officer, will cause the rejection of the gun.

In the interior of the bore.—Single defects are tolerated in the interior of the bore, when not further than 12 to 16 inches from the muzzle in field, and 22 to 28 in larger guns, provided they are surrounded with sound metal, and their depth and diameter do not exceed 0.3 inch for the first, and 0.4 inch for the latter kind. Beyond this distance from the muzzle, there should exist no appreciable defects.

The vents to be true, without ring bores, &c. The interior junction of vent to be smooth, and free of its burr.

Bore should be uniform, and only 0.02 inch is allowed for the difference of diameters in different parts of the bore; and the ring bores should not exceed this allowance. The bore may deviate from a right line in field guns, 0.02; in large, 0.03. The axis of the bore may be removed from the axis of the mass of metal—in field guns, 0.09; in larger guns, 0.14.

Variations allowed.

	Field.		Large.	
	Above.	Under.	Above.	Under.
In diameter of bore	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Whole length of gun, exclusive of cascable	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.04
From bottom of bore, to rear of breech	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.00
Length of reinforce, chase, &c.	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Exterior diameters, in any part except trunnions	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10
Length of trunnions	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06
Diameter of trunnions, and rimbases	0.015	0.015	0.03	0.03
Axis of trunnions above axis of bore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Do. below do.		0.1		0.2
Distance of axis of trunnions from muzzle	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.16
Distance between rimbases	0.015	0.00	0.03	0.03
The planes of rimbases should be parallel to the axis of gun. May deviate		0.03	0.06	
Vent, exterior, out of right position	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09
Vent, interior, distance from bottom of bore distance towards the bottom of bore	0.10	-	0.16	
A slope of $1\frac{1}{4}$ degree towards the sides is allowed in the vent.		-	0.06	
Diameter of vents	0.02	-	0.03	

Six or eight guns to be delivered at a time.

Proof to be made by one officer, or a commission of officers, as the Government may direct.

If made by one officer, then the proprietor has the right to submit to the committee of artillery, at Copenhagen, for further examination, such guns as may have been rejected.

Guns and howitzers are all fired 5 rounds,

6-pounder gun.

Rounds.	Pounds of powder.	Number of balls.
1st and 2d	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2
3d and 4th	2	2
5th	2	1

12-pounder howitzer—(not chambered.)

Rounds.	Pounds of powder.	Number of balls.
1st and 2d	3	1 solid shot.
3d and 4th	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 do.
5th	2	1 shell.

12-pounder gun.

Rounds.	Pounds of powder.	Number of balls.
1st and 2d	5	2
3d and 4th	4	2
5th	4	1

24-pounder howitzer—(not chambered.)

Rounds.	Pounds of powder.	Number of balls.
1st and 2d	6	1 solid ball.
3d and 4th	5	1 do.
5th	4	1 shell.

24 pounder gun, 17 calibres long, weight 4,500lbs.

Rounds.	Pounds of powder.	Number of balls.
1st and 2d	12	2
3d and 4th	8	2
5th	8	1

84-pounder bomb-cannon—(not chambered.)

Rounds.	Pounds of powder.	Number of balls.
1st	8	1 solid shot.
2d	5	1 shell; and upon the shell a canister of shot equal to one-third the weight of shell.
3d	8	1 shell.
4th and 5th	5	1 do.

Before proving, the guns are scaled with a small charge of one or two pounds of powder. The powder is contained in paper bags; the shells are filled with a weight of sand equal to their bursting charge. The shells are strapped to sabots. All the guns are proved on slides, with iron trunnion-beds and cap squares, and elevated at 5° . The slides recoil on the ground, and have no rollers or wheels. Any gun which cracks or fails in any part is rejected, and not paid for.

After the foregoing proofs, one-fifth of the guns, or a less number, (at the discretion of the officer,) are selected for extreme proof; which is as follows:

Kind and calibre of gun.	Number of rounds.	Charge.		Remarks.
		Powder.	Shot, &c.	
6-pounder gun -	1 and 2	{ 2 lbs.	1	One charge placed upon the other.
" " -	3 and 4	{ 2 lbs.	1	
" " -	5	4 lbs.	An iron cylinder.	Equal to weight of 4 balls.
12-pounder howitzer -	1 and 2	Same as	1st & 2d charge.	
" " -	3 and 4	1½ lb.	1 ball, (solid.)	And upon this the same.
" " -	5	4 lbs.	1 cylinder.	
12-pounder gun -	1 and 2	Same as	1st & 2d charge.	Equal to weight of 3 balls.
" " -	3 and 4	{ 4 lbs.	1	
" " -	5	6 lbs.	1 cylinder.	One charge placed upon the other.
24-pounder howitzer -	1 and 2	Same as	1st & 2d charge.	
" " -	3 and 4	3 lbs.	1 solid ball.	Weight of 3 shot.
" " -	5	6 lbs.	1 cylinder.	
24-pounder gun (4,506 lbs.) -	1 and 2	Same as	1st & 2d charge.	And upon this the same.
" " -	3 and 4	8 lbs.	1 ball.	
" " -	5	12 lbs.	1 cylinder.	Weight of 3 balls.
84-pounder howitzer -	1 and 2	Same as	1st & 2d charge.	
" " -	3 and 4	5 lbs.	1 solid ball.	And same on this.
" " -	5	10 lbs.	1 cylinder.	
		Same as	1st & 2d charge.	Weight of 2 balls.

In these extreme proofs, the guns are laid on the ground, and not on the carriage or slide. The powder is in flannel bags when double charges are used. Elevation, one to five degrees.

After the firing, the guns are examined. If ten per cent. of the guns thus tried fail, the whole to be rejected; if the failures are less than ten per cent., only those that burst will be rejected, and the rest received and paid for.

The proof of iron guns manufactured for the Swedish Government was to receive some modifications, and could not be obtained; but in its general features, it is similar to the foregoing.

Proof of iron guns in France.

The exterior of the gun is not turned. No machine is used for turning the trunnions; they are dressed entirely by hand.

The variations from true dimensions allowed are: eccentricity of interior and exterior surfaces—0.22 for cannon of calibre of 12-pounder and above, and 0.133 for the smaller calibres and carronades.

	Above.	Under.
In the diameter of bore -	0.088	0.044
Exterior diameters -	0.22	0.017
Length of the bore -	0.17	0.000
Length from the plane of muzzle to rear of base ring -	0.17	0.17
Distance from front of trunnions to rear of base ring -	0.133	0.133
Difference between these points in the two trunnions of the same gun -	0.066	0.066
Position of upper line of trunnions -	0.13	0.13
Diameter of trunnions -	0.066	0.066
Length of trunnions -	0.13	0.13

	Above.	Under.
Alignment of the ends, rear, and under side of trunnions	0.17	0.17
Alignment of the front and upper side of trunnions	0.26	0.26
Distance between, and diameter of, rimbases	0.13	0.13
Vent, diameter	0.044	0.022
position of exterior orifice	0.13	0.13
position of interior orifice, in front	0.22	
in rear	0.13	

In the *interior of the bore*, cavities are allowed, provided the depth does not exceed 0.17. When a number of cavities occur together, the depth of the greatest should not exceed 0.13, and the average 0.088; these dimensions including the allowed augmentation of the bore.

On the *exterior of reinforce*, cavities of 0.2 inch in the direction of the bore, and 0.35 parallel to the surface, or a number of small chambers, of which the greatest is 0.17.

Upon the *chase*, cavities of 0.22 in the direction of the bore, or 0.4 parallel to the surface, or a number of small cavities, the greatest of which is 0.2.

Upon the *rear and under side of trunnions*, cavities of 0.44 for the 24-pounder and larger calibres, and 0.35 for the others; 0.088 inch more allowed for cavities in the *front and upper sides*.

Upon the *plane of the muzzle*, cavities of 0.7 parallel to the bore, or 0.53 towards the bore. When two cavities, one on the exterior and one on the interior, are opposite to each other, the sum of their depths is taken; and if this sum exceeds by 0.022 the greatest depth allowed, the piece is rejected.

When there are cavities in the canal of the vent exceeding 0.044, a vent-piece of wrought-iron should be inserted.

All iron guns are proved by firing two rounds, with a charge equal to half the weight of the ball, two balls, and two wads. Carronades: chamber full of powder, and two shot, and two wads.

Before making use of any lot of iron for cannon for the marine, a long 8-pounder is cast with this iron, and proved to extremity. It should sustain, without bursting, 58 rounds with the following charges, namely: 40 rounds with $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds powder—the first 20 with 1 shot, the next 20 with 2 shot; 10 rounds with $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds powder and 3 shot; five rounds with $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds powder and 6 shot; 3 rounds with $17\frac{1}{2}$ pounds powder and 13 shot: total, 58. A wad is placed upon the powder, and one upon the last ball. Should this gun fail to sustain this proof, the whole lot of iron is rejected.

In the annual proof at the foundry of Ruelle in 1840, this extreme proof was continued with two pieces till they burst. They were made of the same iron; English coal being used for melting one, and coal from St. Etienne, in France, for the other. After they had sustained the above 58 rounds, the last charge was repeated up to the 83d and 84th rounds, when the pieces burst.

At the foundry of Liège, in Belgium, where excellent iron guns are fabricated, the proof to which they are subjected is similar to that used in France, viz: half weight of the ball in powder, two shot, and two wads. Each piece is fired twice. They also make use of the long 8-pounder French pattern, and their charges, given above, as the extreme proof to test the quality of the iron used.

NOTE.—In the years 1817, 1818, and 1820, Colonel Huguenin proved a 12-pounder siege-gun (iron, made at Liège) by firing it 2,415 rounds: the first 2, and the 2,001st and 2,002d with 6 pounds powder and 2 shot; the rest with 4 pounds powder and 1 shot. In 1836 and 1837, a Bavarian 6-pounder garrison-gun, (cast at Finspong, Sweden,) was submitted to extreme proof at Liège, being fired with the following charges, (specific gravity of metal, 7.1339 :)

1 round, 3 pounds powder, 2 shot, and 2 wads.						
14	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	2	" 2 "
5	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	2	" 2 "
10	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	3	" 2 "
5	"	5	"	"	6	" 2 "
1	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	8	" 2 "
1	"	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	"	10	" 2 "
1	"	9	"	"	12	" 2 "

At this last fire the gun burst. Fired at an angle of from 6° to 4°.

A 6-pounder, of similar pattern, but of rather less dimensions at the seat of the charge, and somewhat longer in the bore, was cast at Liège in 1839, and submitted to the following proof:

1 round, 3.7 pounds powder, 2 shot, and 2 wads.						
14	"	2.77	"	"	2	" 2 "
5	"	2.77	"	"	2	" 2 "
10	"	3.08	"	"	3	" 2 "
5	"	6.16	"	"	6	" 2 "
2	"	12.76	"	"	13	" 2 "

Fired at an angle of from 6° to 4°.

The gun was uninjured. It was carefully examined and submitted to the water-proof, the water having a pressure of three atmospheres, without penetrating through any part; from whence they conclude that the quality of the iron is superior to the first, made in Sweden. In July, 1840, they tried an 8 inch iron howitzer, (Paixhan's.) It was fired 8 rounds—

1 with 8.8 pounds powder, and 1 shell;

7 " 13.4 " " and iron cylinders;

and the two last with 5 and 6 solid balls—the weight of the projectiles, from the 3d to the 8th charge, increasing from 262 to 513 pounds, which the gun sustained without injury.

From the observations of the board at the different European foundries, they are of opinion that the knowledge of the materials used, and of the quality of the iron, is more important in insuring good cannon than submitting guns to a high proof before receiving them.

It will be seen that in all countries, except England, the foundries either belong to the Government, and are superintended by their own officers; or, when cannon are procured by contract with private establishments, they keep an officer at the foundry to examine all the process of fabrication, and observe the quality of the materials used, as well as to verify the patterns and prove the guns. This conviction has caused the board to recommend to the Secretary of War to station an attending officer at the foundries employed in fabricating cannon for the service, whose principal duty will be to see that the best materials only are used, and that the work is conducted in a manner to insure good results.

CASTING BRONZE CANNON.

Foundries visited.—Woolwich, in England; Petersburg, in Russia; Berlin, in Prussia, (not in activity;) Douai, Strasbourg, Ruelle, (small one for the marine,) in France; Liège, in Belgium.

In the manufacture of bronze cannon, there has been but a very limited experience in the United States; our manufacturers are, consequently, but imperfectly acquainted with the methods used elsewhere. There are no publications in the English language, known to the board, which give any sufficient description of the particular methods practised, the kinds of furnaces and fuel used, or other details of the manufacture. The present is therefore considered a suitable occasion for presenting all the information upon the subject which the board has been enabled to collect.

The principal powers of Europe have always used the kind of furnaces known under the name of reverberatory furnace, where the fuel is separated from the metal. Although the body of the furnace is usually circular, it may be made also either in the shape of an ellipse or parallelogram. Bellows are not used in any case for supplying air; but a sufficient current is created by the draught of the furnace.

The round furnaces are heated with *wood*. The elongated, which are smaller, in general use *mineral coal*. There are various opinions in favor of either kind of furnace. Those principally used are the round furnace, heated with wood, and are of three sizes:

The largest containing from	-	-	-	25 to 30 tons.
The second, from	-	-	-	12 " 15 "
The third, from	-	-	-	6 " 8 "

The charge of these furnaces should, if possible, be complete; for it is found, by experience, that a furnace requires the same quantity of fuel, whether it is charged with its full complement of metal, or with a less quantity.

Round furnace.

The round furnace is composed of three principal parts: the fireplace, the body of the furnace, and the chimney. (See drawing.)

The fuel is put into the fireplace through a door made in the arch over it. The ashes and coals fall through the grate into the ash-pit. The requisite air is supplied through one or more air-galleries.

The body of the furnace, or basin in which the metal is melted, comprises the *floor*, which is formed by two planes inclined towards the centre line, and their intersection is also inclined towards the tap; the *sides*, which enclose the floor, and the arch which covers it; the *passage* between the fireplace and the body of the furnace, through which the flame passes into the basin; two *door-ways* with cast-iron doors, through which the furnace is charged and the metal stirred; the *flues*, which cause the draught and carry off the smoke; (the number of the flues varies with the size of the furnace; they communicate between the interior of the furnace and the chimney;) the *tap-hole*, by which the metal is drawn off. The *chimney* is raised above the platform built over the arch. The *pit*, to receive the moulds, is dug in front of the furnace, near the tap-hole, and has over it a carriage with the requisite mechanism for placing the moulds and for removing the castings.

It is important, in the establishment of a furnace, to choose ground so that there should be a great difference between the level of the floor of the foundry, and the side where the air-galleries are placed, so that they should be sufficiently raised to furnish a large volume of air, and allow the ash-pit to be sunk to a considerable depth under them, that the air might not be too much rarified by passing close to the mass of live coals and ashes which fall into the pit. These coals should be removed from the ash-pit as often as convenient. The air-galleries should have a large exterior opening, and be contracted as they approach the ash-pit. Sometimes there is but one air-gallery; at others, several: in the latter case, it is essential to isolate them perfectly. The correct dimensions and proper disposition of the air-galleries are the principal causes of the superior draught of some furnaces over others. The foundations, and all the masonry of the furnace, should be as solid as possible; they are, therefore, constructed with large blocks of cut-stone. The masonry is further secured by iron bolts and clamps. The depth of the gun pit is determined by the total length of the mould complete, of the largest calibre required. If the ground is of such a nature that water is liable to filter through it, the bottom of the excavation should be lined with sheet lead, or preserved from this inconvenience by other means.

The intense heat to which the interior of the furnace is exposed, requires that the materials of which it is made should be of the most refractory kind. All parts of the furnace, which come in contact with the flame or melted metal, should be constructed of fire-bricks of the best quality; these bricks are laid in a cement composed of the same substances as themselves, viz: alumine and silex. They form an interior revêtement, which is united with the masonry so far only as is necessary for the solidity of construction. This precaution is indispensable, because it is often necessary to renew the whole or part of the lining as it becomes burnt out.

The fire bricks are made in moulds, of different shapes, to suit the form of the different parts of the furnace. The dimensions of the interior of the furnace are regulated by the quantity of materials it should contain.

From theory and experience, the following proportions of the different parts have been found most suitable. They must be considered approximate, and not positive.

The surface of the grate is, to that of the basin, as 0.15 to 1. The open spaces between the grates vary with the quality of the wood used, and the quantity of air furnished by the air-galleries. The relation between the area of these openings, and the sum of the orifices of the flues, is, in mean terms, 3.7 to 1.

The height of the side walls of the basin, for the three different sized furnaces, is usually—

For the 1st, 16.5 inches;

“ 2d, 14 “

“ 3d, 12 “

The height of the vault above the floor of the basin is, for the same furnaces, 41.0, 32.5 and 31.5 inches. Knowing the quantity, weight, and density of the metal the furnace is required to hold, the basin may be considered a cylinder, the height of which is given, and its radius can be easily calculated. The specific gravity of melted bronze, at a high temperature, is 7.84.

A new furnace always retains a good deal of humidity, and requires to be thoroughly dried before being used for the first time; without this precau-

tion, the vapor escaping from the mass of masonry would cause it to crack in every direction. It is, above all, necessary that the lining of fire-brick should be thoroughly dried. In the first place, all the surface which is exposed to the flame is washed with a very thin coat of pure clay, which is dried by means of a small fire of chips or charcoal made in the middle of the basin. The interior of the furnace is then filled with bricks, piled as they usually are in a brick-kiln, allowing sufficient space for the flame to circulate freely between them, and to reach all parts of the lining. The two doors are closed with walls of fire-brick. The furnace is then heated very moderately, with small chips at first, and the heat augmented gradually for the space of eight or ten days, till the furnace is heated to a *white heat*; at which temperature it should be kept for at least two days. Then the fire is discontinued, and all the openings of the furnace are carefully closed, and not opened until the whole mass has become entirely cool. This operation should likewise be performed whenever the interior lining has been entirely renewed, even if the masonry has not been rebuilt. Similar precautions are taken when the lining has been only partially renewed, or when the furnace has not been used for a long time: in this case, the whole of the interior of the furnace is not filled with bricks; a pile is placed in front of the fire wall, as high as the arch, and it is heated from three to four days only.

Fuel.—For this description of furnace, wood is the proper fuel—either oak or pine; which should be cut in the fall or winter, and be well seasoned. In some places it is kiln-dried.

At Strasbourg great advantages were gained by raising the grate, using smaller sized pieces of wood, (18 inches long,) and having a double door over the fireplace, as represented in the drawing (plate No. —,) which prevents the escape of the flame and heat while putting in the wood.

Materials used in casting bronze guns.

The materials used are *metals*, fuel, and moulding clay, sand, &c.

The bronze for guns is composed of 11 parts of tin for 100 of copper. As all European nations have large quantities of old guns to be recast, it is not usual to manufacture any of entirely new metal. When old metal is used, it is customary to add new copper to the amount of at least one-tenth of the whole charge; and as old guns generally contain somewhat less than the required quantity of tin, and a portion of this metal is lost by oxidation, new tin is supplied to the foundry, in the proportion of 15 per cent. of the new copper.

It is found, by experience, that a charge of 30,000lbs. produces about 13,500lbs. of finished cannon, which gives, between these two quantities, the proportion of 100 to 45. The heads, remains of castings, chips, &c., and the loss by oxidation, volatilisation, and the metal absorbed by the moulds, amount to the difference between these weights. The absolute loss is variable, but the mean is about 6 per cent. of the weight of the finished articles.

From these data, the quantity of metal required to finish a certain weight of cannon can be calculated.

In addition, there is required for the vent-pieces pure copper of the best quality.

The amount of fuel required will vary with the furnace ; but, as it should be well seasoned, an abundant supply should be kept on hand. This remark also applies to moulding materials, which also improve by being kept in store. Before using any metals at a foundry, they should be analysed to test their quality. By this operation, the presence of sulphur, or foreign metals, such as lead and arsenic, which might be united to the copper or tin, is detected ; and the copper is tested mechanically, by breaking it, to judge its grain, and drawing it into bars, in order to ascertain its strength, tenacity, and homogeneity.

Old guns are also analysed before being remelted. For this purpose three samples of equal weight are operated upon : one taken from the base ring, the second from the reinforce in rear of the trunnions, and the third from the plane of the muzzle ; and the mean of the three is considered as the correct composition. For mortars, only one sample is taken—from the chase.

The analysis in the humid way makes known the quantity of tin and lead contained in old bronze, and the assay in the dry way that of the volatile metals.

Old guns which contain zinc and lead may be used, provided this latter metal does not exist in greater proportion than one for one hundred of the whole charge. When old bronze contains arsenic, it should not be used at all for cannon ; it will serve only for small articles, such as nave boxes, &c.

On moulding bronze cannon.

There are at present two methods of moulding used for bronze cannon :

1st. Moulding in clay.

2d. Moulding in sand.

The first is the most ancient method, and is still most generally used. Opinions are much divided as to the advantages of either method ; but experiments made lately do not show that there is any material difference in the quality of guns made by either process.

Moulding in clay.—The substances of which this moulding material is composed are, pure clay, sand, cow's hair, and horse-dung.

Pure clay, from its tenacity, the facility with which it takes different shapes, and its property of hardening in drying, is the base of moulding clay. It is true that it splits and contracts in drying ; but this is remedied by adding sand and silicious earths. It is necessary to use such earths and sands as contain little or no carbonates of lime. They should not effervesce with acids ; for, in this case, the carbonic acid gas would be disengaged at the moment of casting, and occasion air-holes in the metal. Earths containing ochre, or metallic oxides, should not be employed, as they might cause the first layers of the mould to be vitrified.

The object of the hair is to unite the parts together, and to diminish the contraction.

The horse-dung renders the paste more unctuous and easily worked, without increasing the contraction ; and it also facilitates the drying, and permits the disengagement of the gasses.

These substances compose the "moulding clay ;" their proportions vary with their quality and the purposes for which they are intended.

Before mixing them, they are separately prepared. The clay should be dried as much as possible under sheds, exposed to a free current of air ; it is advantageous to soften it afterwards, by allowing it to lie in ditches prepared for this purpose, with a sufficient quantity of rain-water.

The hair should be well beaten, to separate all foreign matter, and divide it perfectly.

The horse-dung should be softened as the clay, after having picked out all vegetable matter of large size.

Three varieties of moulding clay are employed :

1st. Fine clay.

2d. Clay called "potée."

3d. Common clay.

The first (fine clay,) is a mixture of four parts of softened clay, and one part of horse-dung, mixed together in tubs, and allowed to stand for at least eight days ; it is employed in a very liquid state, after being passed through a fine sieve.

The second (potée) is composed of four parts of the first, passed through a larger sieve, or copper vessel pierced with holes, three parts of silicious sand, and about one-sixth of hair.

The third (common clay) contains two parts of softened clay, one part silicious sand, rather large grain, and half of horse-dung, and half of hair.

Each of these compositions of moulding clay is prepared separately upon a table of oak wood, called the "beating table;" which is placed against, and slightly inclined towards a wall, to retain the water. The different substances are spread in layers, and worked with great care, with shovels, rakes, wooden beaters, and a long spatula, until the mixture is perfectly homogeneous and without lumps.

The proportions given vary at different foundries, according to the quality of the materials, and must be regulated by experience ; but it is important not to exceed the proportions indicated for the *hair* and *horse-dung*, as these substances burn, and form small cavities in the interior of the mould, into which the liquid metal penetrates.

Moulding a cannon.

The moulding in clay is divided into two distinct parts—

1st. Making the *model*.

2d. The *mould*, which is formed on the model.

Forming the model of a cannon.

The model, as well as the mould complete, of a cannon, is divided into three parts :

The 1st. The body of the gun.

The 2d. The breech and knob of cascable.

The 3d. The "masselotte," or sinking-head. This last piece can be united with the first in very short cannon.

The first part of the model is formed on a conical arbor of wood, called the spindle. It should be of pine, or deal ; the lightest, driest, and least flexible, provided it will support the required weight of clay without bending from the effect of humidity or heat. Its diameters, in general terms, are one-half to three-fourths of an inch less than those of the corresponding parts of the model.

This spindle is supported horizontally, at its two extremities, in mortises made in a frame formed of uprights fixed firmly in the ground and united by cross-pieces at top. To prevent all longitudinal motion, the

shoulder on the large end of the spindle which rests in the mortise is made conical; and the end is squared, to allow a handle to be put on to turn it by.

Each frame supports two spindles—the large end of one opposite the small end of the other; so that two moulds are made at the same time. The spindles should be as near to each other as the diameter of the finished moulds will admit, as they have to be dried by a fire underneath. To assist this operation, and to prevent accidents from fire, a shield of sheet-iron is placed above the frame, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure; and the space between the uprights is paved, slightly inclined towards the middle, where the fuel is placed. The most approved frames are now made of cast-iron upon rollers.

The required form is given to the model by means of a profile cut out of sheet-iron, and tacked upon a piece of plank. This profile is fixed in mortises made in the trestles.

As the exterior of bronze guns is turned, the diameters of the model are made larger than the finished cannon, by 0.5 to 0.7 inch, in order to turn out any flaws or defects in casting. The different mouldings of the piece are formed by single slopes; the width of all projecting parts, as well as the distance from the rear of the base-ring to the front of the handles and axis of the trunnions, are increased by 0.5 to 0.6 inch, to allow for the contraction of the clay in drying, and of the metal in cooling.

To facilitate the settling of the metal as it contracts in the mould, the curve uniting the neck and muzzle is made as slight as can be, without increasing very much the amount of metal to be turned off; and this curve unites with the *masselotte*, (sinking-head,) which is usually cylindric.

The profile, also, gives the position and form of the rebate and tenon which unite the different parts of the mould, as well as two small points which trace upon the model two circles at the position of the axis of the trunnions and the front of the handles. A small plate of sheet-iron, or brass, is fixed on the rear of the profile, with marks on it giving the diameters of the finished pattern, in two determinate points, by which the callipers are adjusted. These points are usually taken at the vent and at the neck.

The spindle is placed horizontally in its supports, and the profile placed in its position on a level with the axis of the spindle, and at the proper distance from it. The model is thus formed:

The moulder attaches to the small end of the spindle, by long nails, several pieces of wood to form the swell of the muzzle; these are placed at equal distances from each other, all around the spindle. He then winds around the spindle ropes of braided straw, commencing at the muzzle; and when there are a sufficient number of turns to hold on the strips put on to form the swell of the muzzle, he draws out each nail, as he comes up to it, with the straw-rope. A laborer turns the spindle, by means of a handle, to facilitate the operation of winding on the straw-rope. He continues thus to cover the spindle from one end to the other, until the layer of straw is within 0.1 to 0.15 inch of the profile, leaving this distance for the other materials which cover it and finish the model.

This interval is filled with plaster, or clay; then a very thin mixture of the same material is put on, while the model is turned round against the profile, until it takes the exact form, and its surface is perfectly smooth and without cracks or flaws.

For this purpose plaster is preferable to clay, as regards economy of time and fuel. It is objected to, as it increases in bulk while drying, which

might cause an alteration in the form of the model; but, in this manner of moulding, the layer of plaster is too thin to create any sensible effect; and it is remedied by mixing with it one-fourth of pulverized bricks, or, what is better, one-third of plaster taken from the broken moulds previously used.

The body of the cannon being finished, the models of trunnions and handles, which are made separately, are put on.

Model of trunnions—manner of attaching them, &c.

The model of trunnions is usually made of plaster, cast in a mould of the same material, which is made in two parts united together. The interior of this mould, or flask, is the shape of the trunnion and its rimbase, with the diameter increased above what it should finish by 0.5 to 0.7 inch.

To make the model of a trunnion, the two parts of the mould are united, and a cylinder of wood put in for a core; leaving a sufficient thickness to be filled by the plaster, which is poured in in a liquid state. To prevent its sticking to the core of wood, the latter is rubbed with a mixture of oil and soap. The plaster soon hardens; and the moulder takes apart the mould, and draws out the model of the trunnion and rimbase. In the same manner the trunnion plates of plaster are made; the use of which will be explained hereafter.

The models of handles are also generally made in plaster—sometimes of wax, and sometimes of wood. Wax, which is easily made, is the least approved method, as it penetrates into the pores of the mould, and causes defects and air-holes.

The models of handles in plaster are made in moulds or flasks of the same material, divided into two parts, like those of the trunnions: these moulds are rubbed with oil and soap, to prevent the model from adhering. When they are made of wood, they are divided into several pieces, so that they will draw apart. In placing the trunnions, the workman makes use of an instrument called a saddle, which is furnished with straps that pass around the model of the gun, and keeps it in place, until he secures it with a large nail, in the direction of its axis, which penetrates into the spindle. The upper end of this nail has a few screw-threads, by means of which, and an iron band with a nut, the trunnion-plate is placed over the end of the trunnion. He forms with plaster the junction of the rimbases with the model of the gun; he also reinforces the upper side of the trunnion with a little plaster, to form an additional opening on that side of the mould, to receive any substances which may float into the trunnion-holes in casting, as this part is afterwards dressed off. One trunnion being fixed, he then attaches the other.

The handles are placed in a similar manner, and secured by two nails passing through the top of each curve of the handle. When the patterns for handles are made of wax, a hole is made in the upper part, and the hole stopped temporarily by a plug of wood.

The model or pattern thus arranged, with its trunnions and handles, serves as the form on which the mould is constructed. Before commencing this, the pattern is covered over with a wash, or covering, to cause it to part from the mould: this wash is made of tan ashes steeped in rain-water or beer: sometimes wood ashes, with a small quantity of glue, is used. Before using the ashes, they should be thoroughly leached to take out all salts, and passed afterward through a fine sieve.

Tallow or grease, which has been used for this purpose, is prohibited, as it is imbibed by the mould, and produces air-holes and cracks.

Mould for the body of the cannon.

When the parting wash is thoroughly dry, the mould is formed on it, by laying successive layers of clay, which are afterwards banded with iron to give them the requisite strength. The layers of clay are laid on by hand; and as each one is finished, the workman forms grooves with his fingers perpendicular to the length of the mould, which grooves serve to unite the different layers composing the mould.

The number of layers varies with the calibre.

The first, which is formed of *potée*, (No. 2,) should be about 0.75 inch thick. They use for the other layers a mixture of this substance and common clay, (No. 3.) They are laid on very thin, to avoid cracks, and to allow the moisture in the clay to be evaporated, and render it more compact. The number of these layers should be more or less, as the mould is required to receive a greater or less quantity of metal.

The extreme layers are formed of common clay, and their thickness is increased as they approach the exterior of the mould.

Three layers of *potée* are usually applied first. They should each be separately dried slowly—without fire, if time and circumstances permit it. The third layer being finished, the space under the handles is filled in with a piece of old mould, and rubbed over with *potée*. When the pattern of handles is in wax, they draw out the pins of wood which stop the holes in the upper part, then turn the model till the handles are downwards, and heat it by a gentle fire till the wax is melted and runs out of the holes, leaving the mould empty. They now apply the second series of layers, augmenting by degrees their thickness, and drying them by increasing the heat of the fire so as to render them sufficiently hard to resist the point of a knife.

After this series of layers has been laid on and dried, the nails which held the handles are withdrawn; and if the pattern is of wood or plaster, they cut off the upper part of the mould, so as to expose the model, and draw out the parts if they are of wood; or break them, and remove the fragments, if of plaster. This opening on the top is then covered with the piece cut off, or with a plate of baked earth prepared beforehand, and which is bound in its place with iron wire. The moulding is then continued, by applying the series of layers of common moulding clay.

However great the care taken in the preparation of the clay and the management of the fire, cracks are often made in the thickness of the layers. Before proceeding with the next layer, these cracks should be filled with moulding clay, sufficiently liquid to enter and fill them up.

At this point the mould has become so heavy as to be liable to bend the spindle, so that the workman should never leave it standing without placing supports under it; and, in proportion as its weight augments, he should not leave it long in any one position, even while drying.

The mould being brought up to from 2.50 to 2.75 inches thick for the large calibres, and to from 2.0 to 2.25 inches for the small calibres, they smooth it over, and make the thickness uniform throughout, or nearly so. The mould is now ready to receive the first bands.

It is banded by placing a number of iron straps lengthwise of the mould, and covering these with a set of bands passing round it.

For field-guns, the number of longitudinal straps is 10, and the circular bands 16; width of both straps and bands, 2.15 inches; thickness of longitudinal straps 0.35 inch; thickness of circular bands 0.25 inch.

As the mould has not yet reached its full thickness, these straps and bands ought to be sufficiently flexible to be closely applied without injuring the mould. It is first bound round at each end, and on each side of the trunnions, with several turns of iron-wire; and to this the longitudinal straps are made fast; and then the bands, the ends of which have hooks, are tied firmly together with iron-wire. A large pair of pincers is used to draw these bands tight, and with an S of iron the wire is firmly twisted together. Care should be taken to place these ties at different points around the mould, and not in the same line, lest the wire might yield during the casting, and the mould take an oval form.

The proper disposition and exact application of the bands have a great influence on the quality of the mould. The mould being ironed, the workman fills the interstices with clay, and puts in small pieces of brick in any spaces between the straps and bands. He then applies to the surface a new layer of clay, which is dried as before, and continues the operation until the mould is for the larger calibres from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and from 3.9 to 4.3 inches for the smaller calibres.

These dimensions are found to be sufficient for the strength of the mould: a greater thickness would be more injurious than useful, as it would augment the difficulty of drying, &c. The moulder smooths off the last layer, and cuts off the ends perpendicular to the axis; he also cuts off the ends of the trunnions, and forms a rabbet to receive a circular plate into the ends, to consolidate this part.

The mould is now ready to receive the second set of irons, which are similar to the first, except of rather larger dimensions; and the ends of the longitudinal straps have hooks, to attach the moulds of the breech and head; and those which pass over the line of the trunnions are cut in two parts, and applied on each side of the trunnions; having hooks also on the end next to the trunnions. The band, which passes around the handles and under the trunnions, is composed of two separate parts, the ends of which are terminated by hooks. These hooks are used afterwards, in attaching the plates of baked clay, which stops the opening of the trunnions.

The second set of irons is applied with the same care as the first; the two parts of the band which are to keep on the plate over the trunnions, are not to be bound together till later; they are kept in position by passing them under the adjacent straps. The moulder should place these straps and bands on the intervals near the first set of irons. Over these last irons, one or two layers of clay are put on, and smoothed off with the hand, and the mould is finished.

It is now removed from the frame, and placed carefully on a four-wheel truck, furnished with bolsters of straw; the nails, with the bands and nut which hold the trunnions and their plates, are taken out, and the plaster model of the trunnions broken. Two workmen now take a large wooden mallet, or a cylinder of wood, which is handled by means of two ropes attached to it, and strike repeated blows upon the small end of the spindle, which, from its conical shape, soon gives way. As soon as it is loose, it is drawn out by hand, taking care not to injure the interior of the mould. The braided straw is now drawn out, and the greater part of the plaster or clay forming the pattern, which does not adhere to the mould,

falls out. When the model is of clay, the remains are taken out with a bent shovel. When it is of plaster, it cannot be entirely removed until after the mould is baked. They saw up and take out the plaster of the trunnion-models, and examine the opening of the handles, to see that nothing is left in them.

The mould is now ready to be baked. Before proceeding with this, we will describe the method of moulding the breech and head, which should advance at the same time with that of the cannon.

Pattern and mould of the breech.

The pattern and the mould of the breech comprises the base of the breech, the neck and knob of the cascable, and an additional piece, called "false knob;" to which such form is given as suits the machinery for turning and boring. The profile of the breech is made similar to that described for the body of the gun. The pattern is formed upon an iron arbor, placed either horizontally or vertically. In the first case, it is done as previously described for the guns. The model turns, and the profile is fixed. This method can only be used for small pieces, as, in the larger calibres, the arbor is not sufficiently strong to support the weight of the mould in a horizontal position.

In the second case, the mould is formed upon a small circular furnace, heated with wood, surmounted with a sheet-iron drum, to assist in the operation of drying. The arbor is attached by its large end to the platform of the furnace; the upper end has a shoulder, and forms a pivot for a socket and plate, to which the profile is attached. The execution is otherwise the same as in the first method.

The pattern is made by enveloping the arbor with braided straw, which is covered with plaster, and to which the required form is given by means of the profile, which revolves around it. The pattern being finished and dried, its surface is washed over with a solution of ashes. The mould is now made upon it in a similar manner to that for the body of the gun. The irons are eight straps and four bands for the large calibres, and six straps and three bands for the smaller. The straps are bent according to the profile of the mould, and are applied when it is from 2.25 to 2.75 inches thick at the top. Other layers of common clay are now applied, till the total thickness of the mould is 5.5 inches for the large, and 4.3 inches for the field guns. They give to the mould the exterior form required, by means of a profile adapted to the arbor, as the first.

When the mould is finished, disengaged from its arbor, and the plaster-model taken out, they verify and correct the diameter at its junction, and place it between two pieces of scantling—the cascable below, but without touching the ground, in this position.

The interior of the bottom is baked, by filling it with charcoal, and keeping up the fire till it is brought to a white heat. When it is a little cooled, the moulder stops the hole at the bottom, formed by the arbor, with a small plug of well-baked and reheated clay, lutes it with potée, and drives it in, after having carefully cleaned out the hole.

The mould is afterwards bedded in plaster or moulding-clay, in an envelope of bronze or cast iron, which is called "basket of the breech," and is used instead of the second set of bands, and makes it sufficiently strong to support the whole weight of the liquid metal. The upper edge of this bas-

ket turns over outward, and tenons project from its under side, by means of which it is attached to the hooks of the mould straps. In some of the large establishments they have found great convenience and economy in using a large furnace with a number of stoves, on which ten breech moulds are made at once. The models for the base of the breech are of bronze, and answer for all guns of the same calibre.

Pattern and mould of the head (masselotte.)

The pattern and mould of the head is made upon a spindle, in a similar manner to that for the gun ; but it usually has but one set of irons, terminating in hooks on the side which unites with the mould of the gun. Two heads are formed on each spindle. A projection is usually attached to one side of the mould, with an opening to admit the liquid metal. The model of this canal is formed of plaster, and attached to the pattern by a long nail, which is withdrawn when a sufficient number of layers of the mould are applied to retain it in position.

When they do not use this projecting opening, a hole of 1.5 to 2 inches diameter is bored into the mould, about 6 inches below the top of the mould.

The mould being finished, it is sawed in two at the interval left between the irons, and the edges smoothed and adapted to the upper part of the mould of the gun. Sometimes they are separated by a circle of board formed of two parts, and fixed on the middle of the spindle before commencing the mould.

These three parts, which form the mould of the cannon, being finished, they are verified anew, and their junctions adjusted with great care : these junctions are formed with a shoulder and conical projection of 2.4 inches.

Baking and assembling the moulds—canal for casting.

The mould for the body of the gun is baked in the casting-pit, on account of its length. It is placed vertically upon a temporary furnace of bricks, which is removed after the operation. The openings of the trunnions are partially stopped with bricks, kept in position by iron-wire. When the baking is about half finished, they close them more, to concentrate the heat ; or they may be covered with plates of sheet-iron, allowing the passage of the flame. The top of the mould is covered by a plate of sheet-iron, with a hole through the middle : the fire is lighted below, and the workman, placed on a scaffold on a level with the top of the mould, feeds it through the hole in the top with small pieces of light wood, split and well dried. Only a moderate fire is made for the first hour, so that the flame scarcely reaches the opening at the top ; it is afterwards increased, and continued until the interior of the mould becomes a whitish-red color, and has the appearance of a thoroughly-baked brick. Five to six hours of the strong heat is required to bring it to this point. Attention should be paid to withdraw, from time to time, the coals which accumulate in the bottom of the mould, as they would create too great a heat at this point, and produce vitrification. All the openings are now stopped, and the mould allowed to cool slowly, to prevent its cracking. When the model is made of plaster, the mould is baked twice. The first is to calcine the plaster, which cannot be removed without this ; and the second, to complete the baking of the mould.

At some foundries it is the custom to bake the moulds twice, though the model is of clay. The second time, the openings of the trunnions are baked by filling them with lighted charcoal.

When the mould has become nearly cool, but before it has lost all its heat, (which is in about 15 hours afterwards,) its interior is washed over with a solution of ashes, in the manner described for the model. This operation is for the purpose of filling the small cracks produced by the baking, and to prevent or diminish the adherence of the metal to the sides of the mould. A very slight fire of straw is made inside, to dry this wash.

The mould of the head is baked and prepared in the same manner, without being lowered into the pit, as its height is not so great. The mould of the breech is rebaked, by filling its interior with charcoal, which is kept in by a small circular wall of bricks around its top. They also heat the exterior of the basket with a wood fire, to expel all humidity. The fire is continued until it has the appearance prescribed for the mould of the gun; its interior is then prepared as the others.

The three parts which compose the mould being thus prepared, their junctions are verified anew, and adjusted to fit exactly. The opening of the trunnions is closed with plates of clay, which are prepared beforehand, and allowed to dry a long while in the air; and which are afterwards baked, washed over, and dried, as all the parts should be which come in contact with the fluid metal. These plates have circular projections, which fits in the opening, and rest on the shoulder formed at the end of each trunnion. They are retained in their place by a cross of iron; the four ends of which are formed into hooks, and attached by many turns of iron-wire to the straps and bands of the mould.

The mould of the breech is now lowered into the casting-pit. The surface of that part which joins the mould of the gun is covered with a paste formed of potée and powdered charcoal. The mould of the gun is placed upon it, and the two parts united by several turns of iron-wire passing from the hooks of the straps to the tenons of the "basket." These wires are drawn tight, by twisting them with an iron S. They twist up, at the same time, the wires at the two opposite points of the circumference, and proceed in this method all around.

The same method is pursued in uniting the other parts of the mould. They raise the two parts of the mould thus united, and dig a hole, into which the "basket" of the breech is to be imbedded. When the bottom has been well rammed and levelled, the mould is lowered and settled solidly in its place. In this position its top should be level, and its distance below the tap-hole of the furnace equal to the height of the head. They now examine and tighten the ligatures, and lute the joints with moulding clay.

During all these operations the tap of the mould is kept covered up, to prevent any thing falling into it. A crane, with pulleys and slings, or a carriage, with a windlass, arranged on the timbers above the pit, is used for moving the moulds.

The different operations, above described are repeated as many times as there are moulds to be placed, taking great care that their upper surfaces come to the same level. They then commence filling the pit by successive layers of earth or sand, with iron rammers, which are kept heated, to prevent the earth from adhering to them, and which are changed as they become cool. The earth used for this purpose is slightly moistened, to make it pack better; commencing with very thin layers, and augmenting it

thickness as they approach the top of the pit. The ramming should be uniform, and must be done with particular care about the level of the trunnions, to avoid the least shock against this delicate part of the mould.

When the pit is filled nearly up to the hooks on the top of mould, that of the (masselotte) head is attached, as before described, taking care to place the opening for the entrance of the metal, on such of the moulds as are to be filled at the same time, opposite to each other. These openings are closed with a tompion.

The operation of filling the pit is continued to within $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the tap-hole of the furnace. At this point, they arrange the canal or gutter to conduct the metal into the moulds.

This canal is composed of a main branch, which commences at the tap-hole of the furnace, and ends at a reservoir at the other side of the pit, to receive any excess of metal. Several branches run from this main canal to the openings of the different moulds, which are disposed together by twos or threes, as they are required to be filled at a time.

The canal is divided into compartments, closed by gates of iron. The depth of the canal is determined by the height of the moulds; and its width, as well as the length of the branches, should be as small as possible, in order to present a very small surface to the contact of the air. Provided a sufficient supply of metal is furnished, a width and depth of seven or eight inches is enough. The sides are made of bricks, laid flat, and united with a mortar made of potée. The bottom may be formed either of bricks or a layer of clay. The interior is plastered with a thin coat of potée. When the canal is completed, they finish filling up the pit to the top.

This method of imbedding the moulds gives them great solidity, but the operation is tedious; and that of digging them out is still more so, as well as injurious to the health of the workmen. It has been found difficult, however, to dispense with it; and it is still used.

Moulds for howitzers are made, baked, and prepared, as above described for guns.

Casting in clay moulds.

Five or six hours before the casting, the canal is baked and thoroughly dried, first with wood, and then with charcoal. During this operation, the moulds are kept partially uncovered, to allow the humidity contained in the air to be disengaged; without which precaution, it would settle upon the sides of the mould.

When the metal is considered sufficiently heated and ready for casting, the canal is cleaned out, the coverings removed from the moulds, the tompions taken out of their casting-holes, and the interior examined with a candle; and any substances which may have fallen into them are removed. Two workmen stop the openings of the moulds, which are to be filled first with conical iron tompions, fastened to long handles. These tompions, which come in contact with the liquid bronze, are covered with clay and washed with ashes. They serve to stop the entrance of the mould until the fluid metal has filled the first compartment of the canal.

Other workmen stand ready to remove the gates of the other compartments; so that, when the casting is once commenced, there may be no interruption. They first loosen the gate, with a tool arranged for the purpose; it is then removed with an iron hook attached to a long handle. The plug which closes the tap-hole of the furnace is driven in, by means of the "per-

rière," a conical-shaped iron plug with a long iron handle, which is hung by a chain in front of the furnace. The conical part is luted and washed with ashes, and well heated, as the contact with a cold substance would cause the metal to fly on coming out of the furnace.

A few blows of the "perrière" forces in the plug, and the metal flows out. The size of the stream is modified by the perrière, which is kept in the tap hole. As soon as the canal is filled, the workmen withdraw the tompions, which closed the openings into the moulds, and allow the metal to flow in. When it has arrived at the height of the casting-holes, they open the next gate, and allow the metal to flow on to the next set of moulds; which are filled in a similar manner, and so on, successively, till the casting is finished.

If the charge of the furnace is well calculated, the metal ought to rise in all the compartments of the canal to the level of the upper surface of the moulds of the (masselottes) heads.

The casting-hole should have such diameter as to supply enough metal for filling two, three, or four moulds at once, (as the case may be,) and that the bronze should run without interruption into the moulds, in a continuous stream. These conditions are fulfilled by giving it a diameter of 2.5 to 3 inches. As the metal in the furnace diminishes, it flows out slower. The moulds to be filled at one time should successively diminish in size.

However carefully the moulds are baked, on filling them with metal a large quantity of gas is formed, which is disengaged at the head; which proves it is impossible to deprive them entirely of moisture, or they absorb it from the sand of the pit.

It is a sure indication that the metal is sufficiently heated when the jet into the moulds has a bluish color, which is that of bronze perfectly melted. A reddish yellow color shows that the metal is not sufficiently hot.

When the moulds are full, a basket of charcoal is thrown upon the top of each mould, to prevent this part from cooling too rapidly; as this part, by becoming solid too soon, would not have the effect intended.

When the metal in the canal has become solid, the masonry about it is broken up, and the metal remaining in it removed.

When the metal in the head has become solidified, which is in three or four hours after the casting, the earth may be removed from around this part.

For the two next days they continue to empty the pit; and after forty-eight hours, (more or less, according to the calibre,) the castings are taken out of the pit, and laid on skids in the furnace. The moulds are taken to pieces, the irons removed, and the half-calced earth knocked off. A hard crust formed by the filtration of the metal into the moulds has to be dressed off with hammer and chisel; and these fragments are worked over, to reclaim the bronze contained in them.

Moulding in sand.

The model of the gun is made of cast-iron or brass, and one pattern serves for moulding any number of cannon of the same dimensions.

It is divided into conical sections, by planes perpendicular to its axis; and these different sections are united together very accurately by rabbets; so that when they are all assembled, they form the pattern, which is somewhat increased in dimensions, to allow for the shrinking of the sand. This

shrinking may be estimated 0.071 of an inch to the foot for the length, and 0.051 of an inch to the foot for the diameters.

In order to conceal as much as possible the irregularities at the junction of the different sections of the mould, they are made, as far as practicable, at the different mouldings of the piece.

To make the model as light as possible, the sections are hollow, with hooks attached to the interior, by which to handle them.

The models of the trunnions, handles, and the astragal fillet, are fixed to that of the gun by screws from the inside. Those of the handles and astragal fillet are formed of several pieces, so that they can be easily withdrawn from the mould.

The *mould* is formed in a cast-iron flask, divided into sections corresponding with the sections of the pattern. All the flasks except that of the breech are divided longitudinally into two equal parts, with flanchs along their edges and around their extremities. Holes are made through these, and the different parts are united together by bolts and keys.

The flask of the reinforce (or second reinforce, when there is one) has a projecting part corresponding with the trunnions and handles; the height of these projections is proportional to the height of these parts and the thickness of the sand required over them. When the mould is finished, these openings are closed by iron plates, fastened in any convenient manner. Each flask has four handles, for convenience in moving them; and small cavities or recesses are made in their interior, to sustain the sand of the mould, which might otherwise become detached. The interval between the flask and the pattern, or the thickness of the sand, should be 2.12 to 2.25 for the larger calibres, and from 1.6 to 1.75 for the smaller.

The moulding sand should be composed of angular grains of quartz, and also a large quantity of argillaceous matter, which does not effervesce with acids; it should be tenacious enough to retain a given form, and sufficiently refractory to withstand the great heat.

It is prepared by drying it in the air, or in the sun, and passing it through sieves of different degrees of fineness, so as to separate the sand from the argillaceous matter; and they can be mixed afterwards, in the proportions most suitable for the different objects to be moulded.

The smaller objects require less argillaceous matter; such parts of old moulds as have not been burnt are useful to temper new sand.

Before using sand, it is moistened with rain-water in which clay has been dissolved. This should be done some days before it is used, and the sand stirred from time to time, in order that all parts may become equally moist; when compressed by the hand, the sand ought to preserve the form given to it, and break under the fingers without crumbling.

A crane is used for moving the model and flask; and a pit, lined with masonry, is placed within its reach, sufficiently deep to receive several sections of the *mould*.

Every part of the pattern, before being used, should be heated, cleaned, and rubbed with black-lead, to lessen the adherence of the sand to its surface.

The mould of a gun is commenced by that of the base of the breech. The pattern of this part is placed on a plank, or follow-board, with the cascable upwards, the circle of the base-ring fitting with accuracy over a corresponding circular projection on this follow-board. The flask is now placed over and concentric with the pattern, and fixed in this position by

bolts passing through the plank. The space between the pattern and the flask is now filled by successive layers of sand, each of which is pressed and rammed down with a wooden rammer, so as to render it sufficiently hard. When this flask is fitted to the neck of the cascade, the second part of the pattern is put on, and the moulding continued till the flask is full. The sand is firmly compressed, and then smoothed off even with the upper edge of the flask, and dredged with pulverized charcoal. The second flask of the breech is now put on, first placing small wedges of wood between the two. These wedges occupy the space which is calculated equal to the shrinkage of the moulds; so that, after they are dried, they will join exactly. This is done whenever the flasks are placed together.

The moulding of the second part of the breech is proceeded with as before; when the mould is finished, it is inverted by means of the crane; the plank on which it was formed is removed; and as the inclined shape of the base of the breech prevents the first layer around the base-ring from being rammed hard, the sand is scraped out to a depth of 1 or 1.25 inch; very thin layers of sand are now put in, and firmly rammed; its surface is smoothed and dredged with powdered charcoal, as directed above: on this is now placed the pattern of the first reinforce, and its flask around it.

If these parts thus united are too high to be reached conveniently by the workmen, it is lowered into the moulding-pit, where they are supported by bars passed through the handles of the upper flask. The sand is rammed all around the pattern, in a uniform manner, the different layers being generally very thin—except the first of a flask, which is made thicker, in order that the ramming may not be liable to injure the mould in the lower flask, on which this rests.

The mould is thus continued by placing successively the different sections of the model and its flask above each other. When the number of parts becomes too high for the moulding-pit, the lower parts of the finished mould are detached, preserving only the last finished piece to continue the operation.

The sections which contain the trunnions and handles are rammed to the level of these parts. These patterns are now placed; and the exterior openings of the flask, within which these parts are placed, are closed with moulding sand; and the mould of the gun is continued until this section of the flask is full. This section is then taken off, and the sand which filled the openings is scraped out, and thin layers are laid in and rammed round the pattern of the trunnions or handles, from the outside of the flask.

The pattern is withdrawn with greater facility, in proportion to the shortness of time it remains in contact with the sand; therefore, when a section of the flask is no longer required in moulding the upper parts, the pattern is loosened by slight jars, and withdrawn by the crane, taking care that in this operation it does not strike against the sand. The patterns of the trunnions and handles are withdrawn by passing them upwards. The interior of the mould is then examined, and all defects repaired.

The different parts of the mould being finished, they are dried, while separate, in an oven, (an arched chamber made for the purpose,) which is heated with wood or pit coal. About fifteen hours are required to dry them perfectly, when exposed to as high a degree of heat as is suitable, which should not exceed a red-heat, as this would be injurious to the iron flasks.

The moulds are allowed to cool slowly; and when they are nearly cool, the interior surface is coated with a wash, usually composed of a solution

of fine clay in rain-water. This forms a slight crust over the sand, and augments its strength. The fissures which are caused by the drying are filled with the same wash, and the interior is dried with a light fire.

The different parts of the mould, commencing with the breech, are now united together, and lowered into the casting-pit, and placed on a solid and level base: their junction is verified and corrected by placing small wedges, or by tightening the keys more or less. A candle is lowered into the interior, and all the joints examined from the outside, to observe if all are tight. They are then luted with moulding-clay, and the flask is propped by braces against the sides of the pit, and the mould is now ready to receive the metal.

To prevent the sides of the mould from being injured by the fall of the metal, it is directed in the axis of the mould by means of a strong iron pipe, which communicates with the canal leading from the tap-hole of the furnace. A reservoir is formed for any superfluous metal; and a lateral canal, closed by an iron gate, connects with it. This gate is removed when the mould is filled, and the extra metal flows into the reservoir.

As soon as the mould is sufficiently cooled, it is taken out of the pit, the flasks are taken off, and a few blows of the hammer cause the moulding sand to fall off.

In this method of moulding it is seen that the moulding, drying, and casting, should succeed each other without any delay; therefore, only a small number of moulds are made at a time, and it is not necessary to melt a large quantity of metal at one heat. Moreover, the manual labor and quantity of machinery are diminished.

It is convenient that the same crane should answer for the moulding-pit, the drying oven, and the casting-pit.

Furnaces of smaller capacity suit for this method of fabrication.

The building for the foundry should be constructed expressly to suit these conditions.

Sand-moulding has over other methods the advantage of considerable economy in time, labor, and fuel; but there are different opinions as to the quality of its products, particularly for the *larger calibres*.

The filtration of the metal into the sand of the mould does not exceed 0.3 to 0.35 inch, (in France.)

The first bronze foundry visited by the board was that at the arsenal of Woolwich. The old method of casting in clay moulds, as has been described, is pursued here. The board saw, also, the methods in use for moulding, but were not present during any casting, as they cast generally but twice in a year. They have so large a supply of field guns on hand, that the new pattern (elongated) 24 and 12-pounder howitzers are the only new guns now made. Horse power only is used at present for boring and turning, and no new improvements have been introduced into this establishment.

The furnace is of the kind called round furnace, though the form of the body is elliptical. It contains about 13 tons of metal, and requires 12 hours to melt it. Wood alone, well seasoned, is used for fuel. Copper is procured in England, and also from South America; tin from Cornwall.

The next foundry for bronze guns visited was that at St. Petersburg; which furnishes a large supply of cannon of all calibres. The furnace used is a round furnace; capacity 27,000 pounds, (say 13 tons.) Pine wood, kiln-dried, is used for fuel. The metal is melted in about *six hours*. At this

foundry, the old method of clay-moulding was formerly used, but has been for several years *abandoned*; and *all* calibres are now moulded in sand, in the manner heretofore described. We were informed that, before adopting this process, its products were thoroughly tried, and found to be fully equal to the results of the clay-moulding.

The moulds were placed in the pit, and the furnace was in the act of being charged for casting the next day one 8-inch bomb cannon and three field-pieces. The casting sand used is very fine, and mixed with clay. When the mould is finished, its interior is washed with a mixture of *chalk* and *flour*. Very heavy heads (*masselottes*) are used.

The proportion of metals used is 10 parts of tin to 90 of copper. The copper is procured in Russia; the tin from England.

The guns are bored and finished at the arsenal, which adjoins the foundry. A powerful steam engine is used to drive the machinery, which is very complete, and kept in the highest order. The machine for turning the trunnions is similar to that described for turning those of iron guns in Sweden and England. We saw also here a revolving tool to remove the metal between the trunnions, which cannot be done in the turning-lathe.

The boring-mill has beds for boring six guns at a time.

The foundry at Berlin was visited, but it was not in operation. The furnace is a large round furnace; and the method of clay-moulding is pursued. There is a similar foundry at Breslaw, at which all the guns are now cast. The machinery for boring and turning them is at Berlin; it is new, and very well arranged. (See drawing.)

The royal foundry at Liège, in Belgium, was also visited. At this foundry the elongated reverberatory furnace is used, and the fuel is coal. They have in operation both methods of moulding: in clay, and also in sand and iron flasks. After trial, the director prefers the sand castings, and considers it an improvement to add a little pounded slate to the moulding-sand. We were informed that the process of moulding in sand has been adopted in *Austria*, *Bavaria*, and *Spain*, after a visit of two months, by the officers of the foundry of Seville, at Liège. Gun metal is composed of 100 parts copper and 11 tin. The plan and elevation of the furnace used is herewith furnished.

The board also visited the royal foundries at Douai and Strasbourg, in France. At these foundries they use the round furnace and clay-moulding, as above described. The patterns are made in plaster at Douai; in clay, at Strasbourg. The machinery for boring and turning is old, and possesses nothing worthy of particular remark.* They use no machine for turning the trunnions, which are dressed entirely by hand. (See drawings of the machinery, tools, &c.) At Douai, they witnessed the casting of the following pieces from the large furnace, containing 30 tons of metal, viz: two 24 pounders and four 16 pounders, siege; one 24-pounder mortar; and two 12-pounder mountain howitzers. The fire was lighted at 4 P. M., and the casting made at 11 A. M. the next day. The following table exhibits the charge of this furnace.

* It is fully represented in the accompanying drawings.

DOUAL.—Charge of large furnace—casting of 12th September, 1840.

Details of charge.	Weight of the parts.	Per cent. of tin in alloy.	Absolute amount of	
			Copper.	Tin.
	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
1 6-inch howitzer - - - No. 88	723	8.85	659.02	63.98
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 176	782	10.00	703.80	78.20
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 31	734	9.07	667.43	66.57
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 162	793	10.50	709.74	83.26
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 58	727	10.21	652.78	74.23
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 3	737	9.78	655.90	71.10
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 124	755	11.56	667.73	87.27
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 251	793	10.57	709.18	83.82
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 35	1,476	8.71	1,347.45	128.55
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 6	1,410	9.07	1,282.12	127.88
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 2	1,410	9.00	1,283.10	126.90
1 6-inch howitzer - - - 24	1,465	9.78	1,321.73	143.27
1 24-pounder howitzer, ternary composition	2	830	747.00	83.00
1 section of 24-pounder gun, ternary comp.	9	919	807.91	101.09
1 mortar, 12-inch - - - 15	2,247	8.64	2,052.86	194.14
1 mortar, 12-inch - - - 8	2,192	9.07	1,993.19	198.81
4 sinking-heads of 16-pdr gun, Nos. 3, 4, 5, & 6	11,208	10.28	10,055.82	1,152.18
3 sinking heads of 24-pounder gun, Nos. 2, 5, & 6	10,420	10.32	9,344.66	1,075.34
Runners and scraps - - -	3,937	10.43	3,526.38	410.62
Scraps recovered from old moulds - - -	2,203	10.00	1,982.70	220.30
Copper procured from refining brass - - -	660	2.00	546.80	13.20
New copper - - -	6,653	-	6,653.00	-
Total weight of original charge - - -	52,964	-	48,371.30	4,583.75
Chips added afterwards - - -	13,438	10.00	12,094.20	1,343.80
	66,402	-	60,465.50	5,927.55

Proportion of tin in the original charge, per cent.	-	-	9.45
Proportion of tin in the total charge, do.	-	-	9.78
Proportion required - - -	-	-	11.50

Original charge of copper being - - -	48,371.30 lbs. copper.
And 11.5 per cent. of tin requires - - -	5,562.69 lbs. of tin.
Quantity of tin existing - - -	4,583.00 lbs.
Quantity to be added - - -	979.69 lbs.

An analysis of a portion of the metal was made after the original charge was melted, and the quantity of tin, by this analysis, (*analyse de contrôle*), found to be 4,470.23.

At Strasbourg they witnessed the casting of the following pieces from the large furnace: four 16-pounder siege guns, one 8-inch siege howitzer, and two 24-pounder mortars. The fire was lighted at 3 A. M.: at 11 A. M. opened the doors to stir; all the metal was melted, but one large (*mas-setotte*) head, which was on one side. It was pushed into the centre, and the doors closed.

A pile of small fragments, chips and turnings, were placed opposite each door of the furnace, ready to be put in at the proper time, with the tin. The chips were thrown in by hand, from a small copper pan, with two handles. These pans were about fourteen inches diameter, and five or six deep.

The tin was in plates, about 10 by 4 inches, and 0.6 inch thick. At about half past 12 they commenced putting in the chips. About eighteen pans of chips, and eight pieces of the tin, were thrown in alternately, at the opposite doors, and the metal stirred every ten or fifteen minutes. At a little after 3 took out some of the metal, in ladles, to cast a few small articles; and a little before 4 P. M., the tap-hole was opened, and the metal drawn off into the moulds, about twelve hours and a half after the furnace was lighted.

About ten to fourteen minutes are required to fill this number of moulds. 6.22 cords of wood used at Douai, 5.46 cords at Strasbourg, for running the large furnace.

To judge when the metal has arrived at the proper degree of heat to be drawn off, is considered as all-important. No fixed rule can be given by which to determine this point; and it is from experience that the workmen determine the time when the furnace ought to be tapped.

It is the general opinion, that the metal should be at a very high temperature—as high as it can be made in the round furnaces now in use; perhaps a greater degree of heat would be more advantageous. There is, however, a limit, which should not be exceeded.

The following are the indications by which the founders judge whether the bronze is at a high temperature, and quite fluid:

1. When the pole (a sapling of oak or birch, about half-seasoned, or less) with which the metal is stirred feels light in the hand, sinks easily in the bath, and slides quickly on the sole, is easily raised from the bottom to the surface of the liquid metal, and, when it is withdrawn, none of the metal remains attached to its fibres.

2. The metal, when stirred, gives a clear sound, and drops off the pole in small drops, and not in flakes.

3. When the waves formed on inserting the pole are more numerous and nearer together, and the small specks of coal floating on the surface of the bath move with rapidity, and the surface near the fire wall is covered with a film, which shows that oxidation is increasing.

4. When a log of wood is thrown upon the fire, no smoke issues out, and the flame passing through all the openings is of a bright white color.

It is important to remark, that the surface of the bath may present all these appearances of a high temperature and great fluidity, and the lower part which touches the sole is, on the contrary, not fluid, but is still of the consistency of paste. The founder who uses the pole should perceive this, and remedy it by stirring with greater force.

The heads are cut off in a lathe, arranged in the foundry. The guns are centred in a separate lathe, and transferred to the boring-beds; and the operation of boring and turning is done in the same lathe. Vent-pieces, of copper, are put into all brass cannon before they leave the foundry. It is necessary that these pieces should be made of the best quality of metal. To improve it further, it should be melted in a small cupola furnace, into which the copper is placed, and surrounded with charcoal, to protect it from oxidation. Bellows are used for this furnace.

When the copper is quite melted, it is stirred and skimmed, and the fire pushed to an extreme heat; it is then run into clay moulds, kept very hot, each piece having a (masselotte) sinking-head, equal to the height of the piece. These moulds being very bad conductors of heat, the copper experiences a kind of crystallization, or at least obtains a uniform texture, which causes it to work better.

When these moulds are quite cold, they are broken, and the cylinders of copper, cleaned, are heated to a dull-red heat, in a charcoal fire. They are afterwards worked under a hammer, presenting them to it obliquely and by an alternate motion, as in the fabrication of iron nail-rods.

During this hammering, a small continuous stream of water runs upon the copper, which tempers it, and renders it more malleable. When they have been well hammered, they are given a rough form of eight square, and they are allowed to become perfectly cool. Before using them, they are submitted a second time to this process of hammering, to bring them to the prescribed dimensions, allowing a stream of water to run on it during the operation. Instead of this second hammering, they are, in some establishments, passed through grooved rollers; but this method is defective, and ought not to be employed.

The bars being thus treated, their fracture should present a very close, fine, and silky grain. If there are any cracks or flaws, they should be rejected, or submitted anew to the foregoing operation.

The vent-pieces are made of three sizes, the dimensions of which are given below. No. 1 is used for field guns and howitzers, and 8 inch mortars. No. 2, for siege and garrison cannon, the 8 inch howitzer, 10 and 12-inch mortars, and stone mortars. No. 3, to replace the vent worn out, or requiring to be renewed.

When the copper for vent-pieces has been verified and received, it is cut to the required length, and taken to a forge, where one end is formed into a square head, by means of which and a wrench, it is screwed into its place. The other end, which enters into the bore of the piece, is given a conical shape, to diminish, as much as possible, the surface exposed to the action of the charge. This vent-piece is first turned in a lathe, and then bored, taking care that the bore is concentric. To cut the threads on it, it is placed in a machine for the purpose. (See drawing.)

A cog-wheel, attached to the rest on which the cutter is fixed, causes the latter to advance a given distance at each turn of the principal screw, so as to give a taper of 0.01 in the part on which the screw is cut.

The threads are not continued over the conical end or bottom of the vent-piece, lest the gas might escape between the threads. This end is made to fit very snugly on a smooth surface.

Dimensions of vent-pieces.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Diameter, including threads, near the lower end - - - -	1.77	2.24	2.71
Diameter, not including threads - - - -	1.30	1.77	2.24
Length of the lower end, including cylindrical part - - - -	1.06	1.18	1.29

The gun being finished, the vent-piece is inserted. The machine and bits used for this purpose are represented in the drawings.

Before screwing in the vent-piece, the conical end of the hole should be

carefully examined, to see that it has the exact dimensions ; which is done by forcing into it a piece of soft wood, or by other similar means. The vent-piece is forced in with a wrench, having two long arms, and a square hole in the centre which fits over the head of the vent-piece. Two men at each arm force it firmly home, and the projection of the conical end into the interior of the bore is cut off with a grinder, having the same curve as the bore of the gun, and which is made to turn backwards and forwards.

Cost of a bronze 8-pounder cannon at the royal foundry of Strasbourg.

Cost of manufacture	-	-	-	-	300 francs.
Cost of materials, at 1.13 per lb.	-	-	-	-	1,450 "
					1,750 "

The weight of the gun is 1,302 lbs. At 5 francs to the dollar, is \$350.
Cost per pound, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

An alteration made of late years, and which is considered very advantageous, is the increase in the length and dimensions of the sinking-heads, and increasing the diameter of the pattern at the neck, to prevent this part from becoming cool too soon, and thus destroying the effect of the sinking-head. The enlargement of this part requires a great quantity to be turned off afterwards ; but it is thought this extra labor is fully compensated for by the benefits gained.

FOUNDRY OF STRASBOURG.—*Weight of cannon at different stages of fabrication, and dimensions of sinking-heads.*—1838.

	Mean weight.		Weight of sinking-head.	Length of sinking-head.	Greatest diameter of sinking-head.
	As taken out of the mould with sinking-head.	When finished.			
24-pounder siege	Pounds. 13,292	Pounds. 6,085	Pounds. 4,843	Inches. 59.85	Inches. 21.96
12-pounder field	4,346	1,950	1,520	55.13	11.00
8-pounder field	4,033	1,300	1,942	52.76	12.20
24-pounder howitzer	3,753	1,290	1,663	53.16	12.79
The 12-pounder masselotte, or head, does not appear to have been increased to correspond with the others. At the foundry of Toulouse, the 12-pounder field					
	5,147	1,962	2,945	53.16	13.78

The board found, on their visit to the foundry for iron cannon for the marine at Ruelle, near Angoulême, that they were establishing at this place a bronze foundry for making the small pieces used in the marine. A foundry for this purpose formerly existed at Rochefort, and has lately been removed to this place.

They were constructing the elongated reverberatory furnace, using pit-coal as fuel. It was similar in construction to that used for iron; the principal modifications being the contraction of the grate, and the fire-wall raised so as to prevent the flame from coming into immediate contact with the metal.

For the smaller pieces, they had used the process of casting in sand, the flasks parting longitudinally, and were well satisfied with the results.

From the above observations at these different foundries, the board is of opinion that the method of casting in sand, and using the elongated furnace, is the best suited for our country, particularly as, with us, field-guns only are made of bronze. This method, with proper care, and a due attention to the analysis of the metals and the products of the furnace, it is believed would produce cannon of the best quality.

The French Minister of War very kindly furnished us, on application through our minister at Paris, with a work entitled "*Cours sur le Service des Officiers d'Artillerie dans les Fonderies*," and which is referred to for further details on the subject.

(See also foundry drawings, in manuscript, procured at Strasbourg.)

ARSENALS, &c.

The establishment at Woolwich contains an artillery laboratory, a manufactory of gun-carriages, a foundry of bronze cannon, and a military repository for models, arms, and curiosities.

In the royal laboratory, ammunition for the service of the artillery and for small arms is prepared, both for the army and the navy. Rockets, fuses, portfires, and other fireworks, are also made here.

In the carriage department, a field officer directs the operations. His title is *inspector*, and he is assisted by several officers and master workmen. An inspector of artillery (at present Lieutenant Colonel Dundas) is charged with the inspection of the *matériel*, whether furnished by contract or fabricated at the place. This officer likewise inspects and proves all ordnance, and controls the foundry of bronze cannon. Several assistants, clerks, and proof-masters are attached to the inspection department. All iron cannon are made at private foundries, and brought to Woolwich for inspection and proof; but bronze guns are all cast at this establishment. The boring is performed by *horse power*, and by machines of the usual ancient construction.

The military repository contains models of carriages, arms, fortified places, pontons, military machines, projectiles, &c., besides a great variety of ancient arms and rare curiosities. It has a superintendent, a modeler, and a draughtsman.

The great arsenal of artillery is enclosed on two sides by high brick walls, and on the other two sides by a canal and the Thames. Within this great enclosure is the foundry for casting bronze cannon, the boring mill, several large arsenals or military store houses, laboratories for the preparation of ammunition and fireworks, quarters, carriage-makers' and smiths' shops, offices, &c. The numerous cannon, mortars, howitzers, iron mortar-beds, shot, and shells, occupy the spacious esplanade between the main store-houses and work-shops and the square formed by three large buildings containing arms and equipage of various descriptions. Machines for planing

timber, turning, sawing, and drilling, are carried by steam-power. In the arrangement of the workshops there is nothing peculiar. The carriage and smiths' shops are spacious and convenient; and the laboratories are small detached buildings.

The new arsenal at St. Petersburg is very extensive and perfect. It occupies three squares in the city. The principal buildings are of brick or stone, stuccoed on the exterior, and the interior plastered, with arched ceilings, which are richly ornamented. This arsenal forms three sides of a square, and it contains 400,000 stands of arms, besides 70,000 captured in their different wars. Its dimensions are 500 feet front, with wings of 350 feet each. It is entered by two colossal doors, the entablatures over which are ornamented with military emblems in bas-relief.

The basement rooms of the wings and other buildings, opposite, contain shops for repairing arms, boring-mills for boring bronze cannon, machine-shops, smiths' and carriage-makers' shops, &c. These shops are uncommonly neat in their arrangement and fitting up, and contain various machines of ingenious construction. Among these, was observed a planing-machine for heavy oak plank, with cutters on the lower surface of a cylinder plate about 5 feet in diameter; another for cutting off superfluous metal upon bronze cannon, between the trunnions and the handles, where it could not be removed in a revolving-lathe. A punching machine, for punching and compressing musket-balls, was also in operation; but it is not used to any extent, their bullets being cast in the usual manner.

The operations at this great arsenal are very extensive, and employ 1,000 workmen. Six hundred new-pattern field bronze guns, with their carriages, caissons, forges, and equipments, occupy one floor of the arsenal.

In the old arsenal, on the opposite side of the street, is preserved a great collection of arms, uniforms, and other objects of ancient times; cannon of almost every form and size—of bronze, wrought-iron, wood, &c., some of the wrought-iron guns being beautifully inlaid with silver and damasked; flags taken in the different wars with Turkey, Poland, and Sweden, and the banners of the Strelitzs, the former janissaries, destroyed by Peter I; trophies of arms; state chariots; the splendid hearse of the late Emperor Alexander; the hat, swords, and dresses of Peter the Great; the crosses and decorations (some hundreds in number) and the uniforms of Alexander; costumes of the several corps of the army, from the time of Peter the Great to the present; models of arms of every description, and specimens of military machines, and weapons of various kinds.

Near the arsenal is the foundry for casting bronze cannon, and also "*L'École Technique d'Artillerie*," where one hundred boys, sons of soldiers, are educated as mechanics, being instructed in languages, mathematics, drawing, and in the different trades. They construct models of guns, carriages, steam-engines, pontons, cranes, and military machines generally. These boys, after completing their education, are retained in the public service, and are, of course, highly useful, either as mechanics or master-workmen.

The artillery carriages are kept in the arsenal unpainted, until ordered to be issued, so that the inspecting officer may inspect the workmanship and quality of the material.

The depot of iron artillery is half a mile from the grand arsenal. Seven hundred new heavy cannon, and many of small calibres, three millions of

shot of the different calibres, and eighteen millions of grape-shot, besides large numbers of gun-carriages and other stores, are preserved at this depot.

The guns and most of the cannon-shot are exposed in the open air, and without being protected from the effect of the weather, by lacquer or paint, as is practised with us and in England.

The arsenal of construction at Antwerp was in active operation, constructing siege carriages. The director of this establishment is a lieutenant colonel.

The number of forges in operation was about twenty, and the number of carriage makers about seventy. The arrangement of the workshops is very similar to those at the French arsenals; the tools are rather inferior, and there is neither steam nor water power. The screw-presses and lathes were very good machines, and one of the former with a screw five inches diameter, and a lever twelve feet long, having eight inch iron balls on the two ends, cuts canister bottoms, washers for naves, rondelles, &c.

The pattern of the Belgian siege-carriage is like the French stocktrail, but somewhat improved, by increasing the thickness of the travelling trunnion bolt-head, and curving it to fit the convexity of the trunnion: a cast-iron plate 1.5 inch thick is let into the flask, and the travelling trunnion-bolt passing through it, it forms a bed, upon which the trunnion rests, in its travelling position. The tire is in one hoop 1.12 by 4 inches, and the axle-straps are of the same sized iron. The wood bolster of the axletree, as in all the field carriages, is stronger than in the French, the iron axletrees being equally large. The tongues of all their carriages are supported by a straight wooden yoke, having an iron staple, fourteen by five inches, for confining the pole.

The iron staple receives the end of the pole, which rests upon the yoke, and the straps buckle into a ring attached to a clasp, at the lower end of the hames. The yoke is about two and a half by three inches, and three feet long. The Belgian officers speak of this yoke as a decided improvement upon the French yoke, which we have adopted; and as it was originally preferred and proposed by Colonel Talcott, it may be deemed worthy of trial in our own service.

Among the operations at this arsenal, barbette carriages for ten-inch bomb-cannon are made of the same pattern as the barbette carriages in our service. There are *three* transoms to the chassis, which are further strengthened by two side-pieces of strong iron, bolted on and connected on the head of the flask by a stirrup. A plate is likewise put on each side of the trunnion-beds.

Naves for all siege and field-carriages are made of cast-iron. Axletrees, of iron, with oak bodies. The battery wagons and forges are similar to the French. Ambulances have bodies like the battery-wagons, hung upon four steel springs. The body opens behind, and the bottom upon which the wounded are placed runs in and out upon castors.

Friction tubes, similar to those made at Stockholm, are made at this arsenal.

The arsenal at Douai is one of the most extensive in France, being capable of employing two thousand workmen.

The bronze cannon foundry is a separate establishment.

This arsenal has lately undergone considerable extension, by the addition of large and commodious work shops, stores, and timber-sheds.

The smiths' shops are particularly well arranged, each chimney serving

for four forges, which are placed in a square. These shops are each two hundred by sixty-five feet, with the forges in the middle, and benches for filers on each side. The forges are arched over, the flues uniting in one chimney, and the masonry projecting so as to cover the whole fireplace, and convey all the smoke into the flues.

The carriage-shops are about five hundred feet long by sixty-five wide, two stories high. The work-benches are arranged with their ends to the sides of the shop, so that the light from the windows strike upon their work unobstructed. These benches are eight feet by two, of oak plank, and have between them a space of three feet. The plan of these buildings, which appeared excellent, having been procured, is appended hereto.

The stores for equipments, harness, &c., are large and complete. Great quantities of harness are arranged in the upper rooms; irons for saddles, traces, &c., being placed in square piles upon the floors, and the leather work hung upon racks. Iron parts for forty thousand horse equipments were on hand.

The iron store is at least 20 feet high between floors, the long bars standing vertically, others lying horizontally on frames made of iron, and arranged in the numerical order described in the "Aide Mémoire."

In the same building is a room containing new tools, finished iron work, and models. Every piece of iron, for each description of carriage and machine, is marked and hung up; and a gauge made of iron, by which the dimensions of the work are examined, is hung alongside of the parcels; labels over these parcels of finished irons show to what particular carriage they belong.

Great numbers of shot, and more than 3,000 new bronze siege and field cannon, are arranged in the yard; the former upon beds of cut stone, with frames of iron, which are so made as to receive a base of greater or less number of shot; the latter upon cast-iron skids. Several long buildings contain gun carriages of various descriptions.

The timber-sheds are about 220 by 65 feet, with paved roads passing through them in both directions, for the greater convenience of depositing timber from wagons which are driven through the sheds.

The timber for carriages is piled each kind by itself, numbered and labelled.

The *salle d'armes* contains about 100,000 small arms for infantry and cavalry, which are arranged in racks, and hung in fanciful order upon the ceilings.

There is very little machinery in operation at this arsenal, and no steam or water power. The former, however, is to be introduced shortly.

The arsenal is commanded by a colonel, (director,) having under his orders a sub-director, also a field officer, and several captains, besides the officers attached to the companies of workmen.

The commandant receives orders and instructions direct from the Minister of War, with whom he corresponds concerning the service of the arsenal; directs their execution by the *sous-directeur*, who is charged with this duty.

The *sous-directeur* is charged with the direction and control of the workmen, assigns duty to the junior officers and master workmen, directs the details of instruction, the reception, inspection, and issue of property, its mode of storage and preservation, and enforces the execution of all orders for the police and discipline of the establishment.

The captains, lieutenants, and master workmen are specially charged with all the details of the service of the arsenal.

Captains and lieutenants, not charged with special service, are employed in such manner as the commandant may direct, for the benefit of the service, and their instruction.

The code of regulations for the general service of the arsenals of constructions are referred herewith.

The only modifications in field carriages observed, are, in removing the prolonge hooks from the stock, and placing others on the rear of the wood body of the limber axletree, one at each end, and another in the middle, which is held in place by the bolts of the lunette hook. The prolonge is coiled around the two end hooks, passing through the middle hook (or stay.) The reason for this change is, that the prolonge was liable to be worn by the wheels of the limber, when carried on the stock. Another improvement is, putting two hasps to the ammunition chests, and covering the top, sides, and ends with sheet-iron.

The arsenal at Strasbourg is, in its general plan, very similar to the arsenal at Douai. During the last ten years, five stone buildings have been put up, and the old buildings are to be removed. The carriage-maker's shop has an upper low story for the storage of light timber. The timber sheds are like those at Douai, and similarly arranged, with paved cart roads through them. The iron, and iron work, like that at Douai, is arranged in the manner described in the Aide Mémoire.

In two "salles d'armes" were 80,000 stand of arms each, besides great numbers of artillery and cavalry swords, sabres, pistols, cuirasses, &c. All the arms were *bright*, and are kept so, by being rubbed over with a mixture of olive oil and tallow melted together. This treatment preserves them in excellent condition.

Foundations for piles of shot were formed by covering a bed of sand, firmly packed, with about three inches of concrete, which was approved by the French officers.

The plan of the smiths' forges is the same as described at Douai.

The arsenal is commanded by a lieutenant colonel, having under his orders at present only one company of workmen, and several captains, exclusive of those attached to the company. One captain has charge of the smith's shop; one, of the carriage shops; one, of the timber stores; one, of the iron; and another, of finished articles, guns, shot, and carriages, of which there are more than 3,000 of different kinds.

The arsenal at Metz is capable of performing a great deal of work. There are two companies of workmen of seventy men each, fifty artificers of artillery, and fifty hired men, employed. The workshops are old; and have nothing remarkable about their arrangement. The stores for preserving carriages, &c. are very large. The machinery is driven by water-power.

The arsenal of construction at Stockholm is not very extensive. It is under the control of officers permanently assigned to the service of the ordnance. The workshops exhibited nothing peculiar, and the machines were all worked by hand. The wood-work and iron-work of carriages are made with great care and exactness. The present system of field carriages is peculiar, and, judging from observation, and the opinion of intelligent officers, it fulfils all the conditions required in service. Specimens of this system of carriages have been procured from the royal arsenal, and sent

to the United States. They have been tested by subjecting them to the shock of 1,600 discharges, which they have sustained without serious injury.

At the depot of military supplies, there are large quantities of soldiers' clothing, and cloth enough for six years' consumption of the regular army. These woollens are preserved in the following manner: The rooms are divided into squares of about seven feet, formed by light frames of wood-work, covered with canvass saturated with tar, in which a small proportion of tallow has been melted. The cloth is packed in piles, as compactly as possible, a foot from the floor, and the canvass curtains closed around. The cloth is seldom removed from these piles, and remains for several years uninjured; the oldest being issued as required for service. This mode of preserving woollen cloths may be also applied to cartridges, sponges, and any other woollen equipment.

Field batteries of guns and carriages, travelling forges, caissons, &c., occupy the store-houses at this arsenal. Harness for the artillery, horse equipments for cavalry, and the various equipments for field and siege service, are arranged, and preserved in excellent order and condition. The mortars in this service are of iron, and of a form unlike those elsewhere observed. (See drawing.)

At Berlin, the grand arsenal forms a square of about 300 feet, with a centre court 140 feet square.

The basement of this immense building is filled with cannon and carriages. The first floor is upon groined arches, supported by two rows of square columns four and a half feet square and fifteen feet high. The upper room is not arched; large girders rest upon columns twenty-four feet high, and the flooring joists lie upon the girders. The walls of the arsenal are eight feet thick in the basement, and five and a half feet above, built of brick and stuccoed. The exterior is highly and richly ornamented with figures in stucco and cast-iron.

This arsenal contains a large number of arms for infantry and cavalry, a great collection of ancient arms, models of carriages, captured flags, &c.; all most neatly arranged and carefully preserved.

The arsenal of construction is another establishment, at which three companies of workmen of one hundred each are employed, principally in the manufacture of gun-carriages, harness, cavalry saddles, sabots, &c. The workmen are all soldiers, who, after three years' service, are replaced by a new levy.

There is neither water nor steam power at this arsenal; but the lathes, drilling and punching machines, are excellent, and worked by hand.

The smiths' shops are conveniently arranged, with two fires to each chimney.

A furnace for heating wheel-tires is long enough to heat the whole length of a tire, which, when heated, is placed on a wheel that is made to revolve, while a cast-iron counter-wheel bends the bar. The tires, after being bent, are put upon another furnace, which is kept slowly turning by means of a crank, while the tire is heating. The wheel is placed on a cast-iron saucer-shaped plate, with a pivot in its centre, upon which the nave rests. This plate revolves horizontally over a large tub of water, and, by removing a couple of supports, the plate with the wheel is changed to a vertical position, bringing the felloe and tire into the water, in which the wheel is turned upon the pivot of the plate.

The workmanship of the carriages at this arsenal is very good, and every part undergoes a close examination and inspection by gauges cut from sheet-iron of the exact dimensions of the pieces—generally in two directions.

The timber used for carriages is oak, with elm naves.

Iron axletrees (3 inches square) are proved by placing the two shoulders upon iron blocks; another block is put under the middle, a fourth of an inch below the lower surface of the axletree; an iron block of 600 pounds is raised ten feet, and let fall upon the centre of the axletree, which is required to resist this trial without breaking.

The collection of models of all carriages, implements, harness (placed on wooden horses) equipments, fixed ammunition, &c., is complete and extensive.

The laboratory, another establishment, contains the usual conveniences for preparing ammunition.

The fabrication of friction tubes was particularly observed, and the Prussian officers exhibited a considerable number; the effect of which was noticed. These tubes are similar to those observed at the laboratories at Stockholm and Antwerp; the cylinder and top being of sheet brass. The cylinder is charged like a rocket, upon a steel spindle with hollow drifts, with fine-grained powder. The top piece is charged with friction powder, composed of equal parts of sulphuret of antimony and chlorate of potash, wet with spirits of wine, and applied with a camel's hair brush. After the powder is put on, the tube is placed in a die under a small screw-press, and closed *while wet*. It is then dried, and covered with a varnish made of shellac, or sealing-wax, dissolved in alcohol. Samples were procured, showing the details of fabrication.

Ammunition for field guns is fixed in a manner similar to ours, except the omission of tin-straps to confine the shot to the sabot. The cartridge bag is made long enough to envelope the sabot and ball. The powder-charge being put in, the sabot is inserted, and tied in its grooves. The ball is then placed in the sabot, the bag brought over and tied tightly upon the surface of the ball, which is thus confined without the straps.

FIRE ARMS.

The royal manufactory of small arms at Enfield, near Waltham Abbey, is the only one belonging to the English Government. It is situated on the river Lea, which furnishes the motive power to its machinery.

Muskets, rifles, and sabres are manufactured at this establishment; but it is incapable of furnishing a greater number than eight or ten thousand stands of arms annually; which being only a small portion of those required for the public service, especially during war, large quantities have been made by private contract at Birmingham.

In the manufactory at Enfield, no machinery was observed possessing any peculiarity worthy of imitation, excepting that for rifling barrels; which, by its simple construction and accurate operation, performed the work of grooving the rifle-barrels, with great facility and correctness.

The rifling-rod which carries the cutters is of iron; it is square, accurately finished, and twisted, in its whole length, into a spiral form, having the required twist of the grooves in the rifle-barrels.

This rod is guided by being passed through a block of brass about eight

inches long, which has a spiral mortise, in which the rifling-rod fits with great accuracy, at the same time that it moves freely in the mortise.

The rod is worked by hand, by means of a handle turning freely on the head of the rod, in the usual way.

Having procured a musket of the present model, it is deemed unnecessary to describe it. The British arms, in their general plan of construction, differ essentially from ours, which resemble the French.

The percussion lock has been recently adopted; and it is not only applied to new arms, but adapted likewise to arms of the common construction. Barrels that were not originally intended for this new principle, are altered, by having a piece brazed upon the breech to hold the cone; and the flintlocks are converted into percussion by the removal of the pan, battery, battery-spring, and cock, and by putting on a hammer; retaining the interior machinery.

The locks for *new* arms have a different plate, adapted in its form to suit the disposition of the machinery within; which is arranged, principally, in rear of the hammer, and is termed a "back action" lock.

This arrangement is more compact than that of the altered lock, and has the still further advantage of a shorter plate, requiring a diminished opening for its seat upon the stock.

Samples of both descriptions of percussion locks were procured, and have been deposited in the Ordnance Office, which renders a more particular statement of their dimensions unnecessary.

At this manufactory the new *two-grooved* rifle is made. This arm, the peculiarity of which consists in its having only two grooves, requires a projectile with a belt of corresponding dimensions, which, fitting the grooves, produces the spiral motion in the ball, and admits of the arm being loaded without the application of the force requisite in the service of the ordinary rifle.

The two-grooved rifle is of the English musket calibre; and the ball being of nearly the full calibre of the bore, weighs about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a pound. The grooves are 0.3 of an inch wide, and 0.025 deep, having one turn in thirty inches, or the length of the barrel.

One of these rifles has been procured and deposited in the Ordnance Office. It differs from the American rifles, not only in its bore, but also in the comparative lightness of its barrel, which, at the breech, is only 0.25 of an inch in thickness.

In our service, and among American hunters, (who are, perhaps, the most expert and skilful marksmen in the world,) it has always been considered essential to the perfection of the rifle, that its barrel should be much more massive than musket-barrels, in order that the ball might be *forced*, without causing it to spring, or yield in the least, to the effects of the charge.

If this principle is correct, (as it undoubtedly is,) and the American rifles of small calibre require at least double the thickness of ordinary fire-arms; it may reasonably be apprehended that, with the large calibre and heavy projectile of the British rifle, it would be liable to fail in service, and to fire with less accuracy, and certainly with a very objectionable increased recoil. The few trials that were observed at Woolwich were certainly highly creditable to the arm; yet it is believed that its quality would be decidedly improved by adding to the thickness of its barrel; an improvement, however, which, in a rifle of so large a bore, might, by augmenting its weight, create an objection that would counteract this advantage.

The necessity for providing an additional and peculiar description of ammunition would perhaps be deemed inadvisable, inasmuch as it could not be used in other arms of equal calibre, although the arm itself might still be served with the ordinary musket cartridge; producing, however, an effect inferior to the rifle ammunition, in consequence of increased windage; and to the musket, by reason of its smaller charge and shorter barrel.

This arm has a percussion lock of the same description as that of the new musket, though of smaller dimensions. The barrels of the two-grooved rifle are made of iron bars, about 1 inch by 0.25 inch, wound, at a cherry-red heat, around a mandril turned by a crank, and afterwards welded.

This iron is of the best quality, being composed of old *steel* coach-springs, which, being deprived of its carbon by repeated heating, forms a very fine tenacious iron.

The manufacturers of small arms at Birmingham having succeeded in making barrels by rolling, instead of hammering them, arrangements were making at Enfield for introducing machinery for the same purpose.

At the gun manufactory of the Messrs. Sargent & Brothers, of Birmingham, much of their iron for barrels is formed from scraps from the button-makers, and other workers in sheet-iron. These scraps are put into a furnace fagotted together, heated, and drawn under a trip-hammer into a short thick bar, then rolled into bars of the proper thickness and width for barrels.

The bars observed were about 6 feet long, 4.5 inches wide, and 1 inch thick; ten or twelve inches of which is cut off for each barrel. This piece is run through rollers, which scarf the edges and bend the plate into a cylinder, with the edges uniformly lapped. It is then heated in a furnace, passed through three or four sets of rollers, (being heated two or three times,) which draw it out to its proper length; at the same time forming a perfect weld of the joint. The barrel is then straightened in an iron swedge, the upper half of which is moved up and down by machinery. The ends are afterwards squared off.

This method of making gun-barrels is supposed to effect a considerable reduction in their cost; and the experience of the English manufacturers seems to have produced a conviction of its utility. It is not practised in any other country, nor is it proposed to introduce it into any of the manufactories that have been visited on the continent.

New percussion arms of the British service.

Musket, complete, weighs	-	-	-	- 10 lbs. 3 oz.
bayonet -	-	-	-	- 15 oz.
length of barrel -	-	-	-	- 3 feet 3 inches.
diameter of bore	-	-	-	- 0.753 inch.
charge, service	-	-	-	- 4½ drachms.
proof	-	-	-	- 12 drachms.
Rifle, complete, weighs	-	-	-	- 9 lbs.
sword bayonet	-	-	-	- 2 lbs.
length of barrel	-	-	-	- 2 feet 6 inches.
diameter of bore	-	-	-	- 0.704 inch.
charge, service	-	-	-	- 2½ drachms.

Carbine, complete, weighs	-	-	-	- 7 lbs. 8 oz.
length of barrel	-	-	-	- 2 feet 2 inches.
diameter of bore	-	-	-	- 0.723 inch.
charge, service	-	-	-	- 3½ drachms.

The leaden ball of the diameter of 0.683 inch, or 14½ to the pound, is used for all these arms; but a belted ball (13 to the pound) is most commonly used for the rifle, to fit the two grooves.

Sea service.

Pistol, complete, weighs	-	-	-	- 2 lbs.
length of barrel	-	-	-	- 6 inches.
diameter of bore	-	-	-	- 0.57 inch.
charge, service	-	-	-	- 2 drachms.
Musket, complete, weighs	-	-	-	- 8½ pounds.
length of barrel	-	-	-	- 2 feet 6 inches.
diameter of bore	-	-	-	- 0.753 inch.
charge, service	-	-	-	- 4½ drachms.
balls, 0.683 inch, or 14½ to the pound.				

The Prussian muskets are of similar model to ours, and are made at five royal manufactories. That at Potsdam was built about the year 1780. It is a large establishment, with no other than manual power; the barrel welding, requiring the use of trip-hammers, being performed at Spandau. But little machinery is used at Potsdam, in the manufactory of arms; and yet the cheapness of labor enables the Prussian Government to manufacture muskets of a good quality at a price not exceeding about *seven dollars* per stand: mechanics, such as forgers, filers, and turners, earning about three dollars per week. All small arms that are now made in Prussia have percussion locks, one-half of the army having been ordered to be armed with them; and flint-locks are likewise to be altered to the new principle. This alteration is effected in a very simple manner, retaining the same barrel and breech-screw. A piece of iron is brazed on at the breech of the barrel to receive the cone. It is secured by a screw 0.4 inch in diameter, at one inch from the end of the barrel, before brazing it; and the female-screw of the breech is recut after the cone-piece has been screwed and brazed on, so as to include the end of the small screw which enters it. The cone is of the same size as that upon the British musket. That part of the vent which enters the barrel is drilled horizontally from the exterior of the cone-piece, and is filled by a screw up to its junction with the orifice of the cone, which is perpendicular to it. By removing this screw, a horizontal passage is opened to the chamber of the barrel, entering the chamber near the bottom, and presenting a convenient mode of removing obstructions from the vent.

The flint-lock is altered to percussion, by substituting a hammer for the cock, removing the battery and pan, and battery-spring, and by reducing the stiffness of the main spring.

There are two calibres of small arms in this service—muskets being 0.69 of an inch, and carbines and pistols 0.595 of an inch in diameter; the balls being, respectively, 18 and 24 to the pound.

All small arms have brass mountings, except the heel-plate, which is of iron; and lock-screws are made of iron. Walnut and beech are used for

stocks : the latter, being more abundant, is more generally applied to this purpose.

The absence of machinery, and the partial use of swedges, in forging, requires much more hammering in forging parts than with us ; and the opinion prevails among the Prussian workmen that this excessive hand hammering increases the compactness, and improves the quality of the iron. The pieces thus forged are consequently rudely shaped, and require much filing to reduce them to their proper dimensions.

Barrels are proved with one ounce of powder, one bullet of full size, and two paper wads rammed hard ; and only one per cent., it is said, fail under this proof. The inspection of small arms is similar to ours ; and steel-gauges for this purpose are very accurately constructed.

In the Swedish service percussion locks are about being introduced, but as yet the plan of construction is not definitely fixed. A limited number of two different forms have been placed in the hands of the guards at Stockholm, for the purpose of testing the merits of the respective models.

One of these muskets has its cone and vent placed in rear of the breech-screw, with a lock of simple construction fixed in the centre of the small of the stock. The other has its cone and vent upon the under part of the barrel, within the guard-bow.

Neither of these modes of applying percussion locks to muskets appears to possess equal merit with the Prussian or English ; although either, when well made, may perform all that is required.

The general appearance of the Swedish arms is favorable to the state of their manufactories, although they are not as highly finished as either the French or American. The mountings are, like the Prussian, of brass ; the stocks of white birch, and the lock-screws of iron.

The Swedish officers affirm that birch stocks, made from small trees of suitable size to form *one stock*, are stronger than those made of walnut.

The small arms in Russia have lately been much improved in workmanship, and are of the same calibre as ours, and the same length. Muskets for dragoons have barrels 36 inches long ; and carbine barrels are only 18 inches, and pistols 12, of the same calibre as the musket.

Percussion locks have not been introduced into the Russian service.

Great care is taken in constructing, and the closest attention given to the inspection of, small arms ; and so rigid is this last duty, that three muskets, made at three different manufactories, being taken to pieces, and their parts thoroughly mixed, they were re-assembled by applying indiscriminately their limbs to either plate ; and each lock thus re-formed appeared as perfect as in its original state.

This uniformity can have been attained only by the greatest attention, and at a heavy expense. It is an object of high importance that has been attempted in France ; but, if ever arrived at, has not been retained, owing, probably, to the great additional expense that would attend its adoption.

There are three manufactories of small arms in the empire : one at Systerbeck, 15 miles from Petersburg ; one at Toula, near Moscow ; the third at Ijeif. At the three, 120,000 stands of arms can be made annually. The locks are similar to the French model of 1777 ; the mountings, of brass. Swords, sabres, and accoutrements resemble the French.

The small arms made at Liège, in Belgium, are of the French model ; and the manufactory of Messrs. Ancion, Hanquet, and Co. is conducted upon the plan of piece-work performed in private shops ; the parts being

brought to a finishing establishment, where they are fitted, assembled, and the arm finished. This method admits of an extensive business being conducted with a limited capital; and, undoubtedly, produces work at a less cost than in large and expensive establishments. It is also susceptible of extension to almost any degree, without any very extensive increase to the finishing shops.

This manufactory turns out arms, apparently, of as good quality as those made at the French manufactories; and the moderate rate of wages paid to mechanics enables them to make muskets at a price not exceeding six or seven dollars per stand.

The proof of barrels at this manufactory is the same as at Potsdam.

At Mutzig, in France, 20,000 arms are made annually. This establishment is the property of individuals, but under Government control, with a field officer as commandant, and eight captains of artillery, who examine the work, and compose a commission to receive the arms.

There are, besides, three other manufactories, viz: at Chatellerault, St Etienne, and Tulle—all belonging to the Government, and each one manufacturing a number of arms equal to the establishment at Mutzig.

The iron used at Mutzig for barrels comes from near Besançon, and is of excellent quality. It is in hammered bars of about 3 by 0.75 inches. Two pieces of these bars, each about ten inches long, are placed together, and drawn out under a trip-hammer, into a plate $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide in the middle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the ends; 0.3 of an inch thick in the centre, and 0.25 of an inch at the edges. This plate is then cut in the middle, each half forming a scalp for a barrel, which is doubled upon a mandril, and welded by hand hammering.

The same method of welding barrels is practised at Chatellerault.

The particular rules for the direction and administration of the royal manufactories are detailed in *Cotty*, under the head of "Manufacture Royale d'Armes," to which reference may be had.

The mode of boring barrels differs from that practised at our armories, the barrel being pressed up to the bit, which is square; a great number of bits are required to be used in boring one barrel. The polishing machines are similar to those at Springfield, except that the barrels were placed horizontally instead of vertically. In other respects, the machinery offered no important peculiarities differing from those at our own manufactories.

The French muskets are proved with an ounce of powder for the first charge, and 0.784 of an ounce for the second charge, with one bullet and two wads; and the average loss of barrels in proof is established at only one-half of one per cent., seven or eight hundred sometimes being proved without any failures.

Each musket is accompanied by a "*nécessaire d'armes*," which is a small case of sheet iron, containing a screw-driver, (the box serving as a handle,) an oil pot attached to the cover, a pin-driver, and tumbler drill.

At Chatellerault, the new model rampart gun was observed in process of fabrication; the ball for which weighs 1.75 ounce. The barrel is about 39 or 40 inches long, with six grooves, and chambered on Delvigne's new principle. The lock is a back-action percussion, with a safety notch, near the hook end of the tumbler, to prevent the cap from falling off the cone, and to check the action of the hammer if drawn back by accident.

The principle that is peculiar to this arm is worthy of particular consideration; applied to rifles, it obviates an objection, the removal of which

it has so long been the object of inventors to accomplish, by numerous methods of loading at the breech, and to all of which as numerous objections have been raised.

The Delvigne barrel, being constructed with a chamber of suitable capacity to receive its charge of powder, presents at the upper termination of this chamber a concave bed, upon which the ball rests. The ramrod is made with a heavy head; and one or two blows given to the ball, as it rests on this bed, compresses it sufficiently, without injuriously affecting its sphericity, to increase its diameter, and thus produce the effect of a forced ball; giving to the projectile the required spiral motion, and preventing the escape of any portion of the charge, by thus destroying all windage.

The principal advantage claimed for this invention consists in its capability for rapidity of loading equal to that of a musket, at the same time that its fire has the force and accuracy of any other description of rifle. One of these rifles was procured in Paris, and is deposited in the Ordnance Office.

The regulations for the administration of the royal manufactories appear perfect, and the arms constructed under rules so well adapted to the service, and so rigidly enforced by competent experienced officers, are consequently of a uniform, excellent quality. In fact, the small arms manufactured at the French establishments are undoubtedly the best of any made in Europe; and our own present model being similar to the French, our arms are believed to be equal in workmanship and quality. Percussion locks are to be made for all small arms manufactured in France, and they are at present engaged in altering their flint locks to percussion; which is effected by substituting a hammer for the flint cock, removing the pan and battery, and battery-spring. The barrel is likewise altered by cutting off about 0.9 of an inch from the breech, including the vent, and cutting a new thread for the breech-screw. A new breech-screw, to which the cone is attached, is chambered of the same diameter as the bore, and screwed into the breech of the barrel. The model for *new* percussion muskets has not yet been determined.

Seasoning gun-stocks by steaming.

This method of seasoning is now in use at all the French manufactories of arms, having been definitively adopted in 1833. The board saw it in operation at Mutzig and Chatellerault. Green stocks, thus seasoned, are fit for use in six months. The rough stocks are submitted to three operations:

1st. Steaming.

2d. Drying under cover, without heat.

3d. Drying in a room supplied with heated air.

In the first operation, the stocks are placed in a tank, made either of wood or masonry; if of wood, it should be of pine, because oak gives out a coloring matter during the process of steaming, which would prevent the operator from judging when the process has been carried sufficiently far; and no iron should be exposed in the interior, as this material would be injured by the acids in the wood. Slats are laid across the tank, about 4 inches from the bottom, on which the stocks are piled vertically; the ends alternating, allowing a free circulation for the steam around them. The bottom of the tank should have an inclination to one side, and a tube inserted to draw off the water. The tank of masonry at Mutzig contains 1,000 musket stocks; those of wood contain from 350 to 500. A boiler is placed adjacent to the tank, and the steam introduced by a pipe entering below the

slats on which the stocks rest. The temperature of the steam in the tanks is kept uniform, during the whole operation, at 212° Fahrenheit. Two thermometers are used—one placed near the bottom, and the other near the top of the tank, so that the degree of heat in the interior can always be known. It requires some time to heat the interior of the tank and its charge to this degree—usually from 10 to 12 hours in the wooden tanks, and only 7 hours in the tank of masonry at Mutzig. After this, the effects of the steam are observed, and the soluble parts of the wood begin to come off with the water which is condensed. This water now comes off of a dark color, thick and viscid, with an odor of pyroligneous acid, and it reddens litmus paper; but this liquor becomes clearer as the operation advances, and, after some time, comes off quite limpid, or with only a slight yellow tinge. At this point, the operation of steaming ought to cease; if prolonged further, it is useless, or may be injurious; for it is found, if continued further, to develop acetic acid, which causes the barrels to rust when stocked with wood thus steamed. This effect can be prevented by soaking them 24 hours in warm water, or several days in a stream of running water. The duration of the steaming, from the first introduction of the steam into the tank till the water comes off limpid, is usually from 20 to 24 hours; but this may vary with circumstances, and the best indication that the operation has been carried sufficiently far is when the water comes off clear, or nearly so.

The steam is now shut off, and the tank opened to allow the interior to become sufficiently cool to remove the stocks. They are then taken out, and allowed to dry gradually under cover, in a room with a free circulation of air all around them, without exposing them to a current. They are allowed to dry in this manner for one month. After this, they are placed in a drying room, the temperature of which is raised by warm air to 80° or 90° Fahrenheit. It is found advantageous to raise the heat gradually, so that it is not brought to this temperature until the fifteenth day. After being one month in the drying-room, the stocks are removed, and one in a hundred used, to test if they are sufficiently dry. They are then stored in a dry place for three months, after which they are fit for issue to the workmen.

Trials were made with stocks dressed before steaming, but it was found that they spring and twisted so as to render many unserviceable; they are, therefore, submitted to this operation in the rough. The cost of this process at the French manufactories of arms is from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per stock. A detailed account of the method of seasoning, with drawings of tanks, &c., is given in the "*Mémorial de l'Artillerie, rédigé par les soins du comité, avec l'approbation du Ministre de la Guerre.*" Paris, 1837, 4e partie.

SWORDS AND SABRES.

The manufactory of sabres and swords at Solingen, in Prussia, is the private property of the Messrs. Schnitzler & Kirschbaum.

The work is mostly performed by the piece, and by workmen who are proprietors of small shops.

The materials are furnished by the manufacturers, and taken to the small establishments for fabrication: first to the tilt-hammer shops, which contain only one hammer each, weighing from fifty to sixty pounds, and under a full head of water—striking six blows per second.

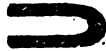
In drawing sword-blades under the tilt-hammer, six bars, about 3 feet long each, and 2 inches by 0.5, are placed in the fire, which receives a

blast from a bellows worked by the water-wheel. This number of bars is sufficient to keep the forgerman constantly employed; the heated bars being handed him as he sits upon a movable stool before the hammer, and the forged blade and cold bar being taken from him by a boy, who cuts the blade off and returns the bar to the fire.

The hammering is performed without the aid of a measure, and so accurately that there is not a difference in the weight of the blades, in this rough state, exceeding one ounce.

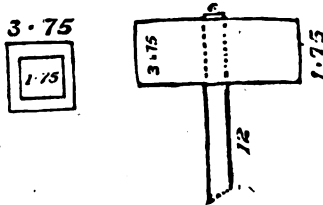
In this state the blades, which are not drawn to quite the required length, pass to the shops of the hand-forgers, which contain one or two smith's fires, with bellows that are worked by the foot of the helper, who also puts the blades into the fire, takes them out, and hands them to the forger at his anvil.

At the hilt end of the blade, a piece of iron, bent in this form, is put upon the steel, hammered down and welded to it: forming the shank, or handle. The blade is then heated, successively from the shank, to nearly a white heat, and, by flat-hammering and swedging, wrought into its proper form.



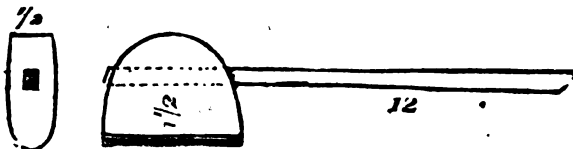
One forger, with his helper, makes fifteen cut-and-thrust sword-blades per day, for which he receives about fourteen cents each; making use of his own shop, tools, and coal, and paying, also, the cost of tilt-hammering.

The anvil upon which the hand-forger works weighs 600 pounds, and stands upon a large solid wood block. It is two feet long by six inches wide, upon the face, which is a little convex; having, near one end, (at the left hand of the forger,) three dove-tailed grooves across the face, to hold the swedges, which are an inch and a half wide, and which are held in the grooves in the usual manner—by wedges. The hand-hammer of the forger weighs two pounds; and the sledge of the helper is 6 inches long and 3.75 inches square, with its faces reduced, by bevelled edges, to 1.75 inch, thus:



The handle of the sledge is twelve inches long. The striking is as rapid as possible; the helper holding his short sledge by both hands, and standing at the end of the anvil, on the left of the forger.

Grooves in blades are formed with small convex swedges, having a handle by which the forger holds them. Swedges are of this form:



Steel used at Solingen, for sabre and other sword blades, is made of iron, manufactured at Sayne, near Coblentz; and is said to be of the first quality. The famed Solingen *foils* are made of steel possessing greater elasticity.

Bituminous coal is used in forging sword-blades, and each blade is forged at a single heat, under the tilt-hammer; for which the workman receives about a cent and a half.

From the forging shop, the blades pass to the tempering room; which is at the finishing shop of the principal proprietors.

The blade is first heated in a charcoal fire, to a white heat, and plunged horizontally into water: a process that renders it as brittle as glass. The surface of the blade in this state presents a light lead color; and the workman proceeds to draw the temper, by running the blade into the charcoal fire, which rests upon an iron plate, or hearth, of a depth sufficient to admit the entire length of the blade, which is put in and quickly withdrawn several times; being wiped at the instant of withdrawing it, and its changing appearance closely examined. When its color indicates that the temper is sufficiently drawn, the blade is suddenly plunged, point foremost, into water, and immediately withdrawn, finely tempered, and quite elastic.

This operation is performed in the course of a minute, and with that degree of skill, founded in experience, which insures great uniformity in the elastic quality of the blades.

The mode of grinding blades, which is the next operation, is the same as at other similar works.

The stones used for grinding in the swedged grooves of blades are generally from ten to eighteen inches in diameter, and for very small grooves they are not over three or four inches; while those for flat grinding are about four feet, when new, with faces eight or nine inches, and bevelled two inches. They are of fine grain, and hard, and are used *dry*.

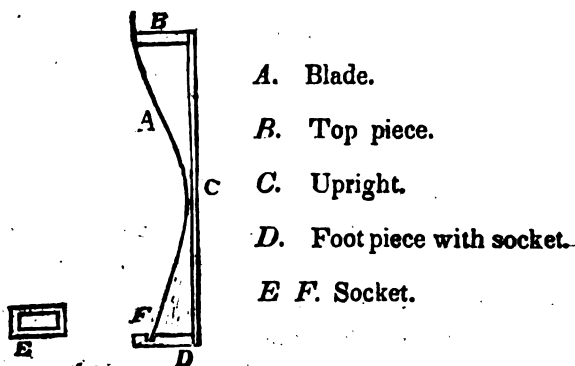
From the grindstones the blades are taken to the buffing-room; where they are polished upon emery-wheels, of different degrees of fineness, and afterwards finished upon other wheels dressed with crocus.

This fits the blade for its inspection and proof; for which purpose a board is firmly fitted and fastened against the wall of the room, with a piece projecting from the top, and another at the bottom.

In the bottom piece, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the face of the upright, an iron socket is inserted, to receive the point of the blade. The point being placed in this socket, the inspector presses upon the temporary hilt, keeping the blade against the top piece, which is likewise $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, until the flat of the blade, near its middle, touches the upright board.

This is repeated, bending the blade both ways.

Proof board.



The following regulations for the inspection and proof of sabres have been established in the Prussian service :

Examination and proof of the blade.

In examining the blade, both with regard to its material and particular quality, the standard arm and table of dimensions must be resorted to as the governing principle. The blade is carefully examined with a view to its entire conformity to the pattern.

The polish is tested with reference to its fineness and uniformity.

The allowed variations are contained in the table of dimensions.

The weights of the blades are contained in the table of dimensions.

For the purpose of testing the temper of the blades, they are bent forcibly on a proof bench ; the blade of the sabre $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the blade of the cuirassier sword $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. If the blade does not spring back every time, after being bent, perfectly straight, it is, without further trial, rejected. The examination of both blades is made vertically.

Besides the proof mentioned above, blades are subjected to a second trial, to test their temper, by flat blows on an upright block.

In order to discover any possible defects in the material, a very careful inspection is made of the blade in all its parts. The blade is particularly to be examined if it has no injurious cracks, blisters, veins, or flaws. On the least indication of a flaw, it is at once rejected. Flaws are most readily discovered by bending the blade over a piece of wood of cylindrical form, by which the smallest flaw becomes visible to the eye.

Where there is doubt of the existence of blisters, scales, or welding seams, the hammer and chisel can be used.

Small veins, spots, the welding seam (at the heel of the blade, where the steel of the blade is united with the iron of the shank,) if they are not strikingly observable to the eye, and injurious to the quality of the blade, may be passed. The iron of the shank must in no case extend over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch into the blade.

The principal proof of the quality and strength of the blade consists in striking four heavy blows (two with the back and two with the edge) on a block, standing up ; if any bends are occasioned by this, which can be straightened by hand, while cold, the blade is unfit for service, and not to be supposed as having stood the proof, and is accordingly rejected. Blades which are too soft or unequal in their temper, whose edges turn, and those which exhibit flaws, veins, or cracks, are not received.

Examination of the hilts.

To attain to the greatest possible uniformity in the hilts, a gauge is applied, in which each hilt must fit ; notice is taken if it has been made accurately in all its parts, and of soft wrought-brass ; whether it is of the prescribed strength, and presents no coarse sand-holes, or weak or brittle places. Whether the brass is not too friable or brittle, is ascertained by using a small mallet.

The small deviations which are allowed in the hilts are contained in the table of dimensions ; if larger, the blades are rejected.

All the models and core boxes for these hilts are cast by standard models expressly preserved for this purpose.

The weights of the hilt of the sabre and sword are contained in the table of dimensions.

Examination of the scabbards.

Respecting the scabbard it is to be observed, that it is required to be made of tough and pure iron plate, well polished; and that the searn, the bands, and shoe are properly brazed. To this end the scabbard is slightly beaten with a light round hammer, at such places where it may be thought most proper, to ascertain from the sound whether there are parts in the scabbard which are too thin or too weak.

Every part must be polished and cleanly finished; the rings well united and firmly joined to the scabbard.

The weight of the scabbards, together with the allowed variations, are contained in the table of dimensions.

After the single parts have, in this manner, been examined, they are put together, and then submitted to a second proof; in which such things are only to be noticed which, in the examination of the single parts, could not be effected; that is:

1. That the shank, as well as the head, fit closely to the grip, and that it does not move about;

2. That the blade, with the middle of its back, and the scabbard, lie accurately in the plane of the grip;

3. That the blade enters well, but not too easily, into the scabbard and that the hilt fits closely to the scabbard.

The weight of the whole sabre, and of the sword, with the allowed variations, is contained in the table of dimensions.

If, on examination of finished arms, defects should be detected, which would warrant the rejection of pieces previously inspected, it will, as a matter of course, be done. This, however, can relate only to such defects as have been occasioned by the mounting, since no proof, by blows, can be admitted when the parts have once been inspected and assembled. The brass mounting, gilding, &c., are performed, in all respects, as is usual in other shops.

The low price of labor and materials at Solingen reduces the cost of swords considerably below the price at which they are manufactured in France or England. The following are the prices of some:

Light cavalry sabres, (French pattern)	-	-	-	\$2 94
Horse artillery do. do.	-	-	-	2 46
Infantry officers' swords, (gilt)	-	-	-	6 80
Non-commissioned officers' swords	-	-	-	3 39
Musicians' swords	-	-	-	2 87
Officers' horse artillery sabres, (gilt)	-	-	-	7 31

At Enfield, (England,) sword blades are made of cast-steel, where it is believed to be very superior to steel of any other description. The curve of the sabre blades is determined by applying it to a mould of the exact shape of the blade cut into a brass plate, which it is required to fit.

The tempering process is similar to that at Solingen, and the blades are proved by striking their flat sides with the whole force of the arm twice upon a table of solid plank 2½ inches thick, and their edge and back, at about two-thirds the distance from the hilt to the point, upon the top of a solid block of wood 16 inches high and 7 inches square. The blade is then

lent, as at Solingen, the versed sine of the arc measuring 7.5 inches. About eleven out of twelve blades stand this proof. Notwithstanding the excellent quality of the German blades, the English manufacturers insist upon theirs, of *cast-steel*, possessing superior strength and hardness, with equal if not greater elasticity.

At Chatellerault, in France, the blades of swords are formed from steel fagotted. Eighteen layers of steel plates, each 3 inches wide by 0.25 thick, are laid up in one pile, heated in a hollow fire, and welded under a trip-hammer. This bar is afterwards cut, and piled one piece on the other, and the two are welded and drawn down again. This process is sometimes repeated, making three welding heats and 72 layers of steel in a bar of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The bar, in this form, is measured and marked by the water-gauge, and then heated in a hollow fire, and drawn out, under a trip-hammer, into the rough blades, and then forged by hand, and by means of swedges, into the form for grinding.

The man at the trip-hammer draws out from 200 to 250 sabre blades per day.

The measuring gauge consists of a hollow iron tube, about five feet long, with two open orifices at the top, and filled with water. A gauge, graduated to the different kinds of blades, is passed down into the water, which displaces a quantity equal in bulk to the gauge; after which the gauge is withdrawn. The bar of steel to be marked is then passed down into the tube, until the water rises to the top, when the bar is marked. While the bar is in this position, the water being level with the top of the tube, the gauge is again lowered into the tube, again displacing a like quantity of water, and again withdrawn; and the bar is passed further down, until the water rises to the top, when the bar receives the second mark. These operations are continued until the bar is marked off in its whole length.

The gauge is a piece of iron of a uniform width and thickness—say about 1.25 by 0.75 inch, and of such length as will equal in bulk any quantity to be measured. It is graduated to represent any required quantity, and has a movable stopper sliding over it, which is placed at any of the marks, and held there by a thumb-screw.

To facilitate its use, the gauge is suspended by a cord passing over a pulley, with a counter-balance weight at the other end. It works in guides, one of which is on the top of the tube which receives the stopper when the gauge is immersed. The bar to be marked is suspended in like manner.

The blade is tempered by heating to a cherry red, when it is withdrawn from the fire and run into a heap of moistened iron scales that are collected from about the anvils, (*paille de fer*), and which serves to cool the edges, and prevent their cracking when suddenly immersed.

The blade is then plunged into cold water, from which it comes very hard and brittle, and sometimes considerably warped. It is then drawn through the blaze of a charcoal fire, until it assumes a blue color, when it is straightened on the anvil by the hammer, and again plunged into water, which gives it a proper elastic temper.

The shank is not tempered.

The blades are grooved upon hard fine stones, kept *wet*, and afterwards polished upon hard wooden wheels covered with emery and oil, and burnished upon the same kind of wheels covered with pulverized charcoal.

When finished, the blades are measured, in all their dimensions, with callipers, and their form is verified by putting them in a scabbard of the exact dimensions.

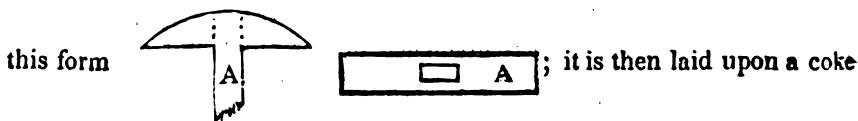
They are afterwards submitted to the following proof, viz : cavalry sabre blades are carefully bent both ways over a curved plank, so as to describe an arc, the height of which is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the sabres of the heavy and light cavalry, respectively. The uniformity of the curve denotes the equality of temper throughout the whole length of the blade, which should be perfectly straight after this trial. The blade is then struck forcibly, near the shank, upon the top of a curved block, the versed sine of which is less than that of the proof-bending block, and varies with the different descriptions of swords to be proved. The heel and point of the blade ought to strike the curved surface of the block simultaneously. This proof breaks such blades as are too highly tempered, and bends those that are not sufficiently so, and in all, exposes any defects they may contain. Afterwards, the blade is struck twice, with its edge and back upon a hard block, to test its temper, and render more visible its defects.

The proof of blades of officers' sabres and infantry swords is, in a manner, quite analogous; and that of infantry and artillery sabres consists in striking them twice, flatwise, upon a plane surface, and their backs and edges upon a block of hard wood.

Scabbards, at Solingen, for cut-and-thrust swords, are made of leather not blacked, and with the flesh side out. They are blackened after being sewed, stretched upon a wooden former, and rubbed down with a rub stick of bone or hard wood.

Scabbards for sabres are made, for the Prussian service, of rolled iron; but those ordered for the United States are to be of steel.

The piece for a scabbard is cut by shears into a parallelogram, laid upon a stake that is set in an anvil, and its edges are bevelled with a hammer of



fire, heated, doubled lengthwise by the hammer and in the vice, and then receives an iron former or mandril, just the size of the interior of the finished scabbard, after the iron has been bent to the curve of the mandril by striking it in an iron crotch that sets in a hole in the anvil,

The scabbard is then placed in a large vice, and compressed to the mandril in its whole length, the edges being battered down with a hammer C

, one edge overlaying the other 0.4 of an inch. This work is done in the vice and upon it, frequently putting it in and compressing it, and setting it to the mandril by hammering the sides of the scabbard with the face of the hammer upon the top of the vice.

The joint is then run over with a coarse file, to remove the cinders and expose the opening a little; the solder, in borax water, is spread upon the joint, the mandril withdrawn, and the scabbard held over the fire, with the joint uppermost, until the borax, becoming calcined, adheres with the solder to the metal. The joint is then turned down to the fire, and the brazing

is completed. The tip is afterwards fitted to the scabbard, tied with wire, and brazed on.

The inspection and proof of iron scabbards consists in a close examination of the polish, the seam, the bands and tip, to ascertain that the brazing is perfect and the workmanship complete.

The scabbard is slightly beaten with a round hammer along its length, to determine from the sound whether there are thin places, or whether the seam is imperfectly brazed, and the bands not firmly attached to the scabbard. The dimensions and weight must likewise correspond with the established table.

The scabbards at Solingen cost about \$1.06.

At the French manufactories, the scabbards of sabres are made of steel and iron united in alternate layers, the exterior layers being of iron, which, being exposed to the fire, become considerably reduced. These outer layers are 0.5 inch, and the inner layers of iron and steel 0.25 inch in thickness, and in plates about 3 inches wide. The pile is heated to a welding heat, and welded under a trip-hammer and drawn into bars of any convenient shape. These bars are then cut in two pieces, piled, and welded again. The pile originally contains eleven layers; and, when subjected to a third piling and welding, would consist of forty-four layers. The bars are afterwards heated in an air furnace, and passed between smooth rolls until reduced to the required thickness, and then put under a press to straighten the sheets.

The plates for the scabbards are sheared to the proper dimensions, the edges bevelled, and then bent around a mandril and brazed; *after which*, it is curved to the form of the blade by hand hammering, the brazed edge forming the convex edge of the scabbard.

The tip and bands are also brazed on in the usual way.

The scabbards are proved by letting fall an iron weight of 0.98 kilogrammes, from a height of 18 inches, upon three points of their surface, which should not bruise the scabbard or injure the brazing.

GUNPOWDER.

The principal powder manufactories visited by the board are those at Waltham Abbey, in England, and at "Le Bouchet," in France.

Powder-mills at Waltham Abbey.

This is the only manufactory of gunpowder in Great Britain, belonging to the Government, which is now in operation. The establishment is under the direction of the master general of the ordnance, and is now superintended by Lieutenant Colonel Moody, of the royal engineers, to whose kindness we are indebted for an opportunity of viewing the works. It is situated twelve miles north of London, and the works extend about a mile and a half on the banks of the river-Lea, which furnishes the requisite water-power. The works are extensive, but they have not of late years been kept in operation to their full capacity. The buildings are mostly of wood, and in a decayed condition, but undergoing repairs. When the public service requires more powder than can be furnished by this establishment, the rest is made by contract; in which case the saltpetre is furnished, in a refined state, by the Government. The usual price of powder is about 16 cents a pound, exclusive of the cask.

The several mills and other buildings are separated sufficiently from each other to prevent the effects of an explosion from extending from one to another; or, in case of two mills being necessarily near together, they are divided by a lofty traverse of earth, with trees growing on it.

Saltpetre and sulphur refineries, an apparatus for making charcoal, and a cooperage, form parts of the establishment, and the meadow grounds attached to it furnish a portion of the wood used for charcoal.

The *saltpetre* is refined by *boiling* and *skimming*, after which it is *filtered* through canvass bags; the clear liquor is then transferred to copper pans, in which it is allowed to cool and *crystallize*. The crystals, after being washed with pure water, are thrown into the *melting-pot*, and the fused saltpetre is run into moulds for the purpose of being preserved in large cakes.

The *sulphur* is also refined by simple *melting* and *skimming*, after which it is run into tubs for cooling; the operation is repeated a second time, and the sulphur is broken into fragments of a convenient size for use.

The *charcoal* used at these works is all of the kind called "*cylinder coal*," being prepared by distilling the wood in iron cylinders. The kinds of wood used for making charcoal are *white* and *red willow*, *alder*, and *black dog-wood*, (a species of *alder*.) No preference is given to one of these kinds over another, but the willow is most commonly used.

Cast-iron cylinders about 6 feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, are set horizontally in the brick-work of the furnace, so that the flame from each grate circulates around two cylinders. These cylinders are closed by doors in front, and they have openings at the opposite ends for the passage of a bent pipe, which allows the escape of the gaseous and other products of the distillation. The wood is split, if necessary, into small size, and it is packed in sheet-iron cylinders, open at one end, which are inserted in the cast-iron cylinders above mentioned; and the door is luted tight, so as to leave only the opening, through the pipe behind. The degree of carbonization is judged of by the appearance of the gasess which are allowed to escape from time to time through the stop-cock adapted to the pipe. When the wood is thought to be sufficiently charred, the sheet-iron cylinders are withdrawn, and placed in other cylinders of the same kind, furnished with covers to protect them from the air, in which the coal is allowed to cool, whilst other cylinders of wood are placed at once in the furnace.

The wood is charred to a *jet black* color, without being overburnt. It is not deprived of *all* its hydrogen, and the coal retains a very slight degree of elasticity. From 25 to 33 per cent. of coal is obtained from the different kinds of wood.

The *proportions of ingredients* used in making gunpowder are—

Saltpetre	-	-	-	-	-	75
Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sulphur	-	-	-	-	-	10

The *materials* are *pulverized* separately, and sifted before being mixed. For this purpose, as well as for that of incorporating the ingredients, *cylinder mills* are exclusively used. These mills consist of two mill-stones of black marble, attached to a horizontal shaft, and running on another similar stone, laid horizontally for a *bed stone*. The running mill-stones are 6 feet in diameter and 13 inches thick, weighing about 3 tons each. Their tracks cross each other about 6 inches, and they make $7\frac{1}{2}$ turns in a minute. The materials having been pulverized, are mixed in tubs in the due proportion,

and returned to the mill to be incorporated. The mill *charge* is 42 pounds, and the time of running of each charge varies with the kind of powder to be made—say from 3 to 6 hours. There is no definite rule as to the quantity of water which is to be added during this operation, as that varies with the state of the weather and other circumstances. It must be in some measure regulated by the judgment of the workman.

The incorporation of the materials being completed, the powder is formed into a cake, by *pressure under an hydraulic press*, at the rate of 60 tons to the square foot. The dust is spread in frames separated from each other by plates of copper, and the *press cake* is formed about a *fifth of an inch* thick; these cakes are broken up with wooden mallets before they are carried to the *graining sieve*.

The *granulation* is performed in the ordinary way by means of a disc of *lignum-vitæ* moving in a sieve, with a bottom of pierced parchment, the holes in which are proportioned to the size of grain to be made; the grained powder passing through these holes is received in another sieve, which allows the dust and fine grains to pass through, retaining the grain of the required size. The holes in the graining sieve for *cannon powder* are 0.12 of an inch in diameter, and those in the *sifter* about 0.04 of an inch; the graining sieve for *musket powder* is made of wire gauze or sheet copper, pierced with holes of the same size as those in the sifter for cannon powder; and the fine sifter for musket powder is of silk gauze, allowing only the dust and *very fine* grains to pass through.

There is also at Waltham Abbey a machine for forming and crushing the press cake, by passing it between rollers; but it does not appear to be at present used.

After the different sized grains are separated, and the powder *dusted*, it is *glazed*, by being rolled in cylindrical barrels, which are made of strong canvass for cannon powder, and of wood for small-grained powder. The glazing barrel makes 40 turns in a minute, and the operation is continued only an *hour and a half* for ordinary powder, which is consequently not very highly glazed.

The powder is again dusted after glazing, and is then *dried*, by being exposed about 24 hours in a drying-house warmed by hot water. Care is taken to dry it slowly, and not to expose it to a greater heat than about 140° of Fahrenheit.

Before being *barrelled*, the powder is perfectly cooled, and again dusted. The barrels are of two sizes, to contain 100 pounds, and 50 pounds, respectively; but they are packed with only 90 pounds, and 45 pounds, to leave room for rolling the powder.

Samples of British government powder were obtained for the Ordnance Office previously to our visit to the powder-works.

The methods used for checking the operations at these works are frequent *flashing*; trials with the *vertical eprouvette* and the *8-inch mortar*; in the former, a charge of 4 drachms (109 grains) raises a weight of 25 pounds about 3½ inches; in the 8-inch mortar, the chamber of which is capable of containing 2¼ pounds of powder, a charge of 2 ounces is used; the ball is of brass, weighing 64 pounds, and having 0.1 of an inch windage; the mean range at an angle of 45° is not less than 60 yards. The results in these modes of proof are compared with those given by powder of standard quality.

Another instrument of proof used in the British service is the *pendulum*

eprouvette, which consists of a *half-pounder* brass gun, mounted as a pendulum, and charged with 2 ounces of powder, the strength of which is estimated by the arc of recoil. (See "Artillerist's Manual," 1840.) One of these *eprouvettes* is in possession of the Ordnance Department, which renders a further description unnecessary here.

Small-grained powder is also proved by firing a steel ball from a musket barrel, with a charge of 4 drachms, the force being measured by the penetration of the ball into a target of wet elm boards, half an inch thick, placed three quarters of an inch apart, at 40 feet from the muzzle of the barrel; the usual penetration is about 15 boards.

The *density* of the powder is estimated by the weight of a cubic foot, which, when laid loosely, should not be *less* than 850 ounces, but will generally exceed 900 ounces.

Powder-works of Le Bouchet.

These works were commenced about 18 years ago, to replace those at Essonne, which had been destroyed. They are situated about 26 miles south of Paris, on the little river Juine, a short distance above its junction with the Essonne.

The space allowed for the works being ample, the buildings are conveniently and judiciously arranged, with due regard to security. The water-power is derived from the Juine by a canal, along which the mills are placed, in small buildings, some of which are of wood, but most of them of brick; in the latter, three of the walls are built very strong, the front being left open, or closed merely with light doors; the roof is a light arch of brick.

The establishment contains apparatus for making charcoal, workshops for repairing machinery, coopers' shops, &c., and also dwellings for the officers and other persons employed. It is not yet complete, the design being to make of this establishment a sort of school for the instruction of young officers; and, for this purpose, there are to be not only examples of all the approved methods of making powder, but also a laboratory for instruction in the chemical operations connected with the art, such as analysis of powder and materials, &c.

Like all the powder-works in France, this establishment is a branch of the department of artillery. It is now commanded by Mr. Dieu, chef de bataillon, who is assisted by another officer of artillery, a commissaire des poudres, (fiscal officer and storekeeper,) a master powder-maker, and twenty assistant powder-makers; all appointed by the director in Paris. The annual products of the works are now about 300,000 pounds of powder of various kinds.

Saltpetre and sulphur are not refined at the powder-works in France, but supplied from the Government refineries.

Saltpetre is refined by being washed with water saturated with saltpetre, then boiled, clarified with a solution of glue, and skimmed; after which it is drawn off into cooling vats, where, to prevent the formation of large crystals, it is constantly stirred with rakes. The saltpetre is thus deposited in minute crystals, or rather grains, containing but a small portion of the water of crystallization; it is then transferred to large tubs, or boxes, where it is washed with distilled water. To obtain saltpetre of great purity, these operations are sometimes repeated a second, and even a third time; the

saltpetre is then dried, by exposure to a low heat, in shallow vats; after which it is sifted, and barrelled for use.

Sulphur is refined by sublimation in an air-tight chamber, which is heated sufficiently to melt the purified sulphur as it comes over; it is then drawn off into moulds of any required form.

Charcoal is prepared in two ways at the Bouchet powder-works. The kinds of wood used are *willow*, *alder*, and *dogwood*. (bourdaine.) The first method is by burning the woods in a pit. This pit is rectangular, five feet long by four feet wide, and four and a half feet deep. The fire is managed in the ordinary way, and the coal formed is of a deep black, the wood being thoroughly charred. This kind of coal alone is used in making powder for the military service, because such powder is made exclusively in stamping-mills, (*moulins à pilons*;) and the cylinder coal is thought to be too hard, and too difficult to pulverize, for this method of fabrication. Cylinder coal is, however, made on a large scale at the Bouchet works, being used in the fabrication of sporting powder. The apparatus for distilling the wood is similar to the English one, consisting of twenty-two cast-iron cylinders, built in pairs, in the masonry of a furnace. The wood is placed directly in these cylinders, without the intervention of the sheet-iron cylinders used at Waltham Abbey. In addition to the usual indication of the completion of the charring, which is given by the appearance of the gases that come over, a piece of wood is inserted at the back part of the furnace, into a separate tube, within the cylinder, so that it can be withdrawn from time to time for examination. The cylinder coal is less thoroughly charred than the pit coal; its color is reddish, and it retains a notable portion of hydrogen.

The proportions of ingredients used are as follows:

		Saltpetre.	Charcoal.	Sulphur.
For war powder	- -	75	12½	12½
Sporting powder	- -	78	12	10
Blasting powder	- -	62	18	20

Manipulation.—Powder, for war purposes, is made, as above stated, in pilon mills alone, by the old process; that is to say, the materials are pulverized, incorporated, and made into a cake, under the pestles. The granulation is performed in parchment sieves moved by hand, and the powder is not glazed. The grain is of two sizes, cannon and musket; the former is between 0.1 and 0.055 of an inch, the latter between 0.055 and 0.024 of an inch, in size.

For sporting powder, the charcoal and sulphur are pulverized together in rolling barrels, by means of small balls of bronze; they are then mixed thoroughly together by similar means. The incorporation and pressing are performed in rolling-mills, consisting of cylinders of bronze, or of wood, hooped with thick bronze, running in a wooden trough. The cylinders are five feet in diameter, and twenty inches wide, weighing about two and a half tons each; and the mean time of running on each mill charge of 100 pounds, is two hours. The dust from the graining sieve is pressed, by being spread from a hopper, in a thin layer, on an endless web of canvass, on which it is passed between rollers. The machine for this purpose has three rollers—the middle one of wood, and the others of bronze.

The *granulation* is performed in sieves by means of a disc; but on account of the dryness and hardness of the cake, it is necessary that the

sieves should be covered, and that they should be worked by machinery. For this purpose, eight of them are attached to a frame moved by an eccentric on a vertical shaft turned by a water wheel: by this arrangement, the sieves receive an alternate rotatory motion of the same kind as that usually given by hand. The sieves are covered with canvass, and they are divided into three compartments; the upper one, containing the disc, has a bottom of wood (walnut) pierced with suitable holes, through which the grains pass, as they are formed, into the second compartment; the bottom of the latter is a wire sieve, which intercepts the large grains, allowing the small grains and dust to pass into the third compartment, which has a bottom of silk gauze, serving as a sifter, whilst the proper grain is expelled by the centrifugal force through an opening in the side of the sieve. Two openings are also made, diametrically opposite to each other, in the wooden bottom of the graining sieve, and to these are adapted small inclined planes extending downwards nearly to the bottom of the second compartment; the grains which are too large to pass the wire sieve reascend on these inclined planes into the graining sieve, to be again subjected to the action of the disc.

The grain, being thus formed and *sifted*, is ready for *glazing*, which is performed in the usual manner; the glazing barrels are divided into three compartments, each of which receives 2 cwt. of powder: the glazing of a charge occupies from 24 to 40 hours.

Drying is effected, whenever the weather permits, by spreading the powder on sheets in the sun; and this method is preferred not only on account of economy, but because there is less risk of overheating the powder. A thermometer immersed in the powder will sometimes stand as high as 140° Fahrenheit.

When the weather does not permit of sun-drying, the operation is performed in a drying-house heated by steam. The apparatus for this purpose consists of a large chest, the top of which is of canvass, on which the powder is spread in a layer from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch thick: the hot air is forced through this layer of powder by means of a ventilator formed of fans turned by a water wheel. The furnace for heating the water is about 60 yards from the drying-house, on the opposite side of a canal: the steam is conducted in pipes under the canal, and passes into large cylinders in the air chest, which contain the tubes through which the air is forced by the ventilators in order to be heated. In this way the powder is dried in about four hours, the degree of heat being nearly the same as that obtained in sun drying.

The finer kinds of sporting powder, called *superfine* and *royal*, are made in a similar manner to the above; but great care is taken in the selection of the wood (choosing small straight sticks) and in the distillation, that it is not too much charred; the materials are pulverized with more care, and the mill cake is broken up in the mixing barrels, and passed a second time through the rolling-mill; it is then broken up a second time in a graining sieve, and formed again into cake by means of the press; after which it is grained as before described—using, however, silk gauze in place of wire gauze for the bottom of the second compartment of the graining sieve, in order to obtain a finer grain. The *royal* powder differs from the *superfine* in being finer grained and somewhat more dense.

Blasting powder is made in *round grains*, by a process entirely different from either of those before described. The ingredients are *pulverized* and *mixed* in rolling barrels, and the fine dust is separated by means of a fan.

The apparatus for forming the grains is a large wooden drum, mounted on an axis which connects with a water-wheel: on one head of this drum, or barrel, a circular opening is made around the axis, into which a water pipe, pierced with very small holes, is inserted. At the commencement of the operation, small round grains are formed by means of a sieve, into which a quantity of powder-dust moistened with 10 per cent. of water is placed; this being shaken by hand, is formed into grains, which are rolled in the cylinder to make them round; they are then sifted, to separate such globules as are of proper size to be used in the subsequent operations; these grains are put into the revolving drum, and the powder-dust, in a state of very minute division, is gradually added, water being admitted at the same time through the rose of the watering pipe: by this means the grains are increased in size, by layers successively added to them, until the requisite size of grain is obtained for the greater part of the charge; they are then separated by sifting, and the smaller grains are used in the same manner as before.

This powder, being made with a great proportion of water, cannot be sufficiently well dried in the sun, but requires the greater heat of the drying-house. The process of fabrication is very simple and economical, and the powder is thought to have a very great *explosive* force; but the results of trials, both in England and France, have not been favorable to its use for military purposes.

Packing.—Gunpowder for military service is packed in barrels made of white-oak or chestnut, with hoops of the same materials. The barrels are of two sizes, to contain 50 and 100 kilogrammes, (say one and two cwt.,) and each barrel is enclosed in another made of the same kinds of wood.

Sporting powder is put up in canisters of different sizes, from two pounds to half a pound. For *common* powder, the canisters are made of *paper*; for *superfine*, of paper covered with *sheet-lead*; and for *royal*, of *tin*.

The Government price of sporting powder is (according to quality) 8, 10, and 12 francs the kilogramme, (about 70, 90, and 110 cents per pound.)

Small samples of the various kinds of powder made at Le Bouchet were obtained, and are deposited in the Ordnance Office.

Proof.—Frequent test trials are made, to control the operations of the manufactory.

The mode of proof established by the regulations of the French service is well known to us in all its details. It is the mortar *eprouvette*, of the calibre of 64-pounder, (8 inches,) the chamber of which is made to contain 3oz. of powder. The range of war powder must not be less than 225 metres, (250 yards); that of blasting powder 180 metres, (200 yards.) The proof range is inscribed on the head of the powder-barrel, as with us.

Musket and *sporting* powders are also proved by means of a small pendulum *eprouvette*, consisting of a musket barrel suspended as a pendulum, from which a ball is fired into a small block of lead, similarly suspended. The charge is 9 grammes, (139 troy grains.) By means of this apparatus the initial velocity of the ball is calculated, the mean of six trials being taken. For musket powder this velocity is usually from 485 to 500 metres, (1,590 to 1,640 feet.) The result of this proof is marked on the barrel of powder.

The *gravimetric density*, or the weight of a given quantity of powder, is ascertained by using a brass measure, containing 1 litre, (61 cubic inches nearly,) which is filled with powder—first loosely, and then settled by shaking. The weight of the powder, by each method, is taken in *grammes*; therefore, the result will equally express the weight of a cubic foot in ounces.

The mean gravimetric density of loose powder may be stated at 835 for blasting powder, 845 for war powder, and 900 for sporting powder.

It is evident that these results will vary, not only with the specific gravity of the powder, but also with the size and form of the grain; and that, to obtain results which may be compared with each other, the powder used should be sifted to a nearly uniform grain.

The *specific gravity* of powder is obtained by weighing it in water saturated with pure saltpetre. The principle of this method is, that the saturated solution will not take up any more saltpetre, and that neither of the other ingredients of powder is soluble in water. The method is explained in detail in the "*Manuel de l'Artificier*," and has been tried in this country. It appears liable to objections, as the powder is immediately *softened*, though not dissolved, by the solution of nitre; and the results obtained do not agree with the indications given by other means of observation. The following are the mean specific gravities obtained by this method:

War powder,	{ Cannon grain	-	-	-	1,800 to 1,900
	{ Musket grain	-	-	-	1,850 to 1,900
Sporting powder,	{ Common and superfine	-	-	-	1,800 to 1,950
	{ Royal	-	-	-	1,850 to 1,980
Blasting powder	-	-	-	-	1,600 to 1,800

Another method of determining the specific gravity of gunpowder is by weighing it under mercury; but this has also been found objectionable in practice, owing to the difficulty of expelling all the air from the powder. M. Dieu, the commandant at the Bouchet, has proposed a method of arranging the apparatus so as to remove this objection. It consists in attaching the bulb containing the powder to a bent tube, the legs of which are longer than a barometer tube, in order to obtain the means of exhausting the air from the bulb.

A sketch of the proposed apparatus is annexed.

The *relative hygrometric properties* of powder, or its susceptibility of absorbing moisture, is estimated by the increase of weight on exposure for some days in a shallow glass vessel, placed in water in a closely covered tub. The increase of weight should be ascertained from day to day, in order to judge of the rapidity with which the moisture is absorbed as well as the quantity; 100 grammes (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) is a convenient quantity of powder for this trial.

Trials by flashing are made by burning a small quantity of powder (about 15 grains at a time) in a shallow copper cup, and weighing the residuum. The *quickness* of powder is estimated by the time of burning of a train about 20 feet long, laid in a groove made in the edge of a board. The powder for this trial should be sifted to a uniform grain; for fine grain powder, the groove may be 0.2 of an inch wide, and 0.1 deep.

The *hardness of the grain* is indicated by the quantity of dust formed in rolling a barrel of powder down an inclined plane. For this purpose 8 kilogrammes (about $17\frac{1}{2}$ pounds) of powder are put into a cask capable of containing 10 kilogrammes, which is loosely enclosed in another cask, and the whole is rolled 50 times down an inclined plane 20 metres (65 feet) long, formed of planks with slats nailed across them.

The *ballistic pendulum* has been lately used on a large scale in France, for comparing the strength of different kinds of gunpowder. The commission established at Metz for experiments on the principles of gunnery.

having succeeded in constructing a ballistic pendulum adapted for the convenient use of cannon of large calibre, by means of which the effects of gunpowder can be measured when fired with the highest service charges, the Government has caused similar pendulums to be constructed for several of the principal powder-works. Those at Metz and Le Bouchet were seen by the board; and, at the former place, some experiments with a heavy 8-inch howitzer were witnessed; the pendulum at Le Bouchet had been but just established at the time of our visit there, and no trials had been made with it, except such as were required to test the accuracy and stability of the work. A copy of a memoir on the construction of the pendulum at Metz, accompanied by detailed drawings, had been furnished to the Ordnance Department through the kindness of Messrs. E. J. Dupont & Company, of Brandywine, previously to our departure for Europe: a particular description of the apparatus is, therefore, unnecessary in this place. The pendulums lately constructed differ from the original one only in some slight details, viz: 1st. The suspending rods are a little increased in size at the lower ends. 2d. The collars by which these rods are attached to the gun are made to connect with two heavy pieces of wrought iron, (5 inches wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick,) placed one on each side of the piece, embracing the trunnions—the object being to fix the gun more securely in its place. 3d. Instead of *two* graduated arcs of iron, one on each side of the piece, for measuring the recoil, a single one of brass is placed under the axis of the piece; and the needle which moves the sliding index is attached to the bar which unites the lower ends of the two pairs of suspension rods. 4th. The arrangement for adjusting the centre of gravity and the centre of oscillation is simplified by cutting screw-threads on the bars on which the adjusting weights slide, and by fixing the latter in any desired position on the bars by means of two wrought-iron nuts, furnished with handles like those of the elevating screw of a gun-carriage; the adjusting weights are made of lead. 5th. The cast-iron cylinder or pendulum block, which receives the shot, is made thicker (5 inches thick) on the lower side than on the upper, and weighs, when finished, 3,000 kilogrammes, (6,600 pounds.)

This pendulum was originally designed, as above stated, for experiments on the principles and science of gunnery, which are still in progress at Metz. The use of the same instrument at the powder-works will afford the means of testing, in a satisfactory manner, not only the comparative strength of powder from time to time in the regular course of fabrication, but also the manner in which different methods of fabrication affect the projectile and the explosive forces of powder—a question on which a great difference of opinion and practice now exists in different countries.

General remarks.—In the above brief account of the manufacture of gunpowder in England and France, our object has been to give merely a general view of the processes adopted, in each of those countries, in making powder, especially for military purposes; in which, it will be observed that there are great and essential differences.

In England, for at least fifty years past, gunpowder has been made almost entirely by means of the heavy rolling-mills; and it is believed that no other method is now pursued in that country, where the manufacture of powder is free to any one who may choose to pursue it. English war powder, then, is made of *cylinder coal*; it is *pulverized* and *incorporated under heavy rolling-mills*; it is *pressed* so as to make the cake *very hard and dense*, and it is *glazed*. In France, on the contrary, war powder is

made of *pit coal*, pulverized and incorporated in *pilon mills*, not pressed, and therefore comparatively *soft* and *porous*; and it is *unglazed*. This difference in the mode of manufacture in the two countries is not accidental. The manufacture of powder in France belongs exclusively to the Government, and is conducted entirely by its officers. The English method has been tried, and is still followed very nearly in the making of *sporting powder*; but the regulations of the War Office confine the use of the English process to that kind of powder, and direct that the powder for military purposes shall be made in the pounding mills only. The reason assigned for this regulation is, that the powder made by the English method is found to be more destructive to cannon, especially to bronze cannon, (*plus brisante*,) than that made by the old process, without producing a greater projectile force. The experiments at Metz, above referred to, will probably decide this question.

A sample of the powder used in proving the iron cannon purchased in Sweden was procured by the board; the powder is made by means of the pounding mill and press.

The instrument used for proving powder in Sweden consists of a brass tube, about 22 inches long and 1 inch bore, with sides $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, which is set nearly vertical, in a solid block of brass; it has a vent at the bottom, and the charge is about 1oz. of powder. On the upper end of this tube is placed a copper ball 5 inches diameter, to which is adapted a plug $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, fitting the bore of the tube. The height to which this ball is raised by the explosion of the charge is measured by a tape attached to it, which slides through a staple in the seat of the tube; the mean range is 14 to 16 feet; the ball falls into a box filled with straw.

For many details relative to the methods now pursued in the manufacture of gunpowder, reference may be made to the late report of Messrs. Zeni and Des Hays, entitled "*Renseignemens sur le Matériel de l'Artillerie Navale de la Grande Bretagne*," 1840; and to the "*Manuel de l'Artificier*," par Vergnaud, 1838.

PERCUSSION CANNON LOCKS AND PRIMERS.

The application of percussion powder to discharge cannon has been attempted in various countries, and is still a matter of experiment.

Various kinds of locks have been tried; but the board consider that the United States are as far advanced in the experiment of firing cannon with percussion locks and primers as any other country they have visited.

The friction tubes used have the advantage of dispensing with a lock altogether.

The tubes experimented with in England were made of quills, with a lateral branch into which a bent wire, covered with percussion powder, is fixed; a loop is made in the end of this wire, in which a hook is inserted to draw out the wire, the friction of which causes the explosion of the tube.

In Prussia, this kind of tube has been extensively tried, and with great success.

The body of the tube is made of sheet tin, and the cup on the top of brass, which is covered on its interior with percussion powder. A double piece of sheet-brass is inserted in this cup; on the end of it is a loop to insert a hook; and, by pulling out this piece, the tube is exploded.

The mode of charging these tubes is described under the head of the arsenal and laboratory at Berlin. Similar tubes have been successfully made at Fort Monroe arsenal, since our return.

A description of cannon percussion locks and friction tubes used in Saxony, Belgium, Nassau, Sweden, Weimar, Hanover, France, and some other countries, is given in a late work by Captain Thiery, of the French artillery, which, having been purchased, is referred to for its details.

GUN-CARRIAGES.

In England, the field gun-carriages, called "block-trail," are made with shafts: they are principally of oak, with some parts of elm, ash, and fir.

The general plan of the carriage is similar to our own "stock trail" carriage, which, like the French, Belgian, Sardinian, and several of the German States, is but the English system modified. A model carriage is deposited in the Ordnance Office.

The limbers of field carriages in all these countries, except England, are constructed with a pole, and the Sardinian carriage is further modified by having a sweep-bar and pintle, ingeniously devised, for the purpose of relieving the wheel-horses from the violent motions of the pole, which, in the French mode of construction, are believed by many to be seriously injurious to the horses.

The Swedish field-carriages, although not of the "stock-trail" system, but composed of two flasks, have been also arranged with a regulator for the same purpose. This regulator, which has the pintle upon its rear end, moves upon an axis parallel to the axletree, whenever the check-chains at the pintle are made to bear by any unusual elevation of the pole. In such cases, the trail bears upon the curved sweep-bar attached to the hounds, and the check chains are drawn tight; and, to relieve them from being broken, the front end of the regulator descends, or it remains stationary, while the pole ascends.

This arrangement permits the connecting parts to act freely, without severe strains, while they perform the functions of connecting the carriage and limber. A gun-carriage, caisson, and field forge, of this system, have been procured from the Swedish arsenal at Stockholm.

In Belgium, the system of field artillery is nearly similar to the French, and, while the same plan of connecting the trains has been followed, the mode of supporting the pole has been modified by substituting a wooden yoke, similar to that in general use in that country, for the iron supporting branches attached to the pole of the French carriage.

This modification is approved by the Belgium officers, and one of its merits consists in the ready application of the ordinary harness of the country to the service of the artillery. The naves of all field-carriage wheels are of cast-iron. Instead of drawing from the splinter bar, swingtrees are used. Axletrees are of iron, and have wood bodies.

The French gun carriage, from which we have derived our own pattern, has been established after scientific investigations of its parts and principles; and its merits, which French artillery officers claim to be very superior, have been tested and satisfactorily determined in actual service.

The objection to the method of connecting the two trains and supporting

the pole, which officers of other European services have advanced against the French system, and the removal of which has been attempted, is represented by French artillery officers as unfounded; and the plan has been retained, after much experience in its practical operation, as the best that could be adapted to this description of carriage.

Some few improvements in the details of the French carriages have been noticed in describing the French arsenals.

The Russian and Prussian field gun-carriage is a modification of the system of Gribeauval, similar to the French system of the year XI. The change consists in removing the pintle from over the axletree to the sweep bar, about thirty inches to the rear, which adds to the facility of limbering and unlimbering, and improves its capability of turning. It differs likewise from the Gribeauval carriage, in having a large ammunition chest upon its limber, carrying at the same time the small chest between the flasks.

The drawings of all carriages and guns in the Prussian service having been obtained at Berlin, are referred to for full information concerning this system. Some modifications have been proposed in the Prussian carriages, by which the wheels are to be all of the same diameter, and the flasks to be brought nearer together at the trail.

Particular descriptions of the field artillery of Europe are given in "*L'Etat Actuel de l'Artillerie de Campagne en Europe*, par G. A. Jacobi;" which, as far as published, have been procured by the board, and may be referred to.

Siege carriages, in most of the countries visited by the board, conform, in their general principles of construction, to the system of field carriages.

The siege carriage observed in construction at the arsenal at Antwerp appeared to be most perfect. It is of the French stock-trail model, with some few modifications, which have improved it. These improvements have been referred to in the description of the Belgian arsenals; and they may be advantageously adopted in our system, which is a copy of the French, with such necessary modifications as the difference in the form and dimensions of our guns require.

In England, the stock-trail system, although originating in that service for field-carriages, has not been adopted for siege carriages. The Gribeauval pattern is still retained for siege service.

Barbette carriages, of the same model as ours, which are similar to the French, are adopted in Russia, with some modifications. These carriages are of pine; the 30-pounders have rails 8 by 9, and the tongue 9 by 10 inches. The wheels are of cast iron, 30 inches in diameter. Six 12-pounder cannon balls are placed in a cast iron curved bed, under the front transom; and a cast-iron plate, attached to the lower surface of the transom, rests upon the balls, which, rolling in the bed, facilitate the traversing of the chassis.

The Belgian carriages are likewise of this pattern, with some improvements upon the French, which have been already noticed in speaking of the arsenal at Antwerp.

HARNESS.

The Swedish harness for the artillery is peculiar. The hames are of wood, with leather pads attached to them, in place of collars. Traces are

of 2½-inch rope, double in their whole length. The breeching is attached to a ring that hooks upon the hames ring, and the same breeching ring bears a tug and buckle upon one hame, and a pole-strap upon the other.

The saddle is composed of two side bars of beech, connected by a pummel and cantle of wrought iron, with a seat of raw hide stretched from the cantle to the pummel. The pad is made of several thicknesses of coarse woollen cloth quilted together. Its construction is simple and strong. The horse blanket is folded on the seat of the saddle, and covered with a neat, strong cloth housing.

The bit of the bridle is a strong curb, with the bit piece turning 90° in the cheek bars. The halter is composed of two double straps, united at an angle of 120°, having at the angle a loop and button, by which it is looped to the headstall of the bridle; and on one of the ends a buckle and a ring, to which the halter-chain is attached by a pall hook.

A complete set of this harness was procured at Stockholm, and is deposited at the Washington arsenal.

The English artillery harness is very perfect, but particularly adapted to their own system of carriages, which differs from all others in having shafts to the limber.

The hames are of iron; the collar separate from the hames, large, and well stuffed. Traces of single 2½-inch rope, with chains at both ends. Saddle with low pummel and cantle, the side bars of the tree extending seven inches in rear of the cantle, and forming a bed for the valise. The pads are similar to those of the common riding saddle.

The off leading horse has a small saddle, or pad, upon which is carried a horse-cloth, saddle-bag, tin canteen, forage cord, and nose bag.

The shaft horse has also another pad, with shaft tugs. A set of this harness is likewise deposited at the Washington arsenal.

The Prussian harness has both the strap, or Dutch collar, and the collar and hames; the latter being of iron, and detached from the collar.

The off horses carry a small oblong pad. The traces are of strong single rope, attached to a leather tug.

The saddle has a wooden tree, with low pummel and cantle, and a pad. The bridles have the common strong curb and snaffle bits. Halters, leather headstalls and rope rein. Plates of the harness were procured at Berlin, and are referred to for details.

The general arrangement of the French harness is similar to our own; and in the artillery of all the countries visited, except France, swingtrees are used.

In Belgium the rope traces of the leaders reach back to the swingtrees. The saddle is like the English, with the side bars of the trees projecting to the rear, for supporting the valise. The supporting yoke of wood is attached to the hames, by a strap at each end, that buckles into a ring fixed to the clasp at the lower end of the hames.

The Russian harness is similar to the Prussian, with collar and hames; but the middle horses draw from the end of the pole, their traces being brought together behind stretchers, without a doubletree. The leaders (when six horses are used) draw from the traces of the middle horses. All traces are of single 3-inch rope. The saddles are similar to the French cavalry saddle, with pads made of several thicknesses of coarse woollen cloth.

MANŒUVRES OF SWEDISH FIELD ARTILLERY.

A battery is composed of eight pieces, viz: six guns and two howitzers.

The caissons did not manœuvre with the pieces in the exercises witnessed.

At Stockholm, the board saw the drill of a battery composed of six 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers. Six horses attached to each piece. All the draught horses had riding saddles, and a man was mounted on each horse. The sabres of all these men are hung to the saddle-bow, with a strap and buckle.

A captain, mounted, and attended by a trumpeter, also mounted, commands the battery.

A subaltern, also mounted, and attended by a trumpeter mounted, has charge of each section of two pieces; making five commissioned officers and five trumpeters (who hold the officers' horses when they dismount) to each battery. Each piece is under the immediate charge of a non-commissioned officer, chief of piece, also mounted; and there is a horse holder, mounted, (who holds the horses of the two chiefs of pieces composing a section, when they dismount,) for each section.

Three men mount upon the limber of each piece.

There are thus sixty-four horses and eighty-eight men, exclusive of the commissioned officers and captain's trumpeter, to each battery of eight pieces.

The non-commissioned officers' and trumpeters' horses have breast straps, and traces of rope rolled up and fastened on each side of the horse's shoulder; so that they can be attached to and assist in drawing the pieces when necessary.

The battery being in park, the detachments, mounted, approach the pieces from the rear, and wheel up; so that three draught horses come on each side of their respective pieces. The men dismount at the word, and each man hitches up his horse.

The manœuvres were in sections of two pieces, and half batteries of four pieces. The carriages turn very short, and the manœuvres were performed with great rapidity.

The pieces being in line, at the command "in battery," the three men on the limber, and the two on the wheel and middle off horse, dismount and run to the piece, unlimber, and put it "in battery." The non-commissioned chief of the piece dismounts; the two of each section giving their reins to the horse-holder. The officer commanding the section dismounts and gives his horse to his trumpeter.

The limbers retire to about the distance of our caissons. The officers' horses are held between the line of pieces and the limbers, and the non-commissioned officers' horses in rear of the line of limbers.

The following are the duties of the six men at the piece:

1. Sponges.
2. Loads.
3. Fires.
4. *Chief of piece* aims.
5. At the handspike.
6. Purveyor; furnished with a haversack, supplies the piece with ammunition from the limber.

A battery composed of six 12-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers,

manceuvre in a similar manner. There are eight horses harnessed to each piece: two in the wheel, three abreast in the middle, and three in the lead. Seven men are mounted on these eight horses; the middle horse of the three, between the wheel horses and leaders, being without a rider.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, &c., are the same as in a battery of 6-pounders.

ARMAMENT, &c., OF TROOPS.

SWEDEN.

Infantry.—1 musket, 0.69 calibre; 1 short sabre.

Light-cavalry hussars.—1 sabre, Prussian or French model; 1 pistol, musket calibre.

Artillery (horse).—1 sabre, like the old English model; 1 pistol.

Foot artillery.—Same as horse, except pistol.

Field Batteries.

6 12-pounders, iron, 16 calibres bore; 6 6-pounders, iron, 16 calibres bore; 2 24-pounder iron howitzers, 10 calibres bore; 2 12-pounder iron howitzers, 10 calibres bore.

The 12-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers, and the 6-pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers, forming batteries of eight guns each.

Gun-carriages are of the pattern sent to the United States, with a fixture to the limber to check the motion of the pole.

RUSSIA.

Infantry.—1 musket, 0.69 calibre, 42-inch barrel; 1 short sabre, like the French.

Dragoons.—1 sabre, (light cavalry;) 1 musket, 0.69 calibre, 36-inch barrel; 1 pistol, 0.69 calibre, 12-inch barrel. The musket is slung on the back; the breech at the left hip, muzzle over the right shoulder. The pistol is carried in a holster-pipe slung on the soldier's back; so that when doing duty dismounted, his whole armament is about him.

Horse artillery.—1 sabre; 1 pistol.

Foot artillery.—1 sword, similar to the American.

Field Batteries.

6 12-pounder brass guns, 16 calibres bore; 6 6-pounder brass guns, 16 calibres bore; 2 6.1-inch licornes, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ calibres bore; 2 4.8-inch licornes, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ calibres bore.

The batteries of 8 pieces are formed with 6 guns and 2 howitzers, or licornes; the 12-pounder and 6.1-inch, and the 6-pounder and 4.8-inch, serving together.

Cuirassiers, heavy cavalry.—1 long sabre, French pattern; 1 pistol; 1 lance for the front-rank men.

Hussars, light cavalry.—1 sabre, pattern of French light cavalry; 1 pistol; 1 carbine, (18-inch barrel,) musket calibre.

Lancers.—Same as hussars, with the addition of a lance.

FRANCE.

Infantry.—1 musket and bayonet; 1 short sabre, for sous officers and corporals, and for all soldiers of light companies. The sappers of infantry, and buglers of light companies, carry a musqueton and sabre; and drummers carry a sabre.

Cavalry.

Carabiniers and cuirassiers.—1 pistol; 1 sabre, (long heavy cavalry sabre.)

Dragoons.—1 dragoon musket, 36-inch barrel; 1 pistol; 1 heavy cavalry sabre.

Lancers.—1 musqueton, (without bayonet,) one squadron; the others without the musqueton; 1 pistol; 1 light-cavalry sabre; 1 lance.

Chasseurs.—Same, except the lance, as *lancers*.

Hussars.—Same as *chasseurs*.

In all cavalry corps, the adjutants, veterinary surgeons, quartermasters, quartermaster's sergeants, and trumpeters, have only one pistol and one sabre; and all privates carry a hatchet.

Horse artillery.—1 pistol; 1 horse-artillery sabre.

Foot artillery.—1 musqueton, without bayonet; 1 artillery sword.

Non-commissioned staff, and musicians of artillery, carry no musqueton. The companies of pontoniers, and companies of workmen, are armed like the foot artillery. In the squadrons of the *train*, the sous officers and trumpeters are armed with one pistol and a horse-artillery sabre; the soldiers have only a foot-artillery sword.

Field Batteries.

12-pounder brass guns, 16 calibres bore; 6-inch brass howitzers, 10 calibres bore; 8-pounder brass guns, 16 calibres bore; 24-pounder howitzers, 10 calibres bore.

Gun-carriage's, stocktrail, same as ours. Eight pieces form a battery, viz: 6 12-pounders and 2 6-inch howitzers, or 6 8-pounders and 2 24-pounder howitzers.

ENGLAND.

Infantry.—1 musket and bayonet. The non-commissioned officers carry a light sabre, like that worn by company officers.

Horse artillery.—1 sabre and 1 pistol.

Foot artillery.—1 sword, with saw back.

Cavalry corps.—Are variously armed, corresponding with their particular service—such as lancers, dragoons, and hussars.

Rifles.—New two-grooved rifle.

Field Batteries.

12-pounder.—5 12-pounder guns; 1 24-pounder howitzer; 10 12-pounder ammunition wagons; 2 24-pounder howitzer wagons; 1 spare gun carriage; 1 forge wagon; 2 store wagons; 1 store cart.

9-pounder.—5 9-pounder guns; 1 24-pounder howitzer; 7 9-pounder ammunition wagons; 2 24-pounder howitzer wagons; 1 spare 9-pounder carriage; 1 forge wagon; 1 store wagon; 1 store cart.

6-pounder.—3 6-pounder guns; 1 12-pounder howitzer; 6 6-pounder ammunition wagons; 2 12-pounder howitzer wagons; 1 spare gun carriage; 1 forge wagon; 1 store wagon; 1 store cart.

BELGIUM.

Field Batteries.—Same as the French.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTES ON RUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Russian field carriages have usually six horses, two abreast. No doubletree is used, but the traces of the middle horses are brought together and attached to the end of the pole. The traces are long, and kept apart by stretchers, as is the habit in the country generally. The leaders are attached to the traces of the middle horses, as in the French system. There is a light breeching on all the horses, so that any horse may be put at the wheels. The traces are of 3-inch rope, blackened. There is a driver on each near horse. The caisson (a two-wheeled cart) is drawn by three horses—the middle one in the shafts, and the driver on the near horse. All the carriages are painted green. The ammunition is all fixed, both for guns and howitzers (licornes.) The cartridge bag is drawn over the shot. They are neatly put up, and packed in tow in the caisson. A tin case is placed over each cartridge. When the ammunition is taken out of the caisson, this case is left in its compartment. On the cover of caissons for guns, a black circle is painted, resembling a shot; and on those for licornes, one with a red flame, to resemble a shell.

The fuses are prepared beforehand, of three lengths; and the divisions in which the different length fuses are placed in the caisson, are distinguished by different colored marks painted on the inside of the cover over them.

The hausse used on the Russian field cannon is peculiar. It is a pendulum made of brass, and, when used, is hung at the base ring. At other times it is carried by the gunner. The upper part of it is made like the sight vane of a surveyor's compass, with a sight line through the centre. This centre space is occupied by a sliding piece, which can be fixed at any desired position by a thumb screw; and it is perforated by a hole, through which the gunner looks when he points the gun. The lower part is formed like the pendulum of a clock, and is loaded with lead. This piece is suspended in a light frame of iron, by a small iron or steel pin which passes through the frame and the pendulum stem directly below the sight line, but above the pendulum block. This arrangement permits the hausse to oscillate freely around this pin, in a vertical plane, perpendicular to the axis of the bore of the gun, so that the line of sight will always be vertical. To allow a free oscillation of the hausse in the other direction, the frame to which it is attached is provided with journals, the axis of which is parallel with the axis of the trunnions. The journals of the frame rest on a bracket of bronze, which is screwed to the breech of the gun. The position of the

pin on which the hausse is suspended is so arranged, that its distance from the axis of the bore is exactly the same as the point of sight on the muzzle. (See accompanying sketch.)

These points being placed in the vertical plane which cuts the axis of the bore when the trunnions are horizontal, the line of sight will always be in a vertical plane coinciding with the axis of the bore, or in another parallel to it, whatever may be the position of the wheels of the carriage or the elevation of the gun.

The new field guns now making are very plain. No base ring: only one reinforce, and no mouldings.

On the field carriages used in the manœuvres at Krasno Sélo, a cushion, or grummet of rope, was placed around the pintle, for the trail to rest upon. No lashing-chain used.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

In all the countries visited, the accoutrements for troops were observed; and those in the French and English services appearing to combine all the good qualities and all the varieties of the others, patterns of those for cavalry, infantry, and riflemen, were procured in Paris and London, and are deposited in the model office.

The material of accoutrements is the same as in our own service; strong buff leather for belts, black leather for cartridge boxes, and sole leather for holsters.

The belts, and all the equipments for riflemen, are black.

MILITARY SCHOOL, SWEDEN.

At Carlsbad, about three English miles from Stockholm, there is a school for engineer and artillery officers, at which the cadets from another military school are instructed from one to two years previous to being commissioned. The number of students is about forty. The library and philosophical apparatus are contained in a room of about fifty by twenty feet. There is a lecture room of similar size, a model room, and four or five other apartments for drawing, &c.

The students quarter in the rooms above the academical apartments.

FRICTION PRIMERS FOR CANNON, SWEDEN.

There is likewise a depot of 30,000 muskets at Carlsbad, and an artillery laboratory, at which we saw the preparation of friction priming tubes, the invention of a Danish officer.

The tube is made of sheet-brass, and filled with mealed powder. A small branch is soldered on the side of the tube at 0.5 of an inch from the top; the channel of this branch is roughed across its interior; a brass wire pin 0.05 of an inch diameter, with one end turned and twisted to form an eye, is inserted in it after a mixture of friction powder has been put upon it with a small brush; the sides of the branch are then turned over the pin, and, that it may be held more tightly, the branch and wire are both curved, so that the withdrawing of the pin creates greater friction than if left straight.

The powder is preserved in the branch by winding it with cotton-yarn, and covering it with varnish. The tube is fired by suddenly pulling out the pin.

WAR ROCKETS.

In the arsenal at Metz the board saw cases of war rockets in progress of construction, and had an opportunity to examine them minutely. They are exactly similar to samples heretofore obtained. An experiment had been tried lately with these rockets, which had given very favorable results.

It was thought they might be useful in the defence of a place; and a battery, representing a battery in breach, with three embrasures, was erected on the crest of a covert-way near a bastion of the place. Thirty war rockets were fired at this battery from the main work, a distance of about 80 yards, and completely destroyed the battery.

The rockets were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. A pot, of rather larger diameter, was fitted over the head. This pot was about eight inches long, and terminated with a conical end, all made of sheet iron, and a small fuse communicated fire to a charge of powder in the pot. The rockets all took effect at this short distance, penetrating the gabions and fascines, and, by the explosion, throwing out the gabions, and destroying the battery.

The officers were much struck with the effect of these rockets in this first trial, and intended to prosecute the experiment further.

In all the countries visited, war rockets are made on a more or less limited scale. All nations make a secret of the details of their manufacture, but the secret appears known to all nations.

UNIFORMS.

The board were struck with the simplicity of the European uniforms generally.

In England, only, the uniforms are very rich and expensive; but on the continent, generally, they are cheap and simple. Very little lace or embroidery is worn.

In most of the countries visited, the company officers wear shoulder-straps (or counter straps) with solid crescent, instead of epaulettes; and the epaulettes worn by field and superior officers are smaller than the English.

All nations have a service or fatigue dress, the officers wearing frock coats and forage caps; and an officer, when either in full or fatigue dress, wears the dress *complete*. The mixture of civil and military dress is never permitted.

By having the uniforms cheap and simple, so that the officers can afford to wear them always, they are well dressed, and have a much more military appearance than in highly ornamented and expensive uniforms.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The Surgeon General having requested, in a letter to the Secretary of War, that the board would obtain information relating to the military hospitals of Europe, they made use of such opportunities as their limited time and various other occupations allowed them, to examine this subject, and regret they could only do it in a very imperfect manner.

The hospital at Woolwich is a very complete establishment.

Only six patients are kept in each ward. The bedsteads are of iron, with sacking bottoms and straw mattresses. Size of the rooms, about 24 by 17

feet, heated by a coal grate in each room, and ventilated by a semicircular light over the door, (opening into a passage,) and a similar one over a window opposite, which turns on pivots. Water-closets in each hall (or passage) in the different stories.

The patients all wear an hospital uniform, and mess in their respective wards.

The hospital at Rocheford, in France, for the marine, is a very large establishment, and serves as a school for the young surgeons, who have to remain at this hospital a certain time, and pass an examination before they are sent to sea.

The establishment consists of 9 large stone buildings. The main one 200 feet by 60, three stories high, contains the kitchens, offices, store-rooms for clothing, linen, &c., and lodgings for officers.

This building is placed at one end of the area, and the other 8 arranged four on each side of this area. They are each 160 by 40 feet, and two stories high.

The whole can accommodate 1,500 patients. The wards are large, with high ceilings, and have in them from 80 to 100 beds. They are ventilated by the upper part of a sash turning on pivots. The bedsteads are of iron, with a small shelf above the head-boards, which is used for placing cups, &c., upon. The bedding was very good. The mattresses are made of wool.

A water-closet is placed near the door of each ward. A circular chimney or flue of stone is carried up from the vault the whole height of the building, and serves as a ventilator; and the seats, likewise of stone, are arranged around this flue.

The order of nuns, denominated "Sœurs de Charité," perform the duties of matrons and nurses, and are of invaluable service in keeping the establishment in perfect order. There is in this establishment a large medical library, a museum, and a theatre.

At Stockholm, in Sweden, a new and very complete hospital has been lately erected. It is a very handsome stone building, with a high basement and two stories, 240 by 52 feet, with wings 140 feet by 26. There are also large and commodious out-buildings, and can accommodate 500 patients.

Most of the wards are large, 52 by 22 feet, and contain 18 beds. Some of the bedsteads are of iron, but most are of wood. The rooms are only ventilated by opening some of the panes in the windows; double windows are not used in winter. An arrangement was made for heating the passages, halls, &c., with hot air from furnaces below, but is not used. The rooms are heated with the *Swedish stoves*. The dining-room had four, and the wards two, of these stoves.

In the basement were baths, with pipes conducting both cold and hot water, and arranged with every convenience. A sofa in each room, covered with morocco leather. The house was neat and in good order, but was not well ventilated, and the passages must be very cold in winter. A small black board is hung at the head of each bed, on which the surgeon's orders, &c., are written.

There is a large kitchen in an out building, for the convalescents; and a smaller one on each story for the use of adjoining wards.

The water-closets are on each floor, in a small room, kept warm by a stove. They are close stools, with pans, to be removed daily. There is a

large pipe in the rear which communicates with the open air, and a connecting pipe from each stool to the main pipe.

In the basement are a room and table for surgical operations. Cases with glass doors, containing instruments, bandages, lint, &c., &c., all arranged in order. A dispensary, in which we observed the travelling medicine-chest of Charles XII.

In an out-building is a convenient arrangement for washing, with a room for drying linen by heated air; and a room in the same building is arranged for a steam-bath.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the payment of money out of the Treasury, to persons whose names are included in a list of balances on the books of the Treasury.

MARCH 3, 1841.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to the Senate, in obedience to a resolution of that body of the 20th ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state "whether any money has been paid from the Treasury of the United States, to any person whose name is included in a list of balances standing on the books of the Treasury, which have remained unsettled, by receivers of public moneys, more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1839," &c., a report from the First Comptroller, which furnishes all the information on the subject in the possession of that branch of this department.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President U. S. and President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, March 2, 1841.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 20th ultimo, referred by you to this office, I have the honor to report that the sum of \$4,576 has been paid to W. L. D. Ewing, late receiver at Vandalia, for the pay and mileage due him as a Senator of the United States for the 24th Congress; besides which, he has been paid \$126, as examiner of land offices, by Guy W. Smith, the receiver at Palestine. This latter payment, however, is not considered as coming within the scope of the resolution, or of the act of Congress of January 25th, 1828, which refers especially to money "appropriated."

The balance due by Mr. Ewing, as receiver of public moneys, is \$16,272 12; and his accounts were reported to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit on

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the 17th December, 1830; but the books of the Treasury do not show at what time the sums composing this balance were received.

With the exception of this case of Mr. Ewing, I cannot discover that any person, whose name is included in the "list of balances standing on the books of the Treasury, which have remained unsettled more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1839," has been paid any money out of the Treasury of the United States.

The copy of the resolution is herewith returned, together with the two notes of Mr. Phelps, of the Senate, in relation thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Comptroller.*

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PETITION

OF

THOMAS S. JESUP,

STATING

That he has sustained an injury in consequence of an omission in a document printed by order of the Senate, and praying redress.

FEBRUARY 18, 1841.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MARCH 3, 1841.

Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States :

The petition of Thomas S. Jesup, of the army of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That great injustice has been done to your petitioner, as he believes, by the wide circulation of the charge against him, of having, by intrigue, caused the removal of his superior officer, not only from the command of the army operating against the Creek Indians, but of that operating in Florida also. This injurious charge your petitioner believes has been caused by the omission, in document No. 224 of the 2d session of the 24th Congress, printed in obedience to the resolution of your honorable body of the 3d March, 1837, of an important order of the President, directing the withdrawal of Major General Scott from Florida, which made part of the original proceedings of the military court of inquiry at Fredericktown, in the case of that officer.

The excitement in Congress, as well as throughout the country, in May, 1836, when the failure of the campaign in Florida, conducted by Major General Scott, became known, is no doubt remembered. Your petitioner was then slowly recovering from a severe attack of hæmorrhage of the lungs, and, so far from aspiring at that time to the command of an army in the field, he was as actively engaged as his feeble health permitted in arranging his affairs, and making provision for his family, preparatory to an event which he was apprized by his physician might probably occur in a few months. It was then that information was received of the outbreak of the Creeks; and without application on his part, or that of any of his friends, so far as he is informed, and without being consulted as to his wishes, he was assigned by the Executive to the command of the army ordered to operate against the Creeks in Alabama and Georgia.

The following is a copy of the order published to the army, placing your petitioner in command :

Blair & Rives, printers.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1838.

1. Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup has been assigned by the President to duty according to his brevet rank, and to take command of the troops of the United States, and the militia that may be ordered and called into service, to suppress the hostilities of the Creek Indians. General Jesup will accordingly proceed to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, and there assume command and the direction of affairs in that quarter.

2. The several departments of the staff will comply with such requisitions as General Jesup may make upon them.

By order :

R. JONES, *Adjutant General*.

Unwilling to receive any thing at the expense of others, your petitioner inquired of the Secretary of War what disposition was to be made of General Gaines and General Scott ; (General Macomb having, as he was informed, been ordered to Florida.)

The Secretary replied, that difficulties were apprehended on the western frontier, where the presence of General Gaines would be necessary ; that General Scott had reported sick, and been allowed, by order of the President, to return to his department for the recovery of his health ; that difficulties were expected to occur between the officers of Georgia and Alabama ; and your petitioner, being the only officer disposable of rank superior to the major generals of those States, had, for that reason, been assigned to the command.

Before the state of General Scott's health was known at the War Department, as your petitioner was advised, the Secretary had requested him to direct his attention to the Creek affairs, and, if necessary, to take the personal direction of the operations against those Indians ; but, at the time your petitioner was placed in command, the Secretary did not believe he would go there. The President did not *intend* he should go. Intrigue was not necessary on the part of your petitioner : had he desired independent command, there was a more direct way of obtaining it. In the position General Scott then occupied before the public, your petitioner had only to express a wish to that effect, to have been continued where the assignment of the President and the order of the 20th May placed him—entirely independent of that officer.

But your petitioner was one of the defenders of General Scott here : he had fought in the same fields with him—he knew him to be a gallant soldier, and expressed the opinion that he would go to Alabama, if compelled to go in a litter ; and so far from objecting to serve under his orders, your petitioner was desirous that he should have the opportunity of recovering there, what he had lost in public estimation by the events in Florida ; and suggested, previous to the date of the order of the 20th, that the contingency be provided for, and your petitioner be authorized to act under his orders.

Your petitioner left Washington, in the execution of the duties assigned to him, on the night of the 21st of May. On the 26th of May, General Call, as your petitioner is advised, was directed, in the event of General Scott and General Clinch leaving Florida, to take the command of the troops in that Territory, and prosecute the war against the Seminoles. On the 26th of May, the honorable Joseph M. White, delegate from Florida, addressed a letter to the President, requesting the recall of General Scott and an inquiry into his conduct. On that letter the President endorsed a peremptory order, in

the following words : "*A copy of this letter to be sent to General Scott, with orders to withdraw from the command in Florida.*" This order made a part of the original proceedings of the court of inquiry, sent to the Secretary of the Senate by the Adjutant General, as your petitioner is advised ; but was omitted in document No. 224, as well as in that published by order of the House of Representatives. On the 1st of June, information having been received at the War Office that General Scott had left Florida, the acting Secretary of War informed him that he was not to return to that Territory. (See document No. 224, page 367.) On the 24th of June, 1836, the Secretary of War informed him that "the whole matter [the war in Florida] had been committed to Governor Call." (See same document, page 467.)

That order conclusively proves that Mr. White, and not your petitioner, caused the recall of General Scott from Florida ; and the letters from the War Department, of the 1st and 24th of June, show that the Executive did not intend that he should return there.

It is not the purpose of your petitioner, nor is it necessary, to speak of the *operations* of the army in Alabama and Georgia : the order for the recall of General Scott from the command of that army, though endorsed on a *private* letter of your petitioner, was not in consequence of that letter, nor of any representations made by him, as he is prepared to prove, and as he would have proved, had the court of inquiry which he asked been granted ; but on facts stated by General Scott himself, in his reports to the War Department. That order was a mere repetition of the decision of the President endorsed on the letter of Mr. White, in May.

The Creek war having terminated, and the great body of the nation been sent to the west, your petitioner, after completing arrangements directed by the War Department for sending reinforcements and supplies to General Call in Florida, was preparing to join his family, and resume his duties here ; and had actually sold his horses, with the view of taking the most rapid conveyance, when, late in September, 1836, he was apprized, through the acting Quartermaster General, Colonel Cross, that the Executive expected him to accompany the troops to Florida. He accordingly proceeded thither in October, and reported to General Call. In December, 1836, near seven months after General Scott had left Florida, your petitioner, by order of the Executive, relieved *General Call* (not General Scott) in the command of the army operating there.

Your petitioner was apprized as early as the month of July, 1836, that General Scott had been ordered to withdraw from Florida, in consequence of the application of Mr. White ; and in December following, he was informed by an officer direct from Washington, (the late Captain d'Lagnel,) that the order of the President was endorsed on the communication of Mr. White. It was, therefore, with no little surprise he learned that he was charged by members in both Houses of Congress, as well as through the public press, with having intrigued for command, and having caused the withdrawal of his superior officer from Florida. That surprise, however, ceased, when, on examining the printed proceedings of the court of inquiry at Fredericktown, published by the House of Representatives, he discovered that the order of the President, endorsed on Mr. White's letter, had been omitted. To ascertain the cause of that omission, and to enable your petitioner to seek the proper redress, he entered into a correspondence with the War Department on the subject. In his first letter, dated February 7th, 1840, (see accompanying paper No. 1,) he asked whether Mr. White even withdrew his letter asking the recall of General Scott and requesting ar

inquiry into his conduct? The Secretary replied, on the 14th of February, (see paper No. 2,) "that there is no evidence in the department that Mr. White ever requested a withdrawal of the letter in question." At the same time, he sent to your petitioner a report from the Adjutant General, of which the following is a copy :

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1840.

SIR : In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, to report upon the subject of General Jesup's letter of the 7th instant, addressed to the honorable Secretary, requesting to be informed "whether Mr. White (late delegate from Florida) ever withdrew his letter (addressed to the President) asking for the recall of General Scott, and requesting an inquiry into his conduct; and, if so, what was the action of the Executive, if any, on the subject?" I have to state, that all I know touching the matter of inquiry, is the fact that the letter of the honorable Mr. White, dated May 28th, 1836, to the President of the United States, (the same referred to by General Jesup,) is now on file in the Adjutant General's Office; that it was received there the 3d of June, 1836, and is endorsed by the President as follows: "A copy of this letter to be sent to General Scott, with an order to withdraw from the command in Florida.—A. J."

By the endorsement made in the War Office, to wit, "See letter to General Scott, June 1st, 1836," it is presumed that a record of the same may be found on the books in the office of the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General MACOMB.

On the 13th of July, 1840, your petitioner requested a copy of the letter of Mr. White, with the endorsement of the President, (see paper No. 3;) and on the 16th of July, a copy of the letter and endorsement was furnished, (see paper No. 4.)

On the 14th of August, 1840, your petitioner addressed the Secretary of War as follows :

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1840.*

SIR : By a report of the Adjutant General of the 12th of February last, it is shown that General Scott was ordered to withdraw from the command of the army in Florida, by the President, in consequence of charges or complaints preferred by the late Joseph M. White, delegate in Congress from that Territory; and that the order of the President was endorsed on a letter of Mr. White, dated the 28th of May, 1836; which letter, with the endorsement, was placed on the files of the Adjutant General's office on the 3d of June, 1836, where it still remains.

In October, 1837, a resolution offered by Mr. Patton, of Virginia, passed the House of Representatives, requesting a copy of all the documents and correspondence relative to the recall of General Scott, not only from the command against the Creek, but the Seminole Indians. A report was made, and printed by order of the House. I have carefully examined it, and find that it contains the letter of Mr. White, without the endorsement of the President: that endorsement is an important part of the document, and was as positively called for as any other part of the report. My con-

duct had been questioned, and it was due to justice, if not to me, that the entire document should have been furnished. I have now respectfully to ask on whose authority, and in what office, testimony so important to me has been suppressed?

TH. S. JESUP.

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT.

To which your petitioner, on the 21st of August, received the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 21, 1840.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, the purport of which is to inquire of the department why, in answering a call of the House of Representatives, dated October, 1837, for *all* the documents and correspondence relative to the recall of General Scott from the command against the Creek and Seminole Indians, the endorsement of the President upon the letter of Mr. White, dated 28th May, 1836, was suppressed, and by whose authority.

In reply, I have to inform you that, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of 3d March, 1837, the *original* proceedings of the court of inquiry at Fredericktown were sent to the Secretary of the Senate, as there was not sufficient time to make copies: among these proceedings, was the original letter of Mr. White. They were all printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, who alone is responsible for their correctness; and the department cannot say why the endorsement of the President was not printed, together with the letter of Mr. White.

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th October, 1837, the department furnished copies of all the papers called for, other than those embraced in the "proceedings of the court," which are to be found in Senate document No. 224, second session 24th Congress, and to which the House was referred in answer to the 1st, 2d, and 3d paragraphs of the resolution.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP,
Washington, D. C.

Thus it appears that the responsibility of omitting to print the order of the President is thrown upon the Secretary of the Senate; but your petitioner has seen a letter from the Adjutant General of the army to that officer, which he is advised is now in the custody of the Senate, suggesting the omission of certain endorsements on the original letters making part of the proceedings of the court of inquiry. That letter has been represented to your petitioner as the probable cause of the omission; but, whatever may have been the cause, your petitioner believes he has been materially injured by that omission. It is not his purpose to charge the Adjutant General, the Secretary of the Senate, nor any one else, with the intentional omission of the order; he means no imputation upon any one: his object is merely to set himself right before Congress and the country, so far as the facts warrant him. And he now asks at the hands of your honorable body that justice which his case demands; and he confidently hopes that his vindication may be commensurate with the injury he has sustained, either by the cor-

rection of document No. 224, or, if that cannot be done, by such other measures as your honorable body in its wisdom may think proper to adopt.

TH. S. JESUP,

*Major General, late commander of the army in the Creek war,
and for some time commander of the army in the Seminole war.*

No. 1.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 7, 1840.*

SIR: On the 28th of May, 1836, the delegate from Florida, the late Joseph M. White, addressed a letter to the President of the United States, insisting upon the removal of Major General Scott from the command of the army in Florida, and demanding or requesting an inquiry into his conduct. On the 1st of June, 1836, the acting Secretary of War, I have been informed, sent a copy of Mr. White's communication to General Scott, and informed him of the President's decision that he was not to return to Florida.

I respectfully ask whether Mr. White ever withdrew his letter asking for the recall of General Scott, and requesting an inquiry into his conduct; and, if so, what was the decision of the Executive, if any, on the subject?

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,
Major General U. S. A.

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War, Washington.

No. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1840.*

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, asking if the honorable Mr. White (late delegate from Florida) ever withdrew his letter of the 28th May, 1836, addressed to the President, requesting the recall of General Scott, and an inquiry into his conduct; and, if so, what was the action of the Executive, if any, on the subject.

In reply, I transmit herewith the report of the Adjutant General upon the subject, and inform you that there is no evidence in the department that Mr. White ever requested a withdrawal of the letter in question. I also beg leave to refer you to a letter, dated 13th December, 1836, addressed by the honorable Mr. White to the president of the military court of inquiry on Generals Scott and Gaines, held at Frederick, and which will be found at page 370 of the printed proceedings of the said court.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Maj. Gen. T. S. JESUP, *U. S. A., Washington.*

No. 3.

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1840.*

SIR: I respectfully request that the Adjutant General be directed to furnish me with a certified copy of the letter of the late Joseph M. White,

delegate from Florida, requesting the recall of General Scott from the command of the army in that Territory, and an inquiry into his conduct, with the endorsement of the President.

And I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

No. 4.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1836.

SIR: By orders recently issued from the War Department, it is directed that, should Major General Scott leave the headquarters of the army in Florida, and retire from that command, it will devolve on Brigadier General Clinch. This order leaves to the discretion of General Scott the period of his departure. *It is with the greatest pain that I feel myself constrained, by a sense of duty to my constituents, respectfully to ask that General Scott be immediately relieved from the command.* No man has more admiration for the gallantry, or respect for the military achievements, of General Scott, than I have.

From the present attitude of affairs, and unfortunate and disagreeable occurrences which have happened in that quarter, the public interest, as well as the lives, security, and property of the inhabitants, imperiously require the order I have recommended. There is no harmony between him and the public authorities of the Territory; and it is evident that he is in the highest state of exacerated feeling, on account of an atrocious outrage on all decency and propriety, in burning him in effigy at Tallahassee. This infamous proceeding, which ought to have been arrested, and punished by the authorities at the seat of Government, does not justify General Scott for the degrading epithets and insults he has offered to a whole population. In his published orders, he represents the conduct of the people of Middle Florida as "infinitely humiliating;" and the people "wild with fear," possessed of "a disease so general and so degrading."

This is not the usual language of a major general commanding on our frontiers, and should not, under any circumstances, be resorted to, whatever may have been the disappointments and wounded sensibilities of a commanding general. I ask upon what authority he says there were just "five Indians," who have produced that consternation, panic, and flight, of which he has drawn a picture so derogatory to the whole population? It is well known that the Indians never show their whole force; and if five have penetrated into the country from the Indian boundary, to within a few miles of the seat of Government, a much larger number will soon follow. As General Scott did not succeed with *five thousand men* in destroying *five Indians*, he might have spared the inhabitants he has left defenceless such degrading denunciations. As that, however, is an affair between him and the Governor, as to the number of the enemy, and the defence of Middle Florida, I shall proceed to what is the object of this communication.

My purpose is, most respectfully to request an inquiry into the manner of conducting the late campaign in Florida, and into the conduct of the major general commanding, for having gone into summer quarters the

last of April, leaving the country without defence, and the inhabitants at the mercy of the Indians.

Major General Scott had power to call upon the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, for any number of men that he might consider necessary to put an end to the war. Congress, by law, had provided ample means; and whilst he was in command, the Governor of Florida had no power to call for troops. General Scott, after one unsuccessful campaign, *disbanded* the whole militia force; but the term of service of a portion of it had expired, and he has neither called, by draught or for volunteers, for any other further military force. He has, on the contrary, *refused* the acceptance of some that was offered, and has disarmed the militia of East Florida.

When called upon, now, to furnish adequate force for the protection of that frontier, he complains of his limited means; when it is apparent, from the above statement, that his means are only limited by his discretion, and that he has power at any moment to order any number from Georgia or South Carolina. He admits that 3,000 men are necessary to subdue these Indians, and that he has but 1,000 under his command. Now, I ask why it is that he has not these 3,000 men in the field that he deems necessary?

He, and he *alone*, is responsible for all the lives and property of the inhabitants that may be destroyed for the want of that protection and security, which every citizen of the republic has a right to look for from his Government. Added to this, the feelings of the people are outraged by representations calculated to degrade and expose them to ridicule throughout the United States.

These people, you are aware, are sparsely settled over an extensive territory, in detached neighborhoods, without any dense population to fall back upon, or without any fortified places in which to place their wives and children for safety. If, upon the first sound of an alarm, some small neighborhood should go in pursuit of even *five* Indians, they might, as they did with General Scott's grand army, dodge out of the way, and fall back upon the women and children in the rear. It is unnecessary, however, to detain you with these details: the complaint I make is, that Major General Scott has left that country without adequate protection, and has not a sufficient force either for offensive or defensive operations. He has produced a state of feeling that forbids all harmony or concert with the local authorities or people of the country; and the public interests imperiously require his immediate withdrawal.

I have the honor to be, with high considerations of respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOS. M. WHITE.

TO ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

Endorsement on the back of the above letter.

Colonel Joseph M. White, of Florida, requests the withdrawal of General Scott from the command in Florida.

A copy of this letter to be sent to General Scott, with an order to withdraw from the command in Florida.

A. J.

True copy:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

JULY 16, 1840.

[*Ordered to be printed in connexion with the foregoing.*]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 13, 1841.

SIR : General Jesup this morning informs me that, in the course of his inquiry to ascertain how it had happened that the President's endorsement on a certain letter dated May 28, 1836, relative to Major General Scott, addressed to him by the late Hon. *Joseph M. White*, a Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida, had not been *printed* with the publication of the said letter in the Senate document No. 224, 2d session 24th Congress, you had informed him that this omission was in conformity with instructions received from the Adjutant General of the army, who had been charged with collecting and transmitting the documents to the Secretary of the Senate, relative to the court of inquiry then lately held at Frederick, Maryland ; and that you had shown him a letter received from the Adjutant General of the army, containing a paragraph to that effect. General Jesup has been kind enough to show me so much of a memorial which he is about to address to the Senate, with a view of apprizing me of the information he had derived from you, and at the same time of affording me the earliest opportunity of examining into the matter, and which I can best do by taking from the records my letter to you of the 8th of April, 1837 ; which letter is in words and figures as follows, to wit :

" ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 8, 1837.

" SIR : I have the pleasure herewith to send you the residue of the documents pertaining to the proceedings of the court of inquiry held at Frederick, which have this day been handed to me by the chief clerk of the War Department. These original documents, now sent, are numbered from 100 to 268 ; but document 204 appears to be missing.

" It perhaps may be proper merely to remark, that, had copies of these documents been furnished, instead of the originals, the endorsements which may have been made by the clerks in the office where they were received and filed, of course would have been omitted in the copies ; such endorsements, therefore, ought not to be printed."

" I am, sir, &c.,

" R. JONES."

" I also enclose the newspapers, numbered from 1 to 5 referred to in document No. 4, relating to unauthorized publications of officers.

" R. JONES.

" A. DICKINS, Esq., *Secretary Senate U. S.*"

Now, on reading this letter, you will not find any instructions intimated that the "endorsements which may have been made" by the President, the

* The remark found in this paragraph refers to the mass of letters, and did not and was not meant to apply to one document more than another.

Secretary of War, or any one in official authority, should *not* be printed; for I distinctly say that the "*endorsements* which may have been made *by the clerks* in the office where they were received and filed" ought not to be printed.

These "endorsements made by the clerks in the office," every one conversant with the routine of the clerical business in the bureaux of the departments knows merely embrace the name of the writer, the date, place, and a synopsis of the contents of *every document* when received, whatever it may be before placing it on the files, and nothing more.

I have, therefore, respectfully to request, whatever misapprehension there may be, touching the fact of the point at issue, that you will now, at your earliest leisure, be good enough to correct this error, communicated by you to General Jesup, or which may have been the result of any information received from the records in your office relative to any instructions or intimations from the Adjutant General of the army *not* to print the President's endorsement on the letter of the Hon. Mr. White above referred to; the fact being, that no such instructions were derived from this office.

I am, sir, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES,

Adjutant General of the Army.

A. DICKINS, Esq., *Secretary Senate U. S.*

OFFICE SECRETARY SENATE U. S.,

February 15, 1841.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant.

When General Jesup called at this office, last summer, to see the documents which had been transmitted in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1837, your letters of the 29th of March, 8th of April, and 1st of May, 1837, were exhibited to him; the documents themselves having been returned, agreeably to your request. In answer to his inquiry as to the omission of endorsements, as I had no personal knowledge or recollection of the matter, he was referred to your letter of the 8th of April, 1837—the only one relating to that subject; and the clerk who is charged with sending to the printer the documents ordered by the Senate was confident that either your letter itself, or instructions conforming to it, had been sent to the printer. A close examination recently made by him offers no ground for a different conclusion. In further explanation on this point, I enclose his note, with one addressed to him by the foreman of the printing office.

That there may be no misapprehension as to the import of your letter of the 8th of April, 1837, I will again show it to General Jesup.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ASBURY DICKINS.

Gen. R. JONES, *Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.*

OFFICE SECRETARY SENATE U. S.,

February 15, 1841.

There is nothing on file or on record in this office to show whether the original letter of the Adjutant General, of April 8, 1837, was sent to the

printer, or what directions were otherwise given. The probability is, that the letter itself was sent. If not, though it contained no allusion to any endorsements that were to be printed, and therefore it might not have occurred to me that there were any such; yet I feel confident that any directions given by me would have been in conformity with the terms of the letter.

Distrusting my own memory, however, after so long a time, (nearly four years,) I have had an interview with Mr. Grouard, the foreman of the then printers to the Senate, and beg leave to submit the enclosed letter from him.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Senate by

WILLIAM CARR.

February 12, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I have searched my collection of billets from the Capitol, but have not been able to find any note from you in relation to the omitting of "endorsements" in the document you alluded to yesterday. It does not follow from this, however, that I did not receive such direction; as the apparent unimportance of a request of this kind, beyond its punctual observance, would offer no inducement, during the current performance of a large business, to the carefulness of its preservation.

I recollect very well, I think, that the endorsements on the papers in general were very long—including names, dates, and the substance of the letters, which it would have been tautological, and even alliterative, to have prefixed to the text; and they were therefore very properly omitted. But the particular case which you examined or pointed out I do not deem to have been strictly an endorsement, partaking of the character or definition of that word in its general and accepted meaning. The matter under the head of "*endorsement*" (this word was adopted by the printer) was not an endorsement, but an appendage to it—giving direction to found or institute action upon the letter foregoing, and partaking of, or participating in, the correspondence itself—in a word, becoming a part of it. I am not quite certain whether in the manuscript it was placed at the bottom or on the side of the letter; but I am almost positive that it was not on the back; though it is not necessary, I believe, that a name or writing should be so placed, to give it validity as an endorsement.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE M. GROUARD.

WILLIAM CARR, Esq.

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RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORK,

IN RELATION

To the disposition of the public lands.

MARCH 3, 1841.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, February 17, 1841.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the public lands are the common property of the States, and of right should be held and appropriated for their common use and benefit, and for no other use or purpose whatever ; and that the proceeds thereof should be distributed amongst them, after making such reasonable appropriations, for public purposes, as Congress may deem just, to the several States and Territories in which they are situated.

Resolved, That we protest against the surrender of this common property of all the States to the particular States in which it is situated ; and against any sale thereof at a less price than is now established by law.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State are requested to vote against any law containing provisions contrary to the sense of this Legislature, as expressed in these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request that the same may be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives ; and, also, to the Governors of the several States in the Union, with a request to lay the same before their respective Legislatures.

By order of the Assembly :

P. B. PORTER, JR., *Speaker*.

Attested by

P. B. PRINDLE, *Clerk*.

IN SENATE, *February 25, 1841.*

Resolved, That the Senate do concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolutions.

By order :

L. BRADISH, *President*.

MUEL G. ANDREWS, *Clerk*.

Rives, printers.

REPORT

OF

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

IN RELATION TO

The present commercial arrangements with Great Britain.

MARCH 2, 1841.

Submitted by MR. RUGGLES, and ordered to be printed, and that 1,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

At a special meeting of the "Boston Chamber of Commerce," a letter from the Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, of the United States Senate, respecting the present commercial arrangement with Great Britain, was laid before it. The subject was referred to a committee, and their report is as follows :

The committee, to whom was referred the operation of the present commercial arrangement with Great Britain, have attended to that subject, and respectfully state their views with regard to it.

They think that it will be found injurious to the interests of our country; that its tendency is to foster British navigation at the expense of our own; and that, in effect, it has done this to a deplorable extent.

The arrangement allows the imposition, without limitation, of duties on our produce imported into the British colonies from the United States, and that they may vary in different colonies; that, when imported into any colony, such goods may be naturalized, or considered as productions of that colony, and transported to any other free of duty; that goods may be transported from one colony or province to another, only by British vessels; that American vessels may bring to the colonies or provinces nothing but the products of the United States.

To avail herself of the advantages which such an arrangement offered, England immediately imposed heavy, and, in some instances, prohibitory duties on our products when imported into the West Indies from the United States, and admitted the same articles free of duty when imported circuitously through the provinces.

Such are the benefits to British navigation from the arrangement, that, as your committee are informed, Americans have become owners of British vessels to a very considerable extent, in order to avail themselves of them.

Before adducing the statistical facts which your committee think abundantly support their assertion, they will state some of the modes in which the arrangement is now made subservient to the interests of British ship-owners.

Articles of our produce, to a very large amount, are daily ordered to be shipped to the British provinces; they are sent in British vessels, *nominally* Blair & Rives, printers.

landed and naturalized, and sent directly to the West Indian colonies ; the vicinity of a number of ports in the provinces where this can be effected, (within two days' sail from Boston,) renders this almost equivalent to a direct voyage from our ports to the West Indies ; and it is one in which American vessels cannot participate. As may readily be supposed, every facility is given in such ports of naturalization.

There is another mode, in which the arrangement favors British shipping, deserving of particular attention. British vessels proceed to our southern ports : if freights to Europe be obtained, they take them ; if not, they take a cargo of yellow pine lumber, return to the provinces, naturalize the cargo, and carry it to England. The duty on this article thus carried, is so much less than on its direct importation from the United States, as entirely to preclude its being carried in American vessels. This is done to a considerable extent ; and your committee suggest, that, if such a discrimination of duty, on an article notoriously not produced in the British provinces, be consistent with the existing arrangement, they can see no reason why a similar duty may not be applied to our other staples, so as to throw the whole carrying trade between the United States and Great Britain into the hands of our commercial competitors.

Again, with regard to flour : this article is admitted into the provinces, from the United States, free of duty. The amount thus imported by sea is immense, but insignificant in comparison with that carried into the provinces over the frontiers. The duty, in England, on flour from the provinces, is five shillings per quarter for the highest rate, and may be as low as sixpence per quarter. On the same article, imported directly from the United States, the duty ranges from a shilling per quarter to twenty-five shillings and eightpence ; the rate of duty depends on the price in England, and is usually about twenty shillings per quarter, or four times greater than the duty on flour from the provinces. Here is a vast field for the employment of British vessels, to the exclusion of our own, in the transportation of our own products.

There is another mode in which the arrangement favors British shipping, in the creation of what has been called the triangular voyage. Formerly, British vessels engaged in the colonial trade went to the colonies in ballast, or but partially laden ; they often remained there a long time for the preparation of their cargoes, with which they returned to England. Now, they take full freights to the United States ; thence, full or partial freights to the West Indies ; and thence, full freights to England. Or, they proceed with freights from England to the West Indies ; whence, in a few days, they arrive at our southern ports, where they obtain full freights for Europe. British vessels thus employed have a decided advantage over us, even in the direct freights to and from our own ports.

The gradual extinction of our direct trade with the British West Indies seems an inevitable result of the arrangement ; the discrimination of duties on articles imported there directly from the United States, and on the same articles when imported circuitously through the provinces, will eventually turn the whole course of trade in that direction. The duty on flour from the United States is five shillings ; and on beef and pork, more than twenty shillings per barrel ; on lumber, it is twenty-eight shillings ; and on shingles, more than three dollars per thousand. All these articles from the provinces are admitted free of this duty ; of course, most of them are imported circuitously. And not only so ; but the first freight to the prov-

inces, from the United States, is in British vessels, in consequence of the facilities enjoyed by them at the ports of naturalization for transportation to the West Indies. In 1824, 1825, and 1826, the American tonnage which entered our ports, direct from the British West Indies, was 292,700 tons ; in 1837, 1838, and 1839, it had diminished to 125,800 tons.

If such be the state of our direct trade, we have not much to console us in the comparative increase of British tonnage and our own, in the whole of the colonial and provincial trade. The British tonnage cleared from our ports for the colonies and provinces in 1824, 1825, and 1826, was 51,800 tons ; the American tonnage was 477,100 tons. In 1837, 1838, and 1839, the clearance of British tonnage, as above, was 1,235,500 tons, and of American but 1,126,000 tons ; the increase of British tonnage in our own ports, during this whole period, being about ten times greater than that of our own.

In addition to our own vicious legislation, our competitors have other advantages over us. The expense of building vessels in the provinces is less, by about one-third, than that of building ours ; and they are likewise manned and equipped more cheaply. It is true, that, from their manifest inferiority, they do not command the same rates of freight as our own ; but their influence is powerful for evil against us.

As the source whence the navy—our right arm in foreign contest—must draw its whole strength, it has ever been our avowed policy to encourage our navigation ; its importance may well entitle it not merely to a fair field, but to especial favor. Even a fair field is now denied to us. Many and great advantages are, by this arrangement, given to our most active competitors ; and the annexed table, prepared from official returns, shows to what a fearful extent they have availed themselves of them.

Table of American and British tonnage cleared from the several ports of the United States, for foreign ports, from 1824 to 1839, inclusive.

Year.	American tonnage.	British tonnage.
1824	919,300	69,300
1825	960,000	61,900
1826	953,000	65,700
1827	980,500	94,800
1828	897,400	105,600
1829	944,800	87,800
1830	971,800	89,800
1831	972,500	211,300
1832	974,900	284,900
1833	1,142,200	377,200
1834	1,134,000	458,100
1835	1,400,500	523,400
1836	1,315,500	538,900
1837	1,266,600	536,400
1838	1,408,800	486,900
1839	1,477,900	491,500

The sudden and great increase of British tonnage subsequently to 1830, when the arrangement went into operation, cannot fail to be remarked. In six years, from 1824 to 1830, its increase was less than twenty per cent. ; in the ensuing six years, from 1830 to 1836, it was six hundred per cent. The whole increase of American tonnage engaged in foreign trade from 1824 to 1839 has been but fifty-two per cent. ; whilst that of British tonnage, in our own ports, has been more than four hundred and forty-seven per cent. in the same period.

Your committee deemed an estimate of the amount of the freights of American vessels in the foreign trade, now so jeopardized, not irrelevant to the purpose for which they were appointed ; they accordingly submit such a one, from which it appears that the amount of these freights, earned by 667,200 tons of shipping thus engaged, is more than thirty-eight millions of dollars annually ; and, moreover, that there are 1,428,000 tons of American shipping engaged in the coastwise trade, whose earnings must very much exceed that amount.

W. J. LORING,
WILLIAM WARD,
PHILO S. SHELTON,
NATHAN RICE,

Committee.

Boston, *February 9, 1841.*

At a special meeting of the "Boston Chamber of Commerce," February 9, 1841, the above report was submitted ; and thereupon it was *voted* that it be accepted, and forwarded to the Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, with a request that he would lay it before the Senate of the United States.

A true copy from the records. Attest :

G. M. THACHER,
Secretary B. C. C.

Estimate of amount of freight earned by American vessels.

The cotton freights are assumed as the basis of calculation. From New Orleans, Mobile, and their vicinity, 1,500 pounds per registered ton is a low average of the quantity which freighting vessels will carry. From South Carolina and Georgia, the quantity is considerably less ; but the amount exported thence is much smaller. The average of the whole foreign cotton freights from southern ports may be safely stated at 1,400 pounds per registered ton. The average rate of freight may be stated at three farthings, or one and a half cent, per pound. The American tonnage which cleared for foreign countries in 1839, was 1,478,000 tons. On the above basis, their outward freights would have been, with prime, a fraction over \$22 per registered ton, or \$33,255,000

The freights of tobacco, rice, and other exports from the south, are graduated by that of cotton. Southern exports produce a large part of our freights ; and in so far as they are in question, the above estimate is but little liable to error. But this rate is too high for our foreign freights from the northern and middle States. It may be remarked, however, that, as

it is calculated on the registered tonnage, and as our vessels usually carry fifty per cent. more than this, it is, in fact, less than fifteen dollars per ton of goods actually carried. But this, also, is too high an estimate for the average of these freights, including, as they do, those to the provinces and to the West Indies. The large deduction of *one-third of the whole above estimated amount of outward freight from the United States* would probably reduce the estimate for the whole of the foreign freights from the northern and middle States to less than eight dollars per ton, and would seem to preclude the possibility of an over-estimate. Deduct, then, one-third - 11,085,000

\$22,170,000

Add homeward freights, estimated at six dollars per ton of carrying capacity - - - - - 13,302,000

35,472,000

In this are included the freights from Europe, South America, and the East Indies, ranging from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars per ton, and forming a large part of the whole.

Add the freights earned by American vessels not included in the above estimate; such as those from Cuba, the West Indies, South America, and the East Indies, to Europe, and from Europe to those places; from port to port in Europe, and from port to port in the East Indies and elsewhere. The rates for these are generally double of that we have assumed, and the aggregate amount is very great. A small part of this may be considered as included in the above estimate for the whole outward clearance, as vessels to Cuba and the East Indies do not usually carry full cargoes; but, allowing for this, the amount to be added from this source cannot be over-estimated at - - - - - 2,600,000

Making the amount of freight earned by American vessels in the foreign trade only, per annum - - - - - \$38,072,000

The tonnage producing this vast amount is denominated "registered tonnage;" in 1839, it amounted to 834,000 tons. Of this whole amount, however, a large part is engaged in the coasting trade; a very large number of registered vessels are permanently thus engaged in the regular lines to and from the southern ports. Perhaps nearly as many more are transiently employed in freighting in the same manner. It would not, probably, be too high an estimate to state the average amount of registered tonnage thus engaged at one-fifth of the whole amount, or 166,800 tons, leaving the amount of tonnage engaged in the foreign trade at 667,200 tons. The enrolled and licensed tonnage is 1,262,000 tons; adding to this the 166,800 tons above mentioned, we have 1,428,800 tons engaged in the coasting trade. We have estimated the annual earnings of 667,200 tons engaged in the foreign trade at more than thirty-eight millions of dollars. It cannot be doubted that the earnings of more than double of that amount of tonnage engaged in the coasting trade must much exceed that sum.

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

1st, Appropriations made during the 2d session of the 26th Congress ; 2d, the offices created, and the salaries thereof ; 3d, the offices, the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase, during the same period.

MARCH 31, 1841.

Prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act approved July 4, 1836, "to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes."

I.—APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

By the "Act making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for the year 1841."

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates	-	-	\$250,000 00	
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives	-		25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate	-	-	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives	-	-	100,000 00	
For the payment of the sums due by law to the several messengers employed in conveying the electoral votes for President and Vice President to the seat of Government	-	-	12,000 00	
				\$412,000 00

By the "Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1841."

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates	-	-	\$111,408 00	
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives	-		19,900 00	
Carried forward,	131,308 00			412,000 00

	Brought forward,	\$131,308 00	\$412,000 00
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate	-	35,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives	-	15,000 00	
For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General		60,000 00	
For salary of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of July 4, 1836	-	1,500 00	
For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State	-	20,300 00	
For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws	-	25,000 00	
For compiling, printing, &c., the Biennial Register	-	1,000 00	
For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building	-	1,500 00	
For the contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs	-	3,350 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury	-	16,450 00	
For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of the 23d June, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money"	-	3,600 00	
For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury	-	3,500 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller	-	19,300 00	
For compensation to the Second Comptroller	-	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Comptroller, including the compensation of two clerks transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor	-	12,250 00	
For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury	-	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor	-	15,900 00	
For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury	-	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor	-	17,900 00	
	Carried forward,	391,858 00	412,000 00

Brought forward,	\$391,858 00	\$412,000 00
For compensation to the Third Auditor -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor -	29,650 00	
For compensation to two clerks employed on claims, under the act of the 18th January, 1837 - - - -	2,400 00	
For compensation to the Fourth Auditor -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor -	16,950 00	
For compensation to the Fifth Auditor -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor -	9,800 00	
For compensation to two clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, according to the act of the 7th July, 1838 - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States - - - -	10,750 00	
For compensation to the Register of the Treasury - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury - - - -	24,200 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of 4th July, 1836 - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation of the Recorder, Solicitor, draughtsman and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office - - - -	95,500 00	
For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury - - - -	3,500 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury - - - -	3,950 00	
For translating foreign languages, and transmitting passports and sea-letters, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury -	300 00	
For stating and printing the public accounts, including a deficiency in former appropriations - - - -	1,800 00	
For stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, viz :		
For the office of the First Comptroller -	2,000 00	
For the office of the Second Comptroller -	1,500 00	
Carried forward,	614,108 00	412,000 00

	Carried forward,	\$614,108 00	\$412,000 00
For the office of the First Auditor	-	1,000 00	
For the office of the Second Auditor	-	1,000 00	
For the office of the Third Auditor	-	1,000 00	
For the office of the Fourth Auditor	-	1,346 43	
For the office of the Fifth Auditor	-	1,000 00	
For the office of the Treasurer of the United States	-	2,000 00	
For the office of the Register of the Treasury	-	3,000 00	
For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury	-	1,500 00	
For eighty-three thousand pieces of parchment, and printing, books, and stationary, advertising, and contingent expenses of the General Land Office; and for books and blanks for the district land offices	-	24,670 00	
For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building	-	2,100 00	
For contingent expenses of the building occupied by the Treasury, including fuel, labor, oil, carrying the department mails, and sealing ships' registers	-	12,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, including the messenger in the Bounty Land bureau, and the clerkship under the act of April 20, 1818, transferred back from the Pension Office on the 1st March, 1840	-	13,186 10	
For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War	-	3,000 00	
For books, maps, and plans for the War Department	-	1,000 00	
For compensation of extra clerks when employed in said office	-	3,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	-	3,000 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	-	16,400 00	
For contingent expenses of said office	-	2,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions	-	2,500 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers for the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by the act of 9th May, 1836	-	12,400 00	
For compensation of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions	-	2,793 40	
	Carried forward,	724,003 93	412,000 00

	Brought forward,	\$724,003 93	\$412,000 00
For compensation of one clerk transferred from the Navy Department, per act March 4, 1840 -	-	1,600 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	1,500 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General -	-	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	300 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General -	-	7,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	1,600 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General -	-	7,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	1,000 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General -	-	7,100 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases -	-	4,200 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence -	-	4,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	3,200 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer -	-	5,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	1,500 00	
For compensation to clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General -	-	1,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	550 00	
For compensation of a clerk, at one thousand dollars, under the act of April 20, 1818, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the said office of Surgeon General -	-	1,000 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the Ordnance Office -	-	8,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	1,550 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of Topographical Bureau -	-	2,500 00	
For compensation of a clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the Pension Office, to be transferred from that office on the 1st March, 1841 -	-	1,170 50	
For contingent expenses of said office -	-	1,735 00	
For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building -	-	2,250 00	
Carried forward,	795,119 43	412,000 00	

	Brought forward,	\$795,119 43	\$412,000 00
For contingent expenses of said building, including rent of Bounty Land Office, for labor, fuel, oil, and repairs, and for the contingencies of the fire-engines and apparatus - - - - -		4,700 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, after deducting one clerk transferred to Pension Office, per act of March 4, 1840, at sixteen hundred dollars - - -		11,250 00	
For contingent expenses of said office - - -		3,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioners of the Navy Board - - - - -		10,500 00	
For compensation of the secretary of the Navy Board - - - - -		2,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messenger of the Navy Board - - -		8,450 00	
For contingent expenses of said office - - -		2,500 00	
For salary of superintendent and watchmen of the southwest executive building - - -		1,250 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and improvements of the grounds - - -		3,350 00	
For compensation to three Assistant Postmasters General, per act July 3, 1836 - - -		7,500 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers in the General Post Office - - -		48,600 00	
For salaries of two watchmen - - -		600 00	
For topographer and additional clerks in said office, per acts March 3, 1839, and May 8, 1840; and a clerk to keep the appropriation account - - -		11,600 00	
For contingent expenses of said office, including fuel for the Auditor's office, and \$4,000 for rent of building occupied by the department - - - - -		10,500 00	
For compensation to the Auditor of the Post Office - - - - -		3,000 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers in said office - - - - -		55,500 00	
For eleven additional clerks in said office, per act July 7, 1838 - - -		13,200 00	
For contingent expenses of said office, including the expense of quarterly books, stationery, printing, and pay of laborers - - -		4,700 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio - - - - -		2,000 00	
For compensation to clerks in his office, per act of 9th May, 1836 - - - - -		6,300 00	

Carried forward, 1,005,619 43 412,000 00

Brought forward,	\$1,005,619 43	\$412,000 00
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri	2,000 00	
For compensation to clerks in his office, per act of 9th May, 1836	3,820 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Arkansas	2,000 00	
For compensation to his clerks, per act of 9th May, 1836	2,800 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Louisiana	2,000 00	
For compensation to his clerks, per act of 9th May, 1836	2,500 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Mississippi	2,000 00	
For compensation to his clerks, per act of 9th May, 1836	1,000 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Alabama	2,000 00	
For compensation to his clerks, per act of 9th May, 1836	2,200 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Florida	2,000 00	
For compensation to his clerks, per act 9th May, 1836	500 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of June 12, 1838	1,500 00	
For compensation to his clerks, per act of June 12, 1838	1,600 00	
For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the Surveyors General, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service	7,200 00	
For extra clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General to transcribe field notes of survey, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:		
Office of the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio	4,500 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri	3,000 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Arkansas	1,500 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Louisiana	1,000 00	
For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, per act of the 21st of July, 1840	3,000 00	

Carried forward, 1,053,739 43

412,000 00

Brought forward, \$1,053,739 43		\$412,000 00
For compensation to Commissioner from the 21st July to 31st December, 1840	312 00	
For compensation to two assistants to the Commissioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, including oil for lamps, fuel, and repairs	31,360 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint	18,900 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the Mint	24,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including the wastage of gold and silver, fuel, materials, stationary, water-rent, and taxes, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1840	800 00	
For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint	1,000 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerk of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina	6,000 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same	3,500 00	
For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same	2,500 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerk of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia	6,000 00	
For payment of laborers in the various departments of the same	2,880 00	
For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same	1,000 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch mint at New Orleans	12,900 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same	22,000 00	
For wastage of gold and silver, and for contingent expenses of the same	17,100 00	
For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Wisconsin Territory	9,100 00	
For contingent expenses of the said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and all incidental expenses	20,000 00	
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa	9,100 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, sta-		

Carried forward, 1,242,891 43 412,000 00

	Brought forward, \$1,242,891 43	\$412,000 00
tionary, fuel, and all other incidental expenses - - -	20,175 00	
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida	13,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay to the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, rent, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental expenses - -	27,125 00	
For compensation of the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States - - -	93,900 00	
For compensation of the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, and of the judges of the criminal and orphan's courts of said district - -	12,700 00	
For carrying into effect the provisions of the act approved on the 2d of February instapt, "making temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia" -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States - - -	4,000 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For compensation to the reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories - - -	14,450 00	
For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year 1841, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners - - -	325,000 00	
For the payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress - -	900 00	
For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation of the superintendent and assistants - - -	100,000 00	
	Carried forward, 1,860,991 43	412,000 00

	Brought forward,	\$1,860,991 43	\$412,000 00
For compensation of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida	-	1,000 00	
For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales	-	3,500 00	
For expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States	-	3,000 00	
For allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida	-	5,000 00	
For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of lamps, oil, wicks, buffskins, whiting, and cotton-cloth, transporting oil, &c., keepers' salaries, repairs, improvements, and contingent expenses	-	484,072 00	
For the payment of Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough, for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol	-	8,000 00	
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol	-	8,000 00	
For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia	-	8,381 00	
To make good a deficiency in the years 1839 and 1840, in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the act of 3d May, 1802	-	97,000 00	
For balance due the commissioner for ascertaining and marking the southern boundary of Iowa Territory, under the act of 18th June, 1838	-	414 86	
For carrying on the work of the new custom-house building at Boston	-	100,000 00	
For defraying the cost of extra work on the public warehouse at Baltimore	-	3,000 00	
For payment of arrearages for completing the custom-house at New York	-	34,321 21	
For payment of expenses incurred by the collector of New York, under the act of 7th July, 1838, to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York	-	700 00	
For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation			

Carried forward, 2,617,380 50 412,000 00

	Brought forward, \$2,617,380 50	\$412,000 00
carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1838 -	-	500,00
For furniture for the President's house, of American manufacture, so far as may be practicable and expedient, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the avails of the sales of decayed furniture, the sum of -	-	6,000 00
For annual repairs of the Capitol, attending furnaces, water-closets, lamp-lighting, oil, laborers on Capitol grounds, tools, keeping iron pipes and wooden fences in order, attending at gates, gardener's salary, and for top-dressing delicate and valuable plants -	-	7,582 50
For annual repairs of the President's house, gardener's salary, horse and cart, laborers and tools, and for amount due F. Masi and Company for repairs on furniture -	-	2,628 00
For completing back buildings, grading grounds, and cutting balance of stone for west portico of the new Treasury building, and paying for materials delivered -	-	11,188 44
For fluting columns of portico of new Patent Office, finishing roof, and the cut-stone work of said building, and paying for materials delivered -	-	7,550 00
For enclosing new jail yard in the city of Washington -	-	5,000 00
For new General Post Office building -	-	100,000 00
For completing court-house in the city of Alexandria -	-	3,000 00
For payment to the stone-cutters, and the other workmen on the Treasury building and the new Patent Office building, of the sums allowed them by the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to superintend the prosecution of the work in the construction of said buildings, in fulfilment of a resolution of Congress of the 20th July, 1840 -	-	12,923 31
For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including office-rent and fuel, for the year 1841 -	-	55,000 00
For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Alabama, at a rate not exceeding four dollars a mile -	-	15,000 00

Carried forward, 2,843,752 75

412,000 00

Brought forward,		\$2,843,752 75	\$412,000 00
For surveys in Missouri, in the towns named in the act of 26th May, 1824, in addition to the sum of six thousand dollars appropriated for the same object by the act of 8th April, 1838		2,000 00	
For surveying five hundred miles of detached and unfinished lines in Illinois and Missouri, principally in the military district, Illinois, at a rate not exceeding six dollars a mile		3,000 00	
For salaries of ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico		54,000 00	
For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places		12,000 00	
For salary of the minister resident of the United States to Turkey		6,000 00	
For salaries of the chargés des affaires to Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia		63,000 00	
For salary of a drogoman to the legation to Turkey		2,500 00	
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad		30,000 00	
For outfits of ministers to Austria and Great Britain, and of chargé d'affaires to Venezuela		22,500 00	
For salaries of the consuls of the United States at London and Paris		4,000 00	
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries		50,000 00	
For clerk-hire, office rent, stationary, and other expenses in the office of the American consul at London, per act of January 19, 1836		2,800 00	
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers		17,400 00	
For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse		30,000 00	
For salary of the principal and two assistant librarians, pay of the messenger, and for contingent expenses of the library		3,950 00	
For the purchase of books for the library of Congress		5,000 00	
For the payment of arrearages incurred in enforcing the neutrality laws on the northern and northwestern frontier		5,000 00	

Carried forward, 3,156,902 75 412,000 00

Brought forward, \$3,156,902 75		\$412,000 00
For the service of the General Post Office for the year 1841, in conformity to the act of July 2, 1836 :		
For transportation of the mail -	3,280,000 00	
For compensation of postmasters -	1,050,000 00	
For ship, steamboat, and way-letters -	40,000 00	
For wrapping paper -	25,000 00	
For office furniture -	5,000 00	
For advertising -	36,000 00	
For mail-bags -	35,000 00	
For blanks -	33,000 00	
For mail-locks, keys, and stamps -	15,000 00	
For mail depredations and special agents -	22,000 00	
For clerks for offices -	210,000 00	
For miscellaneous -	60,620 00	
For the continuance of the survey of the cost of the Gulf of Mexico -	20,000 00	
For the balance, certified as due to the agent and commissioners at Havana, to procure the archives of Florida, and transmit them to this country, and in full execu- tion of the laws upon that subject -	6,043 10	
For compensation to William W. Chew, late acting chargé d'affaires at Russia, from the 23d of July, 1839, till the 21st of September, 1840, the sum of -	2,900 00	
For the pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session of that body, to be convened in its executive capacity on the 4th day of March, of the present year, the sum of -	13,424 00	
For arrears of salary to clerks in the cus- tom-house at Boston, from 1832 to 1837, (indefinite.)		
For arrears of salary to clerks in the cus- tom-house at Philadelphia, from 1832 to 1837, (indefinite.)		
For the contingent expenses of the Senate for the extra session, including the pay of messengers, service of horses, fuel, stationary, and all other contingent items of the extra session -	3,000 00	
For a hydrographic survey of the coasts of the northern and northwestern lakes of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the President -	15,000 00	
For the salary of an additional assistant librarian -	1,150 00	
		<hr/>
		8,030,039 85
Carried forward,		<hr/>
		8,442,039 85

Brought forward, \$8,442,039 85

By the " Act to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year 1841."

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians -	\$60,524 00
For the subsistence of officers and cadets -	40,077 00
For forage of officers' horses -	5,184 00
For clothing of officers' servants -	420 00
For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point -	2,000 00
For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, trans- portation, and postage -	12,581 45
For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences -	7,757 50
For pay of adjutant's and disbursing offi- cer's clerks -	950 00
For increase and expenses of the library -	1,000 00
For progress with binding books injured at the fire in February, 1838, and imported stitched -	300 00
For miscellaneous items, and incidental ex- penses -	726 25
For the department of engineering -	300 00
For the department of philosophy -	887 33
For the department of chemistry -	525 00
For the department of drawing -	275 00
For the department of mathematics -	75 00
For the department of artillery -	310 60
For completing the reconstruction of the buildings for the library, engineer, chemi- cal, and philosophical departments, com- menced under the act of July 7, 1838 -	7,581 37
For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi river -	20,000 00
For the payment of a balance due to Lyon and Howard, for building two steam dredging-machines -	4,369 00

165,842 90

*By the " Act making appropriations for certain fortifica-
tions of the United States for the year 1841."*

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea- wall of Castle island -	\$35,000 00
For Fort Warren -	45,000 00
For Fort Adams -	35,000 00
For fortifications at New London harbor -	15,000 00
For Fort Schuyler -	30,000 00

Carried forward, 160,000 00 8,607,882 75

Brought forward,	\$160,000 00	\$8,607,882 75
For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South battery, Governor's island	10,000 00	
For repairs of sea-wall of Castle Williams, and other parts of Governor's island	10,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Gibson, New York harbor	5,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Washington	15,000 00	
For Fort Monroe	35,000 00	
For Fort Calhoun	10,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Macon	15,000 00	
For the preservation of the site of Fort Macon, North Carolina	25,000 00	
For Fort Sumter	60,000 00	
For repairs of Castle Pinckney	2,000 00	
For Fort Pulaski	15,000 00	
For Fort Pickens	10,000 00	
For Fort Barancas	30,000 00	
For Fort Livingston	30,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Mifflin	5,000 00	
For contingencies of fortifications	5,000 00	
For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications	10,000 00	
For repairs of sea-wall on Deer island, Boston harbor	1,500 00	
For repairs of sea-wall on Rainsford island, Boston harbor	1,000 00	
For continuing sea-wall at St. Augustine	15,000 00	
For the preservation of the site of Fort Johnson	16,000 00	
		485,500 00

By the "Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1841."

For the pay of the army	\$1,172,028 00
For subsistence of officers	514,489 00
For forage of officers' horses	114,571 00
For payments in lieu of clothing not drawn in kind	80,030 00
For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers	648,899 00
For clothing of the army, camp, and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture	505,737 00
For the medical and hospital department	28,000 00
For the regular supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationary, and printing	261,000 00

Carried forward, 3,324,754 00 9,093,382 75

Brought forward, \$3,324,754 00 \$9,093,382 75

For barracks, quarters, and store-houses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; the erection of temporary cantonments, and of gun-houses for the protection of cannon; the purchase of tools and materials, and of furniture for the barrack-rooms; rent of quarters for officers, of barracks for troops where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, of store-houses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, and encampments for military practice	160,000 00
For transportation of officers' baggage, when travelling on duty without troops	65,000 00
For transportation of troops and supplies, viz : Transportation of the army and baggage; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for purposes of transportation or garrison use; drayage and cartage; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circumstances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the mines to the several arsenals	242,000 00
For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including compensation to judge advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers under the act of March 2d, 1819; expenses of expresses, and of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks in the offices of the quartermasters and assistant quartermas-	

Carried forward, 3,791,754 00 9,093,382 75

Brought forward, \$3,791,754 00 \$9,093,382 75

ters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and of temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for the service, and the erection of stables - - -	127,000 00
For the contingencies of the army -	9,000 00
For extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service - - -	48,749 00
For the current expenses of the ordnance service - - -	85,000 00
For the armament of fortifications -	100,000 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	80,000 00
For the national armories - - -	360,000 00
For arsenals - - -	120,000 00
For the purchase of a site and rebuilding the arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina	25,000 00
For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the Springfield armory -	20,000 00
For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the Harper's Ferry armory	38,000 00
For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery -	3,600 00
For the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone	20,000 00
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Smith - - -	50,000 00
For barracks, quarters, &c., at Turkey river	15,000 00
For continuing the military road on the western frontier - - -	5,000 00
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Sackett's Harbor - - -	1,000 00
For preventing and suppressing hostilities in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the 19th of March and the 2d of July, 1836, and the acts therein referred to, viz: For forage; for freight or transportation of military supplies of every description from the place of purchase to Florida; for the purchase of wagons and harness, of boats and lighters, and other vessels; of horses, mules, and oxen to keep up the trains; of tools, leather, and other materials for re-	

Carried forward, 4,899,103 00 9,093,382 75

Brought forward, \$4,899,103 00 \$9,093,382 75

pairs; for transportation within Florida, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels for service in the rivers and on the coasts; and the expenses of maintaining the several steamboats and transport schooners connected with the operations of the army; for hire of mechanics, laborers, mule-drivers, teamsters, and other assistants, including their subsistence; for miscellaneous and contingent charges, and for arrearages in 1840

- 1,061,816 00

For removing the raft of Red river, under the direction of the Secretary of War

- 75,000 00

For the payment of the claim of the corporate authorities of the city of Mobile, for advances of money and expenses incurred in equipping, mounting, and sending to the place of rendezvous, two full companies of mounted men, under a call from the Governor of Alabama, at the beginning of the hostilities of the Creek Indians, in the summer of 1836, such sum as may be found due by the proper accounting officers—(not ascertained.)

For the purpose of designating and marking the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and Territory of Wisconsin, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the second section of the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary-line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon the conditions therein expressed," there be, and is hereby appropriated, the sum of

- 6,000 00

6,041,919 00

By the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1841."

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen

- \$2,335,000 00

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards

- 40,000 00

For provisions

- 500,000 00

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission

- 2,000,000 00

Carried forward, 4,875,000 00 15,135,301 75

Brought forward, \$4,875,000 00 \$15,135,301 75	
(\$400,000 of which sum shall be expended in building and equipping war steamers of medium size.)	
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick - - - -	30,000 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire - - - -	25,000 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts - - - -	42,200 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York -	78,800 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - - - -	9,000 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, District of Columbia - - - -	11,000 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia -	49,000 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, Florida -	20,000 00
For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; house-rent to pursers, when duly authorized; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office rent, stationary, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocate; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; for the repair of steam-engines in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for	

Carried forward, 5,141,000 00 15,135,301 75

Brought forward, \$5,141,000 00 \$15,135,301 75

<p>carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel; and for candles and oil, for the use of navy yards and shore stations, and for no other object or purpose whatever</p>	450,000 00
For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated	3,000 00
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Charlestown, Massachusetts	1,500 00
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Brooklyn, New York	3,000 00
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Norfolk, Virginia	2,000 00
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Pensacola, Florida	1,500 00
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers of the marine corps	176,927 00
For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, and washerwomen, serving on shore	45,054 00
For clothing	43,662 00
For fuel	16,274 00
For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York	6,000 00
For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting	8,000 00
For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, pay of matron and hospital stewards	4,140 00
For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	2,300 00
For contingent expenses of said corps, viz: For freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; for per diem allowance for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; compensation to judges advocate; house-rent where there are no public	

Carried forward, 5,904,357 00 15,135,301 75

Brought forward, \$5,904,357 00 \$15,135,301 75

quarters assigned ; per diem allowance to enlisted men on constant labor ; expenses of burying deceased marines, printing, stationary, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuit of deserters, candles and oil, straw, barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and for keeping a horse for the messenger	17,980 00	
For the purpose of making a satisfactory experiment of Lieutenant Hunter's invention to propel war steamers by horizontal wheels that will be safe from the balls of an enemy	1,600 00	
For defraying the expense of transporting to the city of Washington, and arranging and preserving, the collections made by the exploring expedition	5,000 00	5,927,337 00

By the " Act making an appropriation for the temporary support of certain destitute Kickapoo Indians, and to defray the expense of removing and subsisting the Swan Creek and Black River Indians of Michigan."

For the temporary support of certain destitute Kickapoo Indians	22,000 00	
For the payment of the claim of Clements, Bryan, & Co., for subsisting the emigrating Cherokee Indians, such sum as may be found due by the proper accounting officers, (not ascertained.)		

By the " Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1841."

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz :		
For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June 30, 1834, and of March 3, 1837	\$16,500 00	
For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June 30, 1834	13,000 00	
For the pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act	11,300 00	
Carried forward,	40,800 00	21,084,638 75

Brought forward,	\$40,800 00	\$21,084,638 75
For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business - - -	11,800 00	
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof -	2,000 00	
For postages, rents, stationary, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses - - -	36,500 00	
For the salary of one clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs south of the Missouri river - - -	1,000 00	
For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected therewith, viz :		
For the Christian Indians - - -	400 00	
For the Chippewas of the Mississippi - -	35,000 00	
For the Chippewas of Saganaw - - -	5,800 00	
For the Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians - - -	1,500 00	
For the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomes - - -	34,290 00	
For the Choctaws - - -	49,950 00	
For the Creeks - - -	63,940 00	
For the Chickasaws - - -	6,000 00	
For the Cherokees - - -	7,640 00	
For the Delawares - - -	10,344 00	
For the Florida Indians - - -	9,610 00	
For the Iowas - - -	7,875 00	
For the Kickapoos - - -	5,500 00	
For the Kaskaskias and Peorias - - -	3,000 00	
For the Kansas - - -	6,040 00	
For the Miamies - - -	52,878 00	
For the Eel Rivers - - -	1,100 00	
For the Menomones - - -	31,830 00	
For the Omahas - - -	1,440 00	
For the Ottowas and Chippewas - - -	62,365 00	
For the Ottoes and Missourias - - -	5,640 00	
For the Osages - - -	34,406 00	
For the Ottowas - - -	4,300 00	
For the Pottawatomes - - -	20,200 00	
For the Pottawatomes of Huron - - -	400 00	
For the Pottawatomes of the Prairie - -	16,000 00	
For the Pottawatomes of the Wabash - -	20,000 00	
For the Pottawatomes of Indiana - - -	17,000 00	
For the Piankeshaws - - -	800 00	
For the Pawnees - - -	9,600 00	

Carried forward, 616,948 00 21,084,638 75

Brought forward,		\$616,948 00	\$21,084,638 75
For the Quapaws -	-	4,660 00	
For the Six Nations of New York -	-	4,500 00	
For the Senecas of New York -	-	6,000 00	
For the Sioux of the Mississippi -	-	40,510 00	
For the Yancton and Santie Sioux -	-	1,340 00	
For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri -	-	7,870 00	
For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	-	48,540 00	
For the Shawnees -	-	7,150 00	
For the Senecas and Shawnees -	-	2,060 00	
For the Senecas -	-	2,660 00	
For the Wyandots -	-	6,840 00	
For the Weas -	-	3,000 00	
For the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	1,000 00	
For the Winnebagoes -	-	92,860 00	
To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, in the State of Ohio -	-	3,000 00	
To defray the expenses of holding treaties with the Indian tribes, for the extinguishment of their titles to their lands within the limits of the State of Michigan -	-	5,000 00	
To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Sac and Fox, Winnebago, and Sioux tribes of Indians, for their title to their land in the Territory of Iowa -	-	5,000 00	
For the expenses of making the treaty of 28th November, 1840, with the Miamies, and of obtaining their assent to the amendments of the Senate by its resolution of the 25th February, 1841 -	-	5,000 00	
			863,968 00

By the "Act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1841, and for other purposes."

For revolutionary pensioners, under the act of 18th March, 1818 -	\$314,000 00
For payment of invalid pensions -	107,000 00
For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of the 4th of July, 1836 -	448,241 00
For five years' pensions to widows under the act of the 7th of July, 1838 -	168,314 00
For half pay pensions, payable through the offices of the Second and Third Auditors	5,000 00
For arrearages, payable through the Second Auditor's office -	600 00
For arrearages, payable through the Third Auditor's office -	1,000 00

Carried forward, 1,044,155 00 21,948,606 75

Brought forward,	\$1,044,155 00	\$21,948,606 75
For the removal, subsistence, and benefit of such of the Seminoles as may surrender for emigration	- - - - 100,000 00	
	<hr/>	1,144,155 00

By the "Act making an appropriation to defray the expense of a delegation of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi to Florida, and for other purposes."

For defraying the expense of a delegation of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi	- - - -	15,000 00
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By the "Act to make further provision for the expenses of an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary-line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces."

To enable the President of the United States to make the said exploration and survey	- - - -	75,000 00
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By the "Act for the relief of Lieutenant John E. Bispham."

For the amount awarded as one of the captors of a pirat- ical felucca	- - - -	29 16
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By the "Act for the relief of Charles M. Keller and Henry Stone."

For property destroyed by fire while in the public service		227 50
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By the "Act for the relief of William P. Rathbone."

For the balance which may be found due on the settle- ment of accounts, (indefinite.)		
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By the "Act for the relief of Joab Seely."

For an over payment for a patent	- - - -	20 00
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*By the "Act for the relief of Avery, Saltmarsh, and Com-
pany."*

For property destroyed by the Creek Indians while em- ployed in the transportation of the mail from Colum- bus, Georgia, to Montgomery, Alabama	- - - -	9,779 00
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23,192,817 41

II.—OFFICES CREATED, AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

By the "Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1841."

An additional assistant librarian, at a yearly salary of - \$1,150 00

III.—THE OFFICES, THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE, DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

By the "Act further to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the United States,' approved March 3, 1839."

An allowance, not specifically stated, is authorized to be made to the clerk in the Department of State charged with arranging and preparing the census of pensioners, and with compiling and printing the statistical aggregates returned by marshals.

An allowance, not specifically stated, is authorized to be made to the disbursing agent of the Department of State, for extra duties which have been or may be imposed on him on account of the sixth census.

RECAPITULATION.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, excluding the appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department, and including \$10,055 66 for private claims	-	-	\$3,801,475 51
Military, viz :			
Army -	-	-	\$5,985,288 00
Fortifications -	-	-	485,500 00
Military Academy -	-	-	141,473 90
Indian Department, &c. -	-	-	1,000,968 00
Revolutionary and other pensions	-	-	1,044,155 00
			<hr/>
			8,657,384 90
Naval -	-	-	5,922,337 00
Post Office Department -	-	-	4,811,620 00
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			23,192,817 41
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